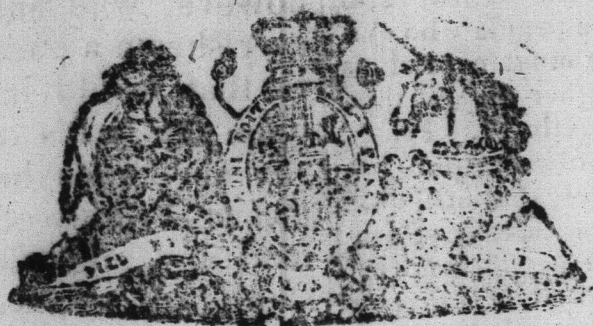


THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1839.

No. 248

Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. DIXON'S.

Powerful Hearing Machine.

Dr. Scott has lately introduced a curious Acoustic instrument for the use of deaf persons, which he calls the conductor or sound bearer. The apparatus consists of a conical tympanum of metal, 52 inches in length revolving horizontally on a pillar (like a table lamp) about 14 inches high. A helix similar to a shell, runs through the centre of the tympanum or bell, the spiral plates of which form a convoluted canal from the basis to the apex of the tympanum. The impulses of sound are traversing this labyrinth are received into a cone which transmits them in converging lines to a tapered tube, at the point of which they are brought to a focus. The end of this tube is applied to the ear, and it is to the state of concentration in which the sound is emitted from the tube, that the powerful effects of the apparatus are derived. When a person who is not deaf applies the ear to it, the effect is unpleasant; every one appears to be speaking in a very loud tone, and a host of sounds are heard which are perceived by no other person. To the deaf ear its effects are, of course agreeable; as it magnifies the voices to a sufficient degree to rouse the torpid organ to a sense of hearing. Its property of bringing distant voices to the ear, will doubtless call it into use in places of worship; many individuals being precluded from attending in consequence of inability to hear the voice of the minister.

The Funnel of the British Queen

This stupendous funnel is now ready to be taken down to Port Glasgow, to be put on board the British Queen steam ship. It is more like a large boiler than a steam boat chimney. The funnel is at present lying at Mr. Napier's dock, at the Broomelaw, and it is well worth going to take a peep of it, before it is shipped, for it is expected to be taken down to Port Glasgow in a few days. The British Queen is expected to be ready about the middle of June. They are getting on rapidly with her, having got in a great quantity of her machinery. The cabins are very elegantly done off, and will soon be finished.

THE EARL OF NORBURY.

(From the Dublin Monitor.)

All accounts concur in admitting that this lamented nobleman was an amiable and inoffensive man. He was singled out, it appears by the assassin, because he dared to exercise the rights of an employer in dismissing a servant. How lamentable is it to have the character of our country degraded by such acts of "wild revenge," perpetrated from time to time in

the face of day. We know not how sufficiently to express our abhorrence on this melancholy occasion. It is admitted that Lord Norbury was a benefactor to the working classes and the poor in his neighborhood—he was always engaged in having expensive improvements made in building, in plantations, and agriculture—he seemed desirous to live among the people for the people's benefit. His requital is death by the hands of the assassin! We hear much of absenteeism and heartless landlords the part of Norbury could not be pleased with either. Much better would it be for those who draw the public voice with their heavy denunciations, and whose every act tends to chain down the minds of their enslaved and degraded followers if they would direct their energies and abilities to some more useful and beneficial purpose. Better that they would contrive to educate the ignorant, to procure employment for the idle and neglected poor, in a word, that they would lead their exertions to render practical benefit to their country; but while the present system of ruder and vicious clamor is preserved in, while abuse and senseless agitation is the only food furnished to the mind of the rude and uneducated, we can expect nothing but those periodical inflictions of "wild revenge." How can we expect that, after such a series of murders in the same neighborhood, where this detestable act was perpetrated, any gentlemen can venture to exercise the right of legitimate authority over the persons in his employment. There is a rude and savage system of usurped legislation in this country—no man's character is safe in the hands of those that wield the sword of the law. We again repeat, that while such a system is persevered in, and no practical benefit whatever being rendered, neither charity, nor religion, nor neighbourly feeling, can take up their abode in the hearts of our humane and neglected fellow-countrymen. We are grieved at being obliged to make such a admission, but truth must be spoken. A change must be effected in our conduct towards the people—they are capable of generous acts—they are well disposed; but bad and oppressive laws first engendered in their minds hatred to those that were placed over them, and the political school in which they are being brought up with so much industry has no tendency to remove those impressions. They must be educated and attended to them, and then alone will their true character develop itself. They should recollect that their country was once called, because it merited the proud title, "the Island of Saints." What is it now? Alas! let foul deeds, such as the one we now deplore, furnish the humiliating answer.

RUSSIAN POLICY.—"By order of the Emperor of Russia," says the *Commercer*, "an almanach has just been published at Warsaw, which reveals many of the secrets of Muscovite policy with regard to the revolutionary powers of Europe.—Thus, according to the authority now quoted, after granting to King Louis Philippe the title of sovereign, the almanach, in the enumeration of the members of the elder branch of the Bourbons, takes care to observe that Charles X. and the Dauphin abdicated

in favour of the Duke de Bourdeaux, under the title of Henry the Fifth. In the list of King Louis Philippe's children, it is remarked, that although mentioned as the wife of the Duke of Orleans with the Princess Helene, and of the Princess Marie with the Duke of Wurttemberg, no allusion is made to the marriage of the Princess Louise with King Leopold. Belgium is not included in the list of European powers, the Emperor Nicholas neither acknowledging Leopold as King nor the Princess as Queen. In Spain Queen Christina is designated Regent of the Kingdom, but Queen Isabella is invested simply with the title of Infanta, though that of King is not conferred upon Don Carlos. The Princess of Sardinia is more favourably designated as Queen of that country. It is to be remarked, however, that the Emperor of Russia never recognised Don Manuel as King, even when in the height of his power in Lisbon. The publication of these facts will serve to dissipate any allusion that may have been hitherto entertained on the subject of the Emperor of Russia's feelings towards France and her allies."

The *Paroxysm*, Brewer, from Poole to Newfoundland, put back the 31st ult., bore up on the 9th, with loss of bulwarks, after being so far as the Bay of Bulls, and driven off the banks four times.—*Liverpool Paper*, Jan. 10

From the Greenock Advertiser, Jan. 8

On Thursday last the Rev. M. Stephens underwent a second examination before the Magistrates at Manchester, and at the close was ordered to be committed for trial at the next Spring Assizes at Liverpool. Subsequently, on the application of his Counsel, the Court agreed to take bail, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. This being procured, Mr Stephens was set at liberty.

Ever since his apprehension, his friends in various parts of the country have been actively engaged in agitating on his behalf. On Friday evening, a meeting was held in Carpenters' Hall, Manchester, at which O'Connor, Oastler, and others of the same stamp were the principal speakers. One of the orators, named Doegan, said, "the time was come when either the Legislature must redress the condition of the people, and give them protection, or, instead of having Irish red herring and brown loaves on their spears, they would have Lord John Russell, Lord Melbourne, & the Poor-Law Commissioners hoisted on them." He boasted that such was the demand for pikes in various parts of the country, that those who manufactured them were making fortunes. Feargus O'Connor told them he knew he would be the next person arrested, but he would never cease agitating for Universal Suffrage. He called upon them all to withdraw their money from the savings banks. Let them stick to their moral force, and if their rights were still refused, "let them raise the arm, and their physical force would obtain their rights." Oastler was very vio-

lent. He declared that he would oppose the Poor-Law with all the powers of his body and soul. He advised his hearers to save their pennies to buy arms.

But by far the most inflammatory harangue to which the arrest has given rise was one by Stephens himself, in the form of a Sermon, which he preached in the open air on Sunday week to about 5000 hearers, an account of which will be found in another portion of this sheet. His statement that a Poor-Law commissioner, or indeed any other person, had written a book recommending that every child more than three years in a poor family should be put to death, we regard as a monstrous calumny. No punishment would be too severe for the author of such a proposal. The wretch would be unworthy to breathe an hour upon the earth which his presence contaminated. On the other hand, if Stephens's tale is pure invention, got up for the purpose of exciting the people to violence, we do not think him entitled to much better treatment. Charity impels us to hope that the whole story is the hallucination of a madman, for whom heaven were the fittest habitation. As it appears, however, to have made a powerful impression upon his audience—and if they believed it they would be less than men did they not burn with indignation—we trust that the matter will be sifted to the bottom. This is not a statement that can be safely left to its own refutation so long as Stephens's insanity is not proved by the most incontestable evidence. Such a story, followed by the awful impression which the preacher denounced upon those who did not resist the Poor Law, has a direct and palpable tendency to endanger the public peace, so far as we have seen, however, none of his partisans have offered to step at the kale, from which we infer that even they do not credit it.

PORTRAIT OF O'CONNELL.

BY HIS QUONDAM FRIEND
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

At a meeting of the Council of the Manchester Political Union, held on Tuesday, last week, for the purpose of devising the best means of supporting their champion the Rev. Mr. Stephens, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, in moving for the appointment of a Provisional Committee, which was agreed to, thus touched off his old and intimately, the Irish Mendicant!

"The Government had Mr. O'Connell at their back who had been ferreting out cases high treason, and who had denounced him

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(Mr. O'Connor) as a firebrand... the ruffian, the vagabond, had actually enlisted him (Mr. O'C) for a guinea, as an Irish volunteer, in 1831, while he pledged his honour that the money was to purchase arms to fight the Repeal of the Union...

PRECURSOR SOCIETY.

We have copied from the Dublin Monitor, (a new paper, which is conducted with much talent and independence, and which smites Whig, Tory, and Radical when they cross its views, with the most laudable impartiality) some remarks upon Mr. O'Connell and the Precursor Society...

The publication of the letter, however, showed O'Connell that something must be done, and accordingly at the next meeting of Precursors he referred to what Mr. Purcell had written, and proposed that the accounts be published...

Mr. O'Connell, we believe, has done something for the political rights of the people of Ireland, and it is pleasant to see points great to those who have benefited there...

towards all Mr O'Connell's requirements—often of questionable policy, and frequently inconsistent with each other—is not calculated to inspire the electors of Great Britain with any very ardent zeal for the political right of a people who evidently hold many of the most capricious whims of one man in higher respect than their most valuable privileges...

They are the worst enemies of the industrious classes who inculcate the doctrine that their well being is not strictly connected with the proportion between their numbers at any given time and the employment which can be found for them...

In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old farmer of the Mowak, was asked his opinion as to what denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven...

Rigour to Jews in Russia. From Sebastopol, a chief port in the Crimea, and some other towns on the shores of the Black Sea, all Jews have just been expelled, upon the pretext of their being generally employed as spies by different authorities...

Errors of the Poor.—The notion which so closely connect in their minds the invention and application of machinery with their own distress are amongst the results of a want of knowledge most devoutly to be deprecated...

no siege of a city, however protracted; no war, however bloody and desolating; no revolution, however wild and ferocious, has ever shewn a parallel for the misery that would instantly descend upon the heads of millions could any such idea be realised...

The cause of all the mishaps of Her Majesty's Government is at length developed. Hear the awful reproach of Francis Moore, in his sage Judicium Astrologicum pro Anno 1839. Thus speaks the ancient physician and astrologer:

"Her Majesty's Government, to do them but justice, look about them pretty warily; I wonder, therefore, they do not study my Almanack more attentively. Why have they disregarded my repeated warnings, year after year, about Canada? All the evils now developed would have been prevented; but I will not exult in a nation's mortification."

A Statesman's Life.—A writer in the last number of the Edinburgh Review, alluding to the retirement of a public functionary, adds, "He has little reason, in our opinion, to envy any of those who are still engaged in a pursuit, from which, at most, they can only expect that, by relinquishing liberal studies and social pleasures—by passing nights without sleep, and summers without a glimpse of the beauties of nature—they may attain that laborious, that invidious, that closely watched slavery which is mocked with the name of power."

POLITICAL FEELING IN RUSSIA.—The Russians carry feelings of difference on political points so far, that they are all astonished to see those of different parties, when they meet in their capital, in amicable intercourse. A curious anecdote occurred on this subject. The British Ambassador was walking one day arm-in-arm with an individual notoriously opposed to him in political opinions...

DESCENDANTS OF GEORGE THE THIRD.—There are, at this time, only five grandchildren of George III. living viz.:—Aged now 19, Queen Victoria; 19, Prince Geo. of Cumberland; 19, Prince George of Cambridge; 19, Princess Augusta Caroline of Cambridge; four, Mary Adelaide of Cambridge. The seven surviving children of George the III., seniority of birth are—Aged now 69, Princess Augusta Sophia; 68, Princess Elizabeth (of Hesse-Homburg); 67, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover); 65, Duke of Sussex; 64, Duke of Cambridge; 61, Princess Mary (Duchess of Gloucester); 60, Princess Sophia.

THE CONGREVE ROCKET.—The very sight of the Congreve rocket is startling; it springs from the ground in a volume of flame, and then rushes along with a continued roar, with its large head blazing, and striking point blank, and with tremendous force, at the distance of a mile or more. In a siege it is already extremely formidable. It bursts through roofs; it fixes itself wherever it can bore its way; and it inflames every thing that is combustible. Stone walls only can repel it and that not always. This weapon may be regarded as almost exclusively English in its use, as well as in its origin, it will be like the English bow in the thirteenth century.

In the next war what an extraordinary change will take place in all the established instruments of putting men out of the world! We shall be attacked at once from above, around, and below. We shall have the balloon showering fire upon us for miles above our heads! the steam gun leveling us from walls and ramparts before we can come within distance to dig a trench; the Congreves setting our tents, ammunition, waggons, and ourselves in a blaze in our first sleep; and the steamboats running and doing mischief every where. But of all these mischief-makers I should give the palm to the rocket. No infantry on earth could stand for five minutes within a hundred yards of a well served rocket battery. Half a dozen volleys of a dozen of these fiery arrows would break the strongest battalions into fragments, lay one half dead on the ground, and send the other blazing and torn over the field.

The heaviest fire from guns is nothing to their effect. It wants the directness, the steadiness, the flame, and resulting from all these, the terror. If the British troops shall ever come into the field without an overwhelming force of rocketeers, they will throw away the first chance of victory that ever was lost by national negligence. Nothing can be more obvious than that this tremendous weapon has not even yet arrived at its full capacity for war on a great scale.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Church blown up.—The Bridgeport Farmer of yesterday states that the Baptist Church in the west part of Redding, Ct. was blown to pieces with powder on the night of the 28th ult. The Rev. Mr. Colver had delivered a discourse there on abolition, and had given notice that he should deliver another on the same subject on the evening of the 29th. To prevent this, some unknown person placed a keg of powder under the pulpit, and set fire to it.—The church was demolished.—New York paper.

PORT MANON, 6th Jan.—The Marn-hull, late White, from Leghorn to Liverpool, was fallen in with at Sea, in a most deplorable state—the captain dead, and mate inefficient; by the French steamer Falton, which put an officer on board, who brought her in here. An officer from H. M. Brig Scorpion, will take charge of the vessel to England.

Steam from Glasgow to New York.—We have heard, that the merchants and manufacturers of Glasgow intend to try steam navigation to New York. They meditate, it is said, the building of an iron vessel of very large dimensions and great steam power, to ply regularly between the Clyde and the Hudson.

The Extent of the British Empire.—The Montreal Herald, speaking of the possessions of Great Britain, says—"On her vast territories the sun never sets. As the evening rays forsake the groves of Honduras, his morning beams strike the spires of Calcutta, and before they disappear from the population of Montreal, they gladden the British subjects on the western shores of New Holland. The British flag is never struck, and the ships of her Navy, her wooden walls are floating fortresses, with military stations, dotting all over the globe, in every clime and in every sea." This beautiful thought is even more poetically expressed by Mr. Webster, in one of his speeches, where he describes England as a "power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, Rome, in the height of her

glory, is not to be which has dotted the whole globe with military posts, whose following the sun, hours, circles the continuous and unwarlike music of the Times.

The Governor moved the restriction of the Crown vicer, by the Duke of Durham, late Governor of the army by His Excellency ed by his return-

Extract from a... the Mediterranean... December 9, 1838

"We have had Yesterday morning, lightning, and degra, when we Rodney to be an struck by lightning maintop-gallant, maintop-sail, and exploding like a going overboard into the sea. It hoop in the main which it exploded it weighs 29 cwt. some tons, is 39 yards long. So was the stroke that floating past like ter's shop; this gone and reduced nearly 8 cwt. Two maintop, quite a of clothes burst wounded (not electrified.

There are at persons confined of the above special commis charged with in situation.

Much curious commercial me specimens of As East India Com British territory that its cultivation time to an of place to ex market, and ma of British colony ty imported has stance, not e about 80 lb. ad date object of whether the As such a price be wile to come larger scale. one; for so mu real value of obtained, great for it as a cur criterion is eff when it comes quantities. T sam tea is atte that it may be export to Eur less.—Times.

First Public —The commene lene, where the was crowded th of its being kn Hon. Compani tans from their sam were to be sisted of three and five lots of the first lot, w Thompson ann be sold witho the highest bid per lb. a secou per lb. After knocked down chaser being O of the "How second lot of s the same pers third and last 16s. per lb. The buyer. The fi for 24s. per lb every broker a was bought fo second, third, peko, fetched 25s. 27s. 61s. were also pur lots, for Capt sold, a most place. There bids made for down at the 34s. per lb.

glory, is not to be compared—a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum beat, following the sun, and accompanying the hours, circles the earth daily, with one continuous and unbroken strain of the warlike music of England.—*New York Times*.

The Governor of Nova Scotia has removed the restrictions placed upon the sales of the Crown Lands of that Province, by the direction of the Earl of Durham, late Governor General, the completion of the arrangement contemplated by His Excellency having been interrupted by his return to England.

Extract from a letter of an officer in the Mediterranean Fleet, dated Sunday, December 9, 1833:—

"We have had very bad weather. Yesterday morning it was raining, blowing, lightning, and thundering to a great degree, when we suddenly observed the Rodney to be on fire. She had been struck by lightning, which shivered the maintop-gallant-mast, and set fire to the maintop-sail, damaged the maintop-mast, exploding like a cannon close to the deck, going overboard through the ship's side into the sea. It burst nearly every iron hoop in the mainmast, in the heart of which it exploded—the iron work about it weighs 29 cwt., and the mast, in weight some tons, is 39 inches diameter and 29 yards long. So sudden and powerful was the stroke that the topgallant mast was not seen to go, except by the ships floating past like shavings from a carpenter's shop; this mast, so instantaneously gone and reduced to shavings, weighed nearly 8 cwt. Now comes the worst part. Two men were found dead in the maintop, quite scorched up, every atom of clothes burnt. One other man was wounded (not badly), and about 30 electrified.

There are at the present moment, 418 persons confined in our county gaol: 32 of the above number are for trial at the special commission, 16 out of which are charged with murder.—*Tipperary Constitution*.

Much curiosity has attached among commercial men to the first sale of the specimens of Assam tea, imported by the East India Company from the part of the British territory, where it is expected that its cultivation and preparation may take place to such an extent as in course of time to exclude the Chinese from the market, and make the article itself one of British colonial produce. The quantity imported has been small in the first instance, not exceeding eight chests of about 80 lb. each; and the more immediate object of the sale was to determine whether the Assam tea would command such a price here as to make it worth while to commence the importation on a larger scale. The results is a remarkable one; for so much beyond the possible real value of the commodity has been obtained, great competition taking place for it as a curiosity in its kind, that no criterion is afforded of what it may fetch when it comes to be imported in larger quantities. The preparation of the Assam tea is attended with so little cost, that it may be delivered at Calcutta for export to Europe at 1s. the pound or less.—*Times*, January 12.

First Public Sale of the Assam Tea.—The commercial sale room, in Mincing-lane, where the public tea sales are held, was crowded this morning in consequence of its being known, that the whole of the Hon. Company's recent importation of teas from their territories in Upper Assam were to be sold. These teas consisted of three lots of Assam Souchong, and five lots of Assam Pekee. On offer the first lot, which was souchong, Mr. Thompson announced, that each lot would be sold without the least reservation to the highest bidder. The first bid was 5s. per lb. a second bid was made of 10s. per lb. After much competition it was knocked down for 21s. per lb. The purchaser being Captain Pidding, proprietor of the "Howqua's Mixture" tea. The second lot of souchong was brought for the same person for 29s. per lb. The third and last lot of souchong sold for 16s. per lb. Captain Pidding being the buyer. The first lot of Assam pekee sold for 24s. per lb. after much competition, every broker appearing to bid for it—it was bought for Captain Pidding. The second, third, and fourth lots of Assam pekee, fetched the respective prices of 25s. 27s. 6d., and 28s. 6d. per lb., and were also purchased, like the previous lots, for Captain Pidding. For the last of Pekee, which was the last of tea to be sold, a most exciting competition took place. There were near sixty different bids made for it. It was at last knocked down at the extraordinary high price of 34s. per lb. Captain Pidding was also

the purchaser of this. The general opinion of the collected tea-brokers and dealers, with whom the room was crowded, was, that the Assam tea is not only valuable as a curiosity, but that the tea itself is of a very superior quality.—*Courier of Thursday*.

A correspondent writes from Chatham that the number of recruits that have latterly entered the garrison in that town amount to 1,140. In the month of December last no less than 400 were enlisted, being a greater number than was ever known in one month before, not even excepting war time. The recruits continue to pour in daily from all parts of the country. At the present time there are, exclusive of recruits, 1700 men, including marines, sappers and miners, and artillery. The recruits for the East India Company, it is stated, do not come in nearly so fast as for the regiments of the line. In every department the greatest activity prevails, and the drill sergeants and corporals have a laborious task in drilling so many raw recruits.—*Courier*.

The Court of Queen's Bench have just established the point, that an apothecary, in default of any express agreement that he shall not charge for attendance, is entitled to a reasonable compensation for his trouble and advice, what may be due to him for medicines supplied.

CORN LAWS.

(From the London Times)

Twenty-three years ago this journal was found among the most strenuous opponents of the oppressive system of corn laws, and nothing has since happened to impair, but every thing to confirm the censures we then, and have ever since, bestowed upon them.

The present movement of the country for a redress of the grievance arises not from party or factional impulses—it is a genuine and intelligent effort to shake off a painful load. The landed proprietary, which attempts to stop the progress of this popular determination, mistakes very glaringly its own interest, and we are sure exaggerates its own power. A law establishing a monopoly for the supply of food in favour of one particular class of the community is really nothing better, though it may not sound so monstrous, as a similar monopoly possessed by Mehemet Ali.

It is argued, that if we repeal the corn law, half the tillage lands of Britain would become waste; the millions of capital laid out in farm buildings, in utensils of husbandry, and in complicated improvements, on the faith of a protecting law, will have been altogether wasted; and the landlords and farmers will be involved in a common ruin.

The answer is plainly, that a large proportion of the lands of this country, now under tillage, ought never to have been taken out of pasture—that such soils are fitted, nay in the actual state of England, have long been required, for feeding lean stock; the application of them to which essential purpose would have tended to reduce the price of butcher's meat, now almost inaccessible to the labouring classes, instead of enhancing, as does their perversion to tillage, the price of bread, on which the maintenance of human life itself is dependent.

How would our landowners like to see a portion of the stiff clay of Wiltshire turned into vineyards, with the grapes thereon raised under glass, and a prohibitory duty on all foreign wines imposed, for the sake of encouraging the home producer, who would thus be enabled to charge these same British landlords 50 per cent. more than the price of the highest flavoured foreign claret, champagne, &c. for his sour and unpalatable beverage? The just parallel case is that of bolstering up by bounties and prohibitions the costly and inferior grain crops of our coarser soils many of which would supply our industrious countrymen with beef on moderate terms.

The objection, therefore, to the existing mismanagement of our resources amounts to this—that the withdrawal of feeding land from pasture, and their conversion to the plough, for which they are not fitted, creates the twofold evil of rendering both animal food and corn unnaturally dear—the first from actual scarcity, the second from the cost of its production.

Then, as to the combined scale and mechanism of the present fluctuating duty, must it not be considered intolerable that when wheat is 70s. in England, and possibly abroad at 40s. the tax on imports of corn should be 10s. more, besides freight and other charges? Are the millions of bread-eaters in England, while corn waits to be purchased in foreign markets at 40s. to be debarred all access to it at a less cost when it comes here than 80s. because our landed proprietors and farmers have so contrived their mutual relations that we cannot have English wheat for less than 70s? A fixed duty—but it ought to be a moderate one, if any—is preferable to a varying one. It must not, of course, be a duty, and it ought not, we think, to be a duty for revenue; but merely such a duty as will cover those taxes from which the agricultural interest may fairly claim to be relieved when the existing Corn Laws shall be repealed.

As for a fall of rents, we believe that it might at first be a natural effect of the proposed measure, but if it were it would not negative the justice of the repeal. The question is one, in fact, of right and humanity, which no considerations of artificial expediency can fairly be suffered to withstand.

Again, there would be much greater steadiness in the proceedings of the agriculturists of Great Britain. When the trade in corn had the whole continent for its field, the current of supply and demand would exhibit a greater regularity, and hazardous speculations would have fewer attractions for the farmer; the results of a widened theatre of experiment would assume more the character of fixed and unvarying law.

At all events, the alteration must be made.—The people of England in their own persons, and we trust by their representatives, will, ere long,

have so decided, and the advantages immediately derived from it by our exporting manufactures, will soon, by the increased home demand for food, react as well upon the proprietors, as on the cultivators of the soil of England.

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

THURSDAY

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

(By Order,)

A. MAYNE,

Clerk of the Peace.

Harbor Grace, March 27, 1839.

PROCLAMATION.

IN obedience to a Precept of the Worshipful the MAGISTRATES, bearing date the 6th instant, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice

That a GENERAL QUARTERS SESSIONS OF THE PEACE, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOUR GRACE on

THURSDAY

The Fourth of April, now next ensuing 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 Bailiff's 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 March, in the Reign of Our Lord 1839.

B. G. GARRETT, High-Sheriff

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

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

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Twentieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN McCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly authorised under such orders as the said Northern Circuit Court shall from time to time deem proper to make therein, to discover, collect, and realize the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvents; and all Persons indebted to the said Insolvents, or having in their possession any Goods or Effects belonging to them or either of them, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same forthwith to the said Trustees.

By the Court, JOHN STARK, Chief Clerk and Registrar

Court House, Harbor Grace, 9th Nov., 1838.

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

As witness our Hands, this 10th day of November, 1838.

(Signed) JOHN McCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, JAMES SLADE.

On Sale

SEALERS Agreements

For Sale at this Office.

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Munden, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

Prime Mess PORK
Bread
Flour
Oatmeal
Peas
Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear,

Jan. 9, 1839.

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

Will be offered For Sale

By Public Auction,

On WEDNESDAY the 1st day

of May next

At 12 o'Clock,

AT THE

COMMERCIAL ROOM

(St. John's)

THAT Eligible Room, known as RICHARD'S ROOM—consisting of a Large DWELLING-HOUSE, with COUNTRY HOUSE adjoining; Three STORES, One SHOP One COOK-ROOM, Two STAGES, One BEACH, FLAKES, MEADOW, and GARDEN.

That Eligible Room known as PHIP-PARD'S ROOM—consisting of one, DWELLING-HOUSE, One STAGE, One STORE, EXTENSIVE MEADOW GROUND with right and privilege of Piscary at Great Salmonier.

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

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

At St. Mary's.

Together with sundry SKIFFS, PUNTS, CRAFT, CASKS, &c.

Particulars of the Rooms may be made known on application to Mr Lush, at St. Mary's; Mr. J. B. Wood, at St. John's or at Carbonear, to

J. W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear, 9th Jan., 1839.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD!

Cow Stolen.

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

MILCH COW,

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

There is also a further Reward of

10 Guineas

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

JOHN W. MARTIN,

Agent.

Carbonear,

(From the Montreal Herald)

THERE IS NOT A SPOT ON THIS WIDE-PEOPLED EARTH.

A SONG,

BY SUSANNA MOODIE.

There is not a spot on this wide-peopled earth so dear to the heart as the land of our birth; 'Tis the home of our childhood—the beautiful spot, That memory retains when all else is forgot.

Can the language of strangers in accents unknown, Send thrill to the bosom like that of our own? The face may be fair, and the voice may be bland, But it breathes not the tones of our dear native land.

How sweet is the language that taught us to blend The dear names of father, of husband, and friend That taught us to hush, on our mother's soft breast, The lullaby she sang as she rocked us to rest!

May Old ENGLAND long lift her white crest o'er the wave, The birth place of beauty—the home of the brave! In her cities may peace and prosperity dwell, May her children in wisdom and virtue excel; May her banner and words Bless the land of their birth, While heroes keep guard o'er the altar and hearth!

[For the Star.]

The following are from an unpublished volume of "Hymns on the Church Service," by a Newfoundland Missionary from the Society P. G. E.

"When the Wicket Man turneth away go ye!" When conscience wakes the sleeping soul And tells of sin its load of sin, What power its anguish can controul, Or bid it be at peace again?

Stern justice seems her arm to bare To strike at once the smiting blow, And the fixed eye of mute despair, Rests on the gulph of death below.

But hark! the voice of mercy breaks Upon the ear;—the Mighty Lord The everlasting Saviour speaks, And comfort drops upon his word.

"When the poor slave of sin has felt His burden, and its galling chain, And owns with contrite heart his guilt, And seeks the ways of life again;

"The wickedness that he has done God in his mercy will forgive, For lo! his own beloved Son, Died on the Cross that we might live.

"Render your hearts and not your garments."

Not the vain man who proudly throws Religion's mantle o'er his sin, The form of Godliness who shows, To hide some cherish'd lust within; Will the Almighty ever receive Into His arms of pardoning love,— The Hypocrite can never live With the redeem'd of Christ above.

God dwells with him of humble mind And him that trembles at his word; And every penitent shall find Great is the mercy of the Lord. Lord! let thy grace our hearts direct, Ours for the contrite spirit be, That when Thou seest thine elect, We may be own'd and bless'd of Thee.

Truth.—Some men say that "wealth is power," and some that "talent is power,"—and some that "knowledge is power,"—but there is an apothegm that I would place high above them all when I would assert that "truth is power."—Wealth cannot purchase—talent cannot refine—knowledge cannot overteach—authority cannot silence her; they all, like Felix, tremble at her presence; cast her into the seven fold heated furnace of the tyrant's wrath—fling her into the most tremendous billows of popular commotion—she mounts aloft in the ark upon the summit of the deluge. She is the ministering spirit who sheds on man that bright and indescribable principle of life, which is given by its mighty author, to illuminate and inspire the immortal soul, and which, like Himself, "is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever."—When the world has been long heaped

on all the pride of wealth and talent, knowledge and authority—when earth, and heaven itself, are passed away, Truth shall arise like the angel on Manoah's sacrifice, upon the flame of nature's funeral pyre, and ascend to her source, her heaven and her home—the bosom of the Holy and Eternal God!

Ribaldry.—Lord Chesterfield was once asked why at his large dinner parties, he made a point of talking ribaldry? "Because," answered he, "there is no one so stupid but can join in that." A most severe satire on the generality of conversation.

The ball on the sphere of St. Paul's, London, is hollow and may be entered by a ladder (It is capable of containing eight persons; and from the street looks like a good sized apple.

A Riddle.—Why is an alarm of fire in the night like a clothes brush?—Because it spoils the nap.

Temperance Societies in America.—At a meeting of the Ashmolean Society, at Oxford, last week, a Mr. Delavat, of Ballston, New York, gave a sketch of the rise and progress of Temperance Societies in the United States, and of the immense change which they have wrought in society. In one state he assured his hearers, where there had been 1300 distilleries, there were now 200. In agricultural districts nineteenth of farmers drink only water, and were becoming quite rich by feeding their cattle on the apples of which they used to make cider. Insurance Companies would insure vessels which did not carry spirits, 5 per cent lower than others. Whole States had taken up the subject, and framed laws to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor should be sold in less quantities than fifteen gallons, with the exception of what is wanted medicinally; for which purpose people were appointed in the ratio of 1 to 2000, to sell them on medical certificates. Tennessee and Connecticut had also made prohibitory enactments.

The Dream.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at Mr. Linscomb's, beer-shop-keeper, Englefield green, before Mr. W. Carter, coroner for the county of Surrey, on the body of Thomas Barrett, a labourer aged 43 years, who was found dead on Sunday morning last, about half-past seven. The deceased had been employed in a garden on Egham-hill, adjoining Mr. Adams's dwelling, and was desired by Miss Adams, about half-past 12, not to go home to dinner, for her mother had something warm to give him for his dinner, as he had complained of being unwell for a few days previous. At one o'clock she called him two or three times, but received no answer, and conceiving he had left the premises, she took no further notice of it until about eight in the evening, when she requested a neighbour (Mr. George Whesley) to accompany her over the premises to find him, in which they were unsuccessful. Miss Adams felt very uneasy the whole night at his absence, and dreamt that she should find him dead at the bottom of the garden, which, on going to the spot on Sunday morning last, proved to be the case. She told the coroner and jury, as well as Mr. Lancaster, constable of Egham, that the only incident she had in going to that part of the premises on Sunday morning was from her dream. —Verdict, Apoplexy.

Nettle.—The nettle is generally visited by exterminating warfare among agriculturists; nevertheless, it has its uses, and the Dutch have contrived to make it serviceable, and even advantageous.—The young leaves are good eating, the stem is woven into coarse stuffs, and the jockeys mix the seeds with the food of horses, in order to give them a sleek coat; and the roots, when washed, and mixed with alum or common salt, give a yellow dye. It is a wholesome food for horned cattle when young; it will grow in the most arid soil, demands no cultivation, for it stands all weathers and sows itself. It may be cut two or three times in the summer, and is one of the earliest of plants; when cut for hay, it must not be too old, for then the cattle refuse to eat the dried stalks.

The Duke of Wellington.—A gentleman, of Exeter, being in London on a visit, and wishing to see the Tower, to do which he had been told there existed some difficulty, applied by note to the Duke of Wellington for an order for admission, to which the next day he received the following answer:—"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. —, and has received his note. The Duke begs to inform Mr. — in reply, that he has nothing to do but go to the Tower and see what he pleases. The Duke has never been in the habit of giving orders of admission to any body. If he gives one to one person, the most all, which would be a very great inconvenience."

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 (S. G. GARRETT, Esq. For, (as the House has it!) "Breach of Privilege!!" Harbor Grace, October 10, 1838.

G. P. Jillard HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, And just opened a handsome assortment of PATENT LEVER and other WATCHES With a great variety of Watch Chains and Ribbons Gilt, Silver, and Steel Guard Chains Seals and Keys Women's Silver Thimbles Silver Pencil Cases German Silver Table and Tea Spoons Gold Wedding Rings Lady's Ear Rings and Finger Rings Very Superior Single and Double Bladed Pen Knives With a variety of other Articles, which he will sell very Low for CASH. Harbor Grace, July 4, 1838.

TO BE LET ON A BUILDING Lease, About Two Acres of Cultivated Land, well fenced, situated on the Carbonear Road, immediately in front of the Court House. Apply to Mrs. CAWLEY. Harbor Grace, Oct. 31.

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,

A CARD MISS 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. JACOB MOORE'S. Harbor Grace, Nov. 14, 1838.

NOTICES

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Harbor Grace Packets

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 Harbor Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and leaving Conception Bay on the following days.

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

Nora Creina Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours. The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the Mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

TERMS. Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d Other Persons, from 5s. to 2s. 6d Single Letters Double do. And PACKAGES in proportion N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES herein. Carbonear, June, 1836

THE ST. PATRICK

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

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR, for the Cove, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning and the Cove at 12 o'Clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings. TERMS. After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d Fore ditto, ditto, 5s. Letters, Single 6d Double, Do. 1s. Parcels in proportion to their size or weight. The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruick'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 STARR, and on the east by the Subscriber's. MARY TAYLOR, Widow. Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

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



Vol. IV.

HARBOUR GRACE

(From the Star)

DREADFUL

MA

The following letter was written by Clancey, who for Barbadoes letter from intelligence is sea, on board 17, 1839, inilmington, N.

On the (Jan) 1 we Port Royal was detained to sail early God had How Shall befall us? to the task, Just at day—the 11th Jan ed by a terrible big, (Adam rods from the We were a cook, who minute, it would go in deck in a eyes upon t well. App moment the in motion, a the whole C lered with oh my God crash it making, the scri of the dym dreadful, dr

"The city of stone, an gine to your scenewhen who were repose were beneath the their own eternitly will claim. "Lo us!"

"I orderd tried and for I then, w immediately, and assisted digging out from beneath dreadf it was mangled to with broken dreadfully t

"There y pital, (it was splendid but eighty pers soul of them

There a s anding, b that most o be taken do for the inha ir the barb whose crew engaged on