



THE STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

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Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by JOHN T. URTON, at his Office, CARBONAR.

The German papers state that another fleet has been sent to Albania by the Porte, and it is hoped that the insurrection there will soon be put down. The state of Syria is described as being very melancholy, and the Syrians look to the Sultan for relief. He, however, declines to interfere against Mehemet Ali as long as the Pacha pays his tribute, and fulfills the engagements of his treaty.

A treaty for the free navigation of the Dauro has been concluded by Portugal with Spain, so that on the payment of a moderate transit duty, Spanish grain &c. will come to Oporto for shipment to the eastern Spanish provinces, and sometimes even to Seville and Cadiz.

Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., of Reenlongan, county of Cork, has been appointed a stipendiary magistrate for Dominica, and has proceeded thither within the last few days to enter upon the duties of his office.

There is a report in the City that the King of Holland is going to abdicate in favour of his son, the Prince of Orange.

The Emperor Nicholas has released from Siberia that unfortunate young man, Prince Alexander Lieven, the godson of the late Sovereign.

A cypress is now growing in the full vigour of youthful vegetation near Mexico, which had attained its full growth when Montezuma was on the throne in 1520.

The Dublin Evening Mail says "that the Earl of Kenmare has resigned his Lieutenancy of the county of Kerry, and that all the respectable Roman Catholic Magistrates in the county mean to follow his Lordship's example. Our informant further goes to say, that Mr. John O'Connell is to be the successor of Lord Kenmare."

We have heard that Lord Spencer has been applied to by Lord Melbourne to come forward and take office and that he refused to have anything to do with O'Connell.

Mr O'Loglen the Whig Radical Attorney General for Ireland, was sworn in as Privy Councillor on Wednesday last, so that Mr O'Connell now fills by deputy, the four important offices of Lord Lieutenant, Chief Secretary, Attorney-General, and Privy Councillor.

Some of the Mercantile Club at Lisbon have signed a petition requesting the Queen not to renew the commercial treaty with Great Britain. This is attributed to the jealousy between the Lisbon and Oporto merchants.

Advices from Mexico state that great interest was excited there at the subject under discussion, as to whether the executive power shall devolve on Santa Anna alone, or upon a union of two others with him.

It is a singular fact, and may account in no small degree for the Agitator's bitterness, that during his long and now repeated residences in London, that he has never found himself the guest at the table of any English gentleman.

The civil war in Persia is, it seems, still raging with great fury on both sides.

AMERICAN ASSASSINS.—Will it be believed in Christian Europe that the society that ever held the world in thrall through ages happily passed away, is once more revived in Republican America, under the title of the "Lynch Club?" We could smile at the vanity, we could pity the ignorance of our trans-Atlantic brethren, but we shrink with horror from their atrocious dabbling in human blood. Where is General Jackson? Where is the law of America? Or are we to presume that the system has already reached a point at which it is inaccessible to attack? Has it so far poisoned the moral feelings of the people as to render it a matter of personal danger to the Executive to arrest its career? We have seen enough lately in the American Papers to perceive that society was almost resolved into its first elements, but we were by no means prepared for the following "CARD!" issued by the Lynch Club of America.

"A CARD.—Persons unfriendly to the Lynch Club are in the habit of writing letters to individuals, threatening them with violence, and ordering them away, much to their disquietude and uneasiness. It is also reported that a great number of persons are under the ban of the club; and persons have been mentioned as being on the list of proscription, whose names were never spoken of by them at any time. To correct all these unfounded rumours, and to disabuse the public mind on the subject, it is made known that no one will be ordered off but the most dissolute and abandoned, and a written notice will be first served personally on all required to depart. It is further notified that any person not going away as ordered, will be Lynched; and if any member of the Club in the enforcement of the orders of the Club, be wounded or severely injured, the person so offending shall forthwith be hung up as a public example. By order."

We understand that the Duke and Duchess of Gordon, now travelling on the Continent, were received with the most marked attention and hospitality by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia. His Grace had the honour of dining with both the Monarchs; and the Emperor in presenting him to the Empress, introduced him as the person "who for 19 years had constituted the happiness of his life." The domestic circles of those illustrious Princes are described as presenting a picture of simplicity and mutual affectionate intercourse, which could not be exceeded in the family of any nobleman in Britain. Seven of the King of Prussia's family, all married, were present at the detached camp, which consisted of 40,000 men.

CHANGE IN TURKISH FASHIONS.—A change which was at first regarded as a most alarming innovation has recently occurred in Constantinople—namely, the adoption of the European costume by the Turkish ladies, at the instance of Sultan Mahmoud, the great Turkish Reformer. The proposal at first met with the most strenuous opposition in the harem, but the prejudices of the fair inmates having been once overcome, the very objects of predilection, and European spencers, gignots, tippets, ribbands, flowers, stockings, gloves, and French shoes, are in common use among the fashionables; and some of the Sultanas have carried the new fashions to such an extreme as to wear their bonnets, and cloaks within doors.

(From the Standard.)

Less than twenty years ago, Sir Francis Burdett was considered the representative of the most liberal opinions that then obtained in Great Britain—and we believe justly so considered. So much more than a Whig was he, as lately as the years 1818 and 1819, that the Whigs were the objects of his daily annunciation; and were everywhere chased with mud upon their hats, and brickbats at their heels, from the presence of his adherents. The right hon. baronet has not, that we are aware, changed a single political opinion of his life. He certainly has not made a speech, nor given a vote, from which any such change can be inferred. And yet he is called a Conservative; so called by the faction who have deserted him in their race for revolution; and by the infinitely baser faction of Whigs who, to save their own consistency, have allied themselves to the Revolution faction.

We come now to that ground for the charge of inconsistency which we have reserved to be considered the last, because it is the most plausible, and most likely, if left unexposed, to exercise a mischievous influence. Nothing, in fact, can be more dangerous than the doctrine that a man is bound through life by the opinions of his youth, and nothing can be more unjust. In early life we all view objects through a very different medium from that which experience proves to be the true and undeceiving one. We all begin with an implicit reliance upon the general virtue of mankind. We distrust no individual until we find him dishonest; and nothing short of painful proof can satisfy us that men, acting in masses, are commonly worse than the worst individuals. The earliest impression with a thinking youth is, therefore, nearly always republican, and favourable to an agrarian equality. He sees the offensive anomaly of a distinction of ranks, and of an unequal distribution of wealth and power; but he does not see the infinitely greater evils of ignorant and anarchical misrule which those offensive anomalies are the substitutes, and against which they are the only sufficient guards. Every thoughtful youth, therefore, naturally sets out a republican; and education, in proportion to its literary extent, only enlists his passions on the side of the hasty judgment thus naturally formed. The orators of Greece and of Rome—the pupils of the republican poets in the one country, their teachers in the other—the orators of Greece and of Rome—and the poets of their several countries were, by position generally, the rivals and enemies of monarchs, and of the monarchical principle. Their villains are all tyrants, the heroes whom they delight to deck with the attractive ornaments of virtue are republicans; and thus the intuitive theory of our youth is, in a manner, verified by the only historical record that very seriously engages attention. Hence it occurs that republicanism is, if we may so speak, an infantile disease of the intelligent and ardent mind, analogous to the measles and

the small-pox. Nor does the analogy stop here: it is our firm conviction, a conviction founded upon the remembrance that no case of relapse ever occurs, that the republicanism of a man's youth, if abandoned in mature age, is, like the early suffering from measles or small-pox, the best security against his ever again falling into unsound principles.—This early republicanism proves thoughtfulness and sincerity, and generally presumes education; and these are the great requisites for forming sound political opinions. As, at the Life Insurance offices, one of the routine questions is,—have you had the small-pox?—so should we be very much disposed to ask the claimant for Conservative confidence,—have you ever been a republican? and to determine favourably or otherwise, according as the answer should be affirmative or negative. Doubtless there are happy constitutions, or persons so happily educated, as never to have required any prophylactic suffering to protect them either from republicanism or small-pox; doubtless there are others indelibly marked through life with the hideous seams of both ailments in early life. But these are exceptions; and the general rule is, that it is a good thing to have been a republican and to have had the small pox in youth, because the diseases will never return; and because in youth they are much less dangerous than at a more advanced period of life. Let no young man then, suppose for a moment, that any shame attends his abandonment of republican-ism in this country, and time, they are called Radical opinions upon the discovery of their unsoundness. The shame is no greater than that of recovering from any other loathsome and dangerous disease, through which, by a necessity of our nature, all must pass. It is not wisdom, but folly, to look for sunset to the east, because in our morning the sun shot its rays from the eastward. And what must we say to those who make it a subject for reproach, if others will continue to wander in the errors of infancy and youth? We must postpone the second topic of last night's debate.

SPAIN.—Letters from the frontiers of Catalonia state that the burning of the convents, the death of the sub governor, the massacre of the monks, the destruction of the manufactories, and the pillage of property in Catalonia, mark the first page of a new history of that province, which will end in declaring itself independent of every Spanish government, and will maintain that independence. The agents of the Queen have been overthrown. The juntas have been named by the insurrectionists. The address to the Queen has demanded a constitution. The Queen has replied that she will see what is to be done when the proper moment shall have arrived. In Spain, as in France, there are signs of a general breaking up of society, and of all existing institutions.

A few days ago, Dr McCulloch, author of several works, particularly "A Tour in the Highlands of Scotland," met with a melancholy accident at Penzance. It seems he was proceeding in a gig to visit a friend, when the horse, from some unexplained cause took fright, and the unfortunate gentleman attempting to escape his foot caught in the wheel, by which

his leg was broken in two places, and also some of his ribs. Amputation was resorted to, but in a short time mortification ensued, and death terminated his existence. It is scarcely three months since he was married.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.—Their Belgian Majesties arrived last night from England, at their palace in town, and immediately proceeded to Laken, where they found the Prince Royal in excellent health.—The visit of the Belgian Court to that of France is understood to be fixed for the 15th. There is no longer any doubt as to the marriage of the King's nephew, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, with the Queen of Portugal. The preliminary negotiations may be looked upon as determined, and merely awaiting some forms of ratification, and the arrangements of certain family stipulations; the young Prince being the third in succession to the sovereignty of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—The exact epoch of the marriage is not determined, but it will not probably be delayed many months. The same etiquette will be observed as on the preceding occasion, and the young bridegroom will pass through this place on his road to embark for Lisbon, after paying a visit to his aunt and cousin, the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria. It is not possible to pass over this matrimonial alliance without remarking the extraordinary favours which fortune continues to shower upon the house of Coburg, and which in less than twenty years has raised its members from a situation of poverty to the highest alliances and positions to which the ambition of men can aspire; thus placing crowns upon the heads of some, and intimately connecting the whole with what is most powerful in Europe. In due course of time the reigning Duke of Coburg, who is still in the prime of life, will find himself uncle to the Queens of England and Portugal, brother to the King of Belgium, and thence nearly allied to the families of France, England, and Braganza; and, by his own marriage, with that of Wirtemberg.

(From the Constitutionnel.)

The Constitutional Junta of Grenada, since its installation on the 31st August, until the 6th instant, displayed the utmost activity. The following enumeration of its proceedings will prove that it fully justified the confidence placed in it by the people.

1. The Junta opened a correspondence with that of Malaga, and those of the other provinces, claiming their participation in consolidating the Constitutional Throne.
2. It reformed many public functionaries.
3. It ordered the Royal Court to sit permanently, in order to terminate, without delay, all pending suits and trials, and cause its sentences to be executed.
4. It reduced by one-fourth the duties on articles entering the city.
5. It formed an Ecclesiastical Junta of five members, which proposed the dismissal of all clergymen of the province unworthy of public confidence.
6. It decided that the said Junta should administer the ecclesiastical revenues.
7. It ordered all convents to be closed.
8. It placed at its own disposal all public money.
9. It ordered the enrolment into the National Militia of all young men disposed to take arms for the Constitutional cause.
10. It suppressed the police.
11. It caused all the funds belonging to the Tithe Junta to be registered, and directed that no payment should be made without an express order from that Junta.
12. It decreed that all the arrears of the taxes be forthwith paid.
- 13.—It ordered that the Commanders of the Royalist Volunteers should give up the arms that still remained in their possession.
14. It obliged General Campana and Don Jose Maria to account for the funds they had administered; that General was besides arrested, and will, in all probability, be brought to trial for the numerous victims of the Liberal party he immolated in Cadiz.
15. It compelled Count Ximera and Don Manuel Romero Saavedra to furnish returns of the sums exacted by them, from the National Militia, for their armament.

16. It caused an inventory of all the property belonging to the monasteries and the province to be made out.

17.—It also decreed that a return of all the arms in the province to be drawn up, and made an appeal to all the citizens of Grenada to enrol themselves into the National Militia.

(From the Journal des Debats.)

The Junta of Cadiz, in reply to the manifesto published in the Madrid Gazette under the auspices of M. Toreno, declared that Minister guilty of the crime of high treason.

We have received, at the same time, a manifesto of the Junta of Aragon. The following extract from that document will give an idea of the confusion of ideas prevailing in Spain at the present moment:—
"The legitimate throne of our beloved Queen Isabel II. shall be saved by her faithful subjects, composing the majority of the nation, from the abyss in which it was intended to precipitate it. The imprescriptible rights of the people shall be established on an indestructible basis, by a wise combination of legal liberty with the essential prerogatives of the Crown; but opinions are divided respecting the mode by which that desired end is to be attained; some wish the Cortes to be convoked agreeably to the electoral system of the constitution of 1812; but that system offers great difficulties, as the partisans of the Pretender might avail themselves of it to return a factious majority, which would compel us to have recourse to a second insurrection. Others insist on the necessity of proclaiming at once the Constitution; but the danger would be the same, since a new election is indispensable.

According to the same system, a third party proposes to restore the state of things existing in 1823. They require that the Deputies returned at that period shall resume their legislative functions, and that the provincial electors shall specially empower them to effect the called-for political reforms. The Junta will examine that point with the attention it deserves, and communicate its observations to the other Juntes, in order that they may all agree on a general programme, calculated to secure the regeneration of the country.

Isabel II. is the Constitutional Queen of Spain. Her name is identified with liberty, and on that basis we shall found a code of laws worthy of the nation.

The Carlists are showing much activity and are determined to prevent a junction between the garrison of Bilbao and Cordova. In my last I stated that Don Carlos was at Murgia, and that Cordova occupied Puente Larra, Espeja, and Barberena. On the 18th Don Carlos quitted Murgio, determined on driving the Christians from their positions. His manoeuvre completely succeeded, and Cordova retreated from before the enemy. The headquarters of Don Carlos, on the 19th was at Barberena; the same day he intended leaving that place.

The Carlists are in hopes that the Queenites, becoming desperate, will soon leave Bilbao, and once more meet them in the field. It was reported that Espartero had taken the direction of Balmaseda. I have reasons for disbelieving it.—A very few days will give us some important news.

I have seen letters from Bilbao of the 19th. All was quiet. The English had no intention of quitting that place.

The Carlists are forming four new battalions—one from each province. Each battalion is to consist of 1000 men.

General Iturralde and General Eguia are in the neighbourhood of Puente Larra, on the Ebro. Villareal and Moreno are with Don Carlos. Marotto is before Bilbao.

The Carlists have 4000 men before the city of Teruel, situated in Aragon, on the frontiers of Valencia.

The Carlist chief Cabellero, at the head of 400, was at Alp on the 18th.

The Privates belonging to the French Foreign Legion desert daily. Upwards of fifty have already gone over to the Carlists.

I am positively assured Espartero has quitted Bilbao. This will explain the movements of Don Carlos.

The Carlists have succeeded in dragging from the river near Bilbao upwards of nine hundred muskets, which had

been thrown there by the Christians in their retreat on the 18th.

Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., the new Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, is appointed in the room of Sir Charles Vaughan (brother of Sir Henry Hallford), who is recalled at his own request, after a diplomatic service of more than ten years at Washington. Mr. Fox is only son of the late Hon. General Fox, and cousin to Lord Holland.

By accounts from New Orleans it is stated that a treaty was negotiated between the United States and Mexico, by which Texas was to be ceded to the former, and that, to avoid all expenses and controversy hereafter, a certain payment of money is to be made to the Mexican Government by the United States, and the Rio del Norte fixed as the dividing line between the two Republics.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A file of Cape of Good Hope papers, coming down to the 23rd of July, were received yesterday at the North and South American Coffee house. No affair of any importance had taken place with the hostile tribes of Caffres on the eastern frontier; and the Governor, Sir B. D'Urban, was indefatigably occupied in completing arrangements to provide against any future irruption. Amongst other regulations, strict orders had been issued to the military posts along the boundary line to prevent the transmission of gunpowder to the hostile tribes of Caffres. It appears that the small parties lately fallen in with, adjacent to the Kei River, had many of them possession of fire-arms, but had no ammunition. From this fact the importance of the foregoing regulation will be obvious. The settlers round Graham's Town were resuming their usual avocations; and as there was still time for putting the seed in the ground to secure a crop, the inconvenience of the inroad would be less felt than it was imagined.

ANNIVERSARY OF SLAVE EMANCIPATION IN HAYTI.—On the first of August, the Governor-General of the Arondissement of the city of St. Domingo, gave a grand fete to the English, to the principal naval, military, and civil officers, and to all the respectable foreigners residing there, in honour of Great Britain's emancipating all the slaves in her colonial possessions. After dinner the first toast was, "The King of Great Britain," ("the President of Hayti" having been drunk before dinner), with a full band playing "God save the King," and a royal salute from all the forts, accompanied with a sudden display of brilliant fire-works. All the guests joined in admiring the gentlemanly attention and hospitality of the General, and the entertainment passed off with the greatest eclat and enthusiasm.

MEXICO.—The latest advices from Mexico state, that General Santa Anna was at his country seat, Maugas de Clavo a few miles from Vera Cruz, where he was daily receiving visits from his friends. The general impression was, that there was some important political movement in agitation, as Santa Anna's retiring to the privacy of his country residence, was usual the prelude to some sudden changes. The Government had taken possession of the rentes of the mines of Zacatecas, which formerly went into the Treasury of that State. The effect of this would be to prevent any revolutionary movements among the Zacatecas, by depriving them of the means of supplying and supporting troops.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1835.

[FOR THE STAR.]

PORT-DE-GRAVE.—The Congregations continue small and discouraging; and the general character of the inhabitants presents a lamentable scene of poverty and ignorance, profanity, and a deep rooted aversion to true godliness.—Wesleyan Methodist Report for 1835.

The above, Mr Editor, is the account given of the people of PORT-DE-GRAVE, by a Society, whose servants have laboured for upwards of twenty years to reclaim them from the error of their ways; and really, it is so unqualified in its expression, and so general in its bearing, that

one requires a more than usual degree of courage to question the intention of the writer or the accuracy of his statement.

It would be hard, perhaps, to charge upon the Wesleyan Society the misrepresentation of any individual whose duty room of Sir Charles Vaughan (brother of Sir Henry Hallford), who is recalled at his own request, after a diplomatic service of more than ten years at Washington. Mr. Fox is only son of the late Hon. General Fox, and cousin to Lord Holland.

Like a tall bully lifts its head and lies. Though it would be no difficult task to place the character and conduct of the people of Port-de-Grave in a fair and honorable light, I am not called upon to prove that they are more holy, or less profane than others: the Report broadly insinuates that they are distinguished for their iniquity, and determined so to continue; and it will be quite sufficient to my purpose if I can so place a few facts before the public, as to disabuse them of an opinion formed upon the "ipse scripsit" of a disappointed man.

Our late active, intelligent, and independent Governor, Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, has frequently expressed his satisfaction at the proper deportment of the inhabitants of Port-de-Grave, and in answer to the address, which they presented him on his departure from a government he had so long, and so faithfully administered, he has left it upon record, that they are, in his estimation, "a good and moral people." If, again, we may quote the authority of the "Mercury," we have a magistracy by no means neglectful of duty, or inclined lightly to pass by the delinquencies of those around them; and yet, during the whole experience of our honourable Judges, they have never known a man, arraigned for, or a woman convicted of, a crime committed in Port-de-Grave. The murder of Snow was not perpetrated in the Mission, nor in the electoral division of Port-de-Grave. We have here, it is true a sort of gaol, sometimes dignified with the title of "the Court," but more generally, and more aptly termed a "Lock-up-house;" and were it never used but for the reception of prisoners, its door would seldom grate upon its hinges, or the "white-end" smoke upon its hearth. Now the Wesleyans rightly hold that, without religious principle, morality must decline; whence then spring, amongst the "ignorant and profane" of Port-de-Grave, that honesty and that obedience to the laws, which are so generally observed amongst them? Or how is it, that the Church is thronged by a people, who have a "deep-rooted aversion to true godliness?" Or upon what principle have these "profane" ones, Churchmen and Methodists, from the Minister of the Establishment to the hard-working shamen in the fishery, contributed to the funds of Wesleyanism? Why have these godless ones, members of the Church, and members of the Meeting, opened their doors and their hearts to feed and fatten the doubtfully-commissioned laborers in the Lord's vineyard? It would puzzle a wiser man than the impugner of our faith and feelings, to reconcile this conduct of a people with the stigma he has attempted to fix upon them; but it does not baffle a man of common observation to account for the daring and unchristian charge, which a greater "aversion to true godliness" than characterizes the inhabitants of Port-de-Grave has hurried on a mean and heartless calumniator to trumpet through the land. I am not disposed, Mr Editor, in this communication, to throw the onus of responsibility on the broad shoulders of the vile penman, who has traduced us, so heavily as my strength will admit, and therefore though I know the man, I will confine myself to the motive.

It is, then, to the facts that the congregations are discouraging, and that the "collections" are small and decreasing, that we must ascribe the language of the "Report;" for a threat, the Conference would withdraw its Missionaries, unless greater exertions were made, has heretofore been held out, in the hope that the shillings of Port-de-Grave would become dollars, and its dollars be converted into pounds. That hope has been disappointed, and upon "this ignorant" people the Chairman's oratory made no impression.

Nay, his for the v the wand cient;—e ings failed turned, a them;—a platform men of a all the sil were the s doubled b If the pec house to s lect of pu ty had t other lang the pious sion to tra by a dis there mig proof, the justificati verse of a duct. Th lar in the of the We siderably for the cu doors hav feeling at ing low est atten manifested, becau been disa man's pri we to be slime, or ed tooth c can throw him in hi parity of ing propi tarnishing bore. For the the Weste degree, re week day, by their was ever o idea how a clergyman any gratr the childr copies of and very b been furn Word, wh salvation. School So and the W ed it. Y tongue am people of thwart the the poor i fess to lam But des and unfo port," the advancing in piety, w be it reme defamed t deed of th gion, whic the funne a pious de of heavn phrenzy w into the si natics, and recorded a "true god acknowledged the spirit o poor and l and that t is no bar t God. I have l to shew th gence is to to convince marks for we claim i base on wh our reputa ON 2nd Dec H. Nov. 28.— 2970 qtl. Schr. Fly. fish, 184 oil, 170

usual degree of attention of his statement. ps, to charge by the misrep- al whose duty rewith to come of their own sionary tell an ple rest upon ment- d" of this idea lease the con- e writer of the London's co- to the ski- head and LIES. difficult task to conduct of the in a fair and called upon to holy, or less Report broad- distinguished terminated so to quite sufficient as to disabuse rned upon the ppointed man. ent, and inde- THOMAS COCH- essed his satis- ortment of the ave, and in an- they present- rom a govern- to so faithfully t upon record, ation, "a good again, we may e "Mercury," o means neg- lightly to pass those around e whole expe- Judges, they rarranged for, a crime con- The murder ed in the Mis- al division of here, it is true dignified with but more ge- rmed a "Lock- never used but oners, its door its hinges, or upon its hearth. ntly hold that, riple, morality then spring, nd profane" of ty and that obe- are so 'gene- them? Or how thronged by a eep-rooted aver- Or upon what profane" ones, dists, from the ishment to the in the fishery, of Wesleyanism? nes, members bers of the Meet- and their hearts outfully—com- he Lord's vine- r wiser man than th and feelings, of a people with ted to fix upon a man of account for the charge, which a e godliness" than tants of Port-de- an and heatless through the land. Editor, in this y the onus of re- ad shoulders of s traduced us, so will admit, and the man, I will ctive. ts that the con- ng, and that the and decreasing, language of the the Conference sionaries, unless ade, has hereto- ve hope that the ve would become be converted into been disappoint- rant" people the e no impression.

Nay, his two years' residence amongst us for the very purpose of bringing back the wanderers from the fold was insufficient;—even his labors, and his watchings failed;—the old runaways never returned, and new ones went to look for them;—at the Missionary meetings the platform had to be furnished out with men of a different creed;—and nearly all the silver that "jingled" in the box were the single dollars of the preachers doubled by the generosity of Churchmen. If the people had deserted the Meeting house to spend their sabbaths in the neglect of public worship; if their profanity had been proclaimed by oaths, or other language offensive to the ears of the pious; if their "deep-rooted aversion to true godliness" had been evinced by a disregard to the means of grace, there might have been grounds for reproof, though there might have been no justification of abuse. But the very reverse of all this has marked their conduct. They have been extremely regular in their attendance upon the ministry of the Word; the Church has been considerably enlarged, and is yet too small for the congregations; and whenever her doors have been shut, such is the good feeling at Port-de-Grave, that the Meeting house has been filled, and the greatest attention to its services has been manifested. Are we, then, to be traduced, because a lucre-loving preacher has been disappointed, or because a very vain man's pride has been wounded? Are we to be contaminated by the nauseous slime, or be fastened on by the venomous tooth of a serpent? Not, sir, if we can throw the reptile from us, or foil him in his murderous attack;—nor, by parity of reasoning, can we allow a "lying prophet" to deceive the public by tarnishing a character it were well he bore.

For the ignorance of the people, too, the Wesleyan Preachers are in a great degree, responsible. At their hands no week day instruction was ever afforded; by their contributions no schoolmaster was ever encouraged "to teach the young idea how to shoot;" and it was not until a clergyman was located amongst us, that any gratuitous instruction was given to the children of the poor; by them no copies of the scriptures are circulated, and very many of their own people have been furnished by the Church with that Word, which can make them wise unto salvation. Again, the Newfoundland School Society commenced its operations, and the Wesleyan Preachers have opposed it. Yes, by word and deed,—with tongue and pen have these revilers of the people of Port-de-Grave endeavoured to thwart the education Society, and to keep the poor in the very ignorance they profess to lament. But despite the bold and unqualified and unfounded assertions of the "Report," the inhabitants of this place are advancing in knowledge, and increasing in piety, without gaining much of either. It is remembered, from the man who has defamed them. There is but little indeed of that maddening system of religion, which leads its votaries to "climb the funnel of a stove" as an evidence of a pious desire to be nearer the kingdom of heaven; there is but little of that phrenzy which turns a place of worship into the similitude of an asylum for lunatics, and which things, alas! are often recorded as marks of conversion, and of "true godliness," but I trust it will be acknowledged, at the last tribunal, that the spirit of Christ has dwelt in many a poor and humble worshipper amongst us, and that the curse of an envious mortal is no bar to the blessing of a merciful God. I have hastily written this, Mr Editor, to shew the public what degree of confidence is to be placed in the "Report;"—to convince the Reporters that we are not marks for their poisoned shafts, and that we claim in future that "truth" be the base on which to raise the monument of our reputation. Your obedient servant,
ONE OF PORT-DE-GRANE.
2nd December, 1835.

SHIP NEWS

HARBOUR GRACE.
CLEARED.
Nov. 28.—Brig Apollo, Wilson, Lisbon, 2970 qtls. fish.
Schr. Fly, Soper, Plymouth, 1400 qtls. fish, 1844 gals. seal oil, 2529 gals. cod oil, 170 gals. cod dregs, 495 gals. blubber,

13 packages caplin, 4 bdls. fish, 1 box berries, 2 kegs tongues.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
Nov. 30.—Brig Caroline, Parrott, Copenhagen, bread, pork.
Dec. 2.—Brig Eliza, Fowler, Barbadoes, ballast.
Sophia, M'Naughton, Liverpool, butter, wheat.
Schr. Jane, Dingwell, P. E. Island, potatoes.
Brig Mary Barry, Goss, Hamburg and Dartmouth, wheat, flour.
3.—Brig Calypso, McGrath, Liverpool, coal.
Brig Kingaloch, Stanton, St. Andrews, lumber.
Brig Fortitude, Harvey, Demerara, ballast.
CLEARED.
Dec. 1.—Brig Vidonia, Knight, Madeira, fish.
2.—Brig Superb, Wareham, Liverpool, oil.
Brig Neleus, Johnston, New-York, salmon.
Brig Angerona, Jillard, Teignmouth, fish, oil.
5.—Brig Caroline, Parrott, Liverpool, oil.
Schr. Pearl, Mudge, Figueira, fish.
Brig Lester, Hayward, Poole or London, oil.
7.—Brig Piscator, Petherbridge, Greenock, oil.
Schr. Three Sisters, Power, Waterford, fish, oil.

Notices

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Brig BLACKALLER, under my Command.
JAMES LUSCOMBE.
Carbonear, Dec. 9, 1835.

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Brig HOPE, under my Command.
FRANCIS WM. SHADDOCK.
Carbonear,
Nov. 25, 1835.

In the Insolvency of ROBERT AYLES, of CARBONEAR, Merchant,
NORTHERN CIRCUIT COURT, HARBOUR GRACE, 13th November, 1835.
MR. JOHN FITZGERALD and MR. JAMES HIPPISELY, of Harbour Grace, Merchants, are this day appointed TRUSTEES of the Estate of ROBERT AYLES of Carbonear, Merchant, duly declared Insolvent; and the said JOHN FITZGERALD and JAMES HIPPISELY, are hereby authorised, under such Orders as this Honourable Court shall from time to time make here-in, to discover, collect, and realise the Estate, Debts, and Effects of the said Insolvent. And all Persons indebted to the said Insolvent, or holding any Property or Effects belonging to him, are hereby notified to deliver the same to the said Trustees.
By the Court,
JOHN STARK,
Chief Clerk & Registrar.

WE the undersigned TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of ROBERT AYLES, Merchant, CARBONEAR, do hereby appoint Mr ROBERT AYLES, and GEORGE HIPPISELY of HARBOUR GRACE to collect and receive All the DEBTS Due to the said Insolvent ESTATE, and Notice is hereby given to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT as above stated.
J. FITZGERALD,
JAMES HIPPISELY,
Trustees.
Carbonear, Nov. 18, 1835.

LIST OF LETTERS for CARBONEAR, now in the POST OFFICE, which will not be forwarded without the Postage
Thomas Donelson, 1 } Care of Messrs.
Mr. Saffield, 1 } Slade, Elson & Co
Joseph Peters, 1 & 1 Paper
Leonard Butler, 1
Catherine Connors, 1
Philip Smith, or
Mr. Rogers, 1
Denis Fitzgerrald, 1.
S. SOLOMON,
POST-MASTER
St. John's, Oct. 15

On Sale

SLADE, ELSON & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
The Cargo of the Brig
CARBONEAR,
Just received from St. ANDREW'S, New Brunswick:
CONSISTING OF
80 M. Feet Pine BOARD and PLANK
10 M. Feet Birch PLANK
10 Tons Hardwood BALK
25 M. SHINGLES
1 Pine MAST 20 INCHES
42 Spruce SPARS (various dimensions) from 17 to 8 INCHES.
All of the best Quality; and any part will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Fish, or Oil Payment.
Carbonear,
Sept. 30, 1835.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,
NEWCASTLE COAL
(Prime quality)
Bread, Flour, Pork, Butter
Molasses, Sugar, Tea
Coffee, Chocolate
Oatmeal, Bran
Wine, Gin, Vinegar, Leaf Tobacco
Soap, Candles
Hatchets, Spades, Shovels
Earthenware, Glassware
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
And a General Assortment of other necessary and useful

MANUFACTURED GOODS,
For which Cash, Fish, Oil, Salmon, Mackerel, and Herring will be taken in Payment.
T. NEWELL.
Carbonear,
September 9, 1835.

Notice

SAMUEL OVERBURY HART
BEGS respectfully to inform the Inhabitants of St. JOHN'S, CONCEPTION BAY and the COUNTRY at large, that he has ready for the Press,
A SAGGED DRAMA,
IN THREE ACTS.
SUBJECTS:
The Rebellion and Expulsion of the SALTANIC HOST from HEAVEN,
AND
The Creation and Apostacy of MAN,
Containing about 30 pages, foolscap octavo
Price, One Shilling.

THE above little WORK has been inspected and approved of, by Gentlemen of undoubted judgment, candour and talent; and he therefore solicits such a share of Patronage and support, as will enable him to submit his Performance to the decision of the PUBLIC.
For Recommendation, the Author would introduce the following quotation, as a fair specimen of the whole:—
Behold you cloud of vital consciousness,
Whose beings' essence was their Maker's praise,
Thus sunk and ruined by their faithless chief,
By him, Son of the Morning once, and first
In love and duty's willing sacrifice;
'Till not contented with their glorious state,
And grasping at the sovereignty supreme,
They listen'd to their subtle Counsellor,
And from exalted Gods to hellish fiends
Sunk: and torment vast as former pleasure reap,
Their unspanned being now their bitterest curse.
Yet while rebellion's wages each receives,
Their chief with ampler vigour to endure
Shall in himself feel all his followers feel;
And on his countenance shall be impressed
His characters, Destruction, Shame and Sin,
His brow shall wear the diadem of Death,
His rule and sceptre shall be over Hell,
And millions by his cunning thither led,
Their pregnant curses lighting on his head,
Shall stamp his gnawing agony complete.

ACT II., SCENE 1st.
This quotation, is part of the Curse denounced by the DEITY upon LUCIFER, after his Expulsion from Heaven.
* * * Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Offices of the STAR at Carbonear, of the MERCURY at Harbour Grace, of the TIMES, and by Mr. M'IVER at St. John's.—Also by Mr. M. RYAN at Brigus, and Mr. VANDENHOFF at Western Bay.
Carbonear,

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

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 in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c. &c.
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 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.—Terms as usual.
April 10.

THE ST. PATRICK

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerable expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET, BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall 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, 10s. each.
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 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., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

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 for 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 & ROAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET

ON A BUILDING LEASE,
For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on,
WATER-SIDE, well calculated for Shipping of every description. With a Plot of LAND, bounded by the Widow ANS TAYLOR'S on the South-side.
For further particulars, apply to
JONATHAN TAYLOR, Sen.
Carbonear, June 17, 1835.

POETRY

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

The flowers were all faded, the branches were bare. The foliage was fled, and its beauty was sear; The first falling snow flutter'd light in the air, And December's chill gales sigh'd the knell of the year.

A LAY OF REAL LIFE.

Who ruined me ere I was born, Sold every acre, grass or corn, And left the next year all forlorn? My Grandfather.

But at the stall the coin was bad? My Godfather. Who gratis shared the social glass, But when misfortune came to pass, Referred me to the pump? Alas! My Friend.

CASE OF A LOST CHILD.

On Thursday a case came on before the Recorder and Aldermen, at the adjourned Quarter Sessions which excited considerable interest. Upon the 22nd of June a female child about two years old, was found standing in the parish of St. Mary, Ethelburga, and was not owned.

At these Sessions the order was appealed against. Mr Payne appeared for the respondent, and having detailed the particulars of the case, said that the parish officers of St. Mary Ethelburga upon being applied to support the child, as they are bound to do with her, although their existed doubt that it was in that parish alone she was seen.

Mr Payne said that the refusal was given absolutely upon the application, and the child could not be allowed to perish in the streets, an event which might have occurred if there had not been humanity else where.

Mr Bodkin, for the appeal, contended that the child had a claim upon the parish of St. Ethelburga. No settlement had been proved to have been established. In fact, the child was what was called casual poor.

Mr Payne.—My clients acted with propriety in protecting the child, which it would appear from the animus with which this is met, might otherwise have perished.

Mr Bodkin said that humanity had nothing to do with the question. The point was simply who ought to support the child? He certainly could not see why his clients should.

The fruit woman said the child was wandering about for two hours previously, and appeared to have come from Bishopsgate Without.

Mr Payne.—It is really too bad to attempt to get over this by a quibble. The Recorder.—Cannot the child be delivered to the Overseers de novo?

Mr Payne.—They will not take it. The Recorder.—Then I advise, if they refuse, a proceeding by indictment.

Mr Payne.—We say, that where the child was dropped, the parish is obliged to support it.

Mr Bodkin.—Give us a precedent to show that there is any obligation upon us.

The Recorder said that good sense and good feeling were certainly in favor of the order of the Lord Mayor and his brother magistrate; but no authorities had been produced in support of the decision of the Magistrates.

Swift in his journeys on foot from Dublin to London, was accustomed to stop for refreshment or rest at the neat little ale houses on the road's sides.

There hang three crosses at thy door; Hang up thy wife and she'll make four.

RESOLUTIONS WHEN I COME TO BE OLD BY SWIFT.—These resolutions seem to be of that kind which are easily formed, and the propriety of which we really admit at the time we make them.

- 1. Not to marry a young woman. 2. Not to keep young company unless they really desire it. 3. Not to be peevish, or morose, or suspicious. 4. Not to scorn present ways, or wits or fashions, or men, or war, &c. 5. Not to be fond of children. 6. Not to tell the same story over and over and over to the same people.

- 7. Not to be covetous. 8. Not to neglect decency or cleanliness, for fear of falling into nastiness. 9. Not to be over severe with young people, but to give allowances for their youthful follies and weaknesses. 10. Not to be influenced by, or give ear to, knavish tattling servants or to others. 11. Not to be too free of advice, nor trouble any but those who desire it. 12. To desire some good friends to inform me which of these resolutions I break or neglect, and wherein; and reform accordingly. 13. Not to talk much, nor of myself. 14. Not to boast of my former beauty or strength, or favour with ladies, &c. 15. Not to hearken to flatteries, or believe I can be beloved by a young woman. 16. Not to be positive or opiniative. 17. Not to set up for observing all these rules, for fear I should observe none.

Swift dining at a house where the part of the table cloth which was next him happened to have a small hole, tore it as wide as he could, and eat his soup thro' it; his reason for such behaviour was, as he said, to marry the lady of the house, and to teach her to pay a proper attention to housewifery.

Roger Cox.—We have already described Roger's dress. The scarlet waistcoat soon caught Swift's eye; Roger bowed, and observed that he wore a scarlet because he belonged to the church militant!

Swift's Charity.—One cold morning a poor ancient woman sat at the deanery steps a considerable time, during which the Dean saw her through a window, and no doubt commiserated her desolate condition.

The servant read it, and told her his master had something else to do than to mind her petition. "What is that you say fellow?" said the Dean, putting his head out of the window; "come up here directly." The man obeyed him, and was ordered to tell the woman to come up to him.

Whereas the bearer served me the space of one year, during which time he was an idler, and a drunkard; I then discharged him as such: but how far his having been five years at sea may have mended his manners, I leave to the penetration of those who may choose hereafter to employ him.

With this certificate the man left Dublin, and came to London, where he applied to Mr Pope, who took him into his service, upon his producing a testimonial of his being the identical man for whom the paper was written, and continued in his service until Mr Pope's death.

TERMINATION OF WORDS IN "LING."—Here is a complete specimen how much VIVE LA BAGATELLE was a favourite of Swifts. He says, "I have been very curious in considering that fruitful word LING, which explains many fine qualities in ladies; such as grow-ling, rai-ling, tip-ling, (seldom) toi-ling, numb-ling, grumb-ling, cur-ling, puzz-ling, bust-ling, strow-ling, romb-ling, quarrel-ling, tait-ling, whiff-ling, dab-ling, doub-ling."

The two maxims of any great man at court, are always to keep his countenance and never to keep his word.