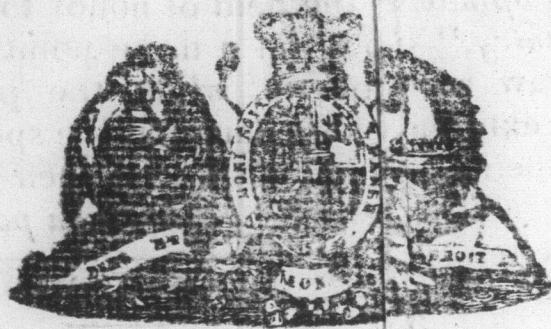


# THE



# STAR,

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### MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

(From the Times.)

Since Lord John Russell's declaration, that unless ministers, immediately after Easter, obtain a vote of confidence from the House of Commons, they will consider themselves obliged to resign, their radical taskmasters have been speaking out more plainly than ever. The time is now come, say these theorists, when the doctrine of finality must be abandoned, the reform bill reformed, and the multitude conciliated by ballot and household suffrage.

On the other hand, the aristocratical supporters of the whigs, the gentlemen, par excellence, who disapprove the tendency of their proceedings, but continue to support them from fear of the obloquy that attaches to any dereliction of party, are talking the softest sort of language, and asking why, when so little or real difference subsists between the moderate whigs and the liberal conservatives, there should not be a union of these two respectable parties against the disturbers of our common constitution?

When Mr. Canning formed his administration he suffered not a little in the estimation of many conservatives from the ostentations backing which the whigs bestowed upon them. "How can you expect," said one of his old constitutional friends to this high-spirited minister, "that we can support you when you have joined the whigs?" "Nay," answered he, in one of his pregnant epigrams, "I never joined the whigs; the whigs joined me." And it was perfectly true: the whigs did not join they followed Mr. Canning. They saw that if any circumstances, untoward for the country, but helpful to selfish adventurers, should widen much further the breach between the two great divisions of the conservatives, headed by Mr. Canning on one side, and by the Duke and Sir Robert Peel on the other, some conjecture might arise in which their votes would tell; and, excited by this distant hope, the first pale gleam that had glanced on their fortunes for a quarter of a century, their hurried into the rear of Mr. Canning's march:—

"As when a flock  
Of ravenous fowl—though many a league  
Remove—  
Against the day of battle, to a field  
Where armies lie encamp'd come flying."

The minister gave them nothing, promised them nothing; they were rated upon his books, but they were content to serve as supernumeraries, for the chance that by sufficient forwardness and suppleness, by an abandonment of all their turbulent theories, and an object adaptation of their politics to his principles, they might induce

him to fill up his future vacancies from their ranks. For this chance they licked the feet of the man whom through more than twenty bitter years they had hated, hooted, and trembled at, whose argument had overthrown, whose wit had scorched, whose sarcasm had withered them. They swelled the crowd behind his chariot, too happy to be fanned by the whiff and wind from its wheels. He forbore to shake them from his train; but he never admitted their taint into his councils. Thus he moved erect and unretted, while they were fain to drag their bellies in the dust at his heels.

It is only in a spirit like that of Mr. Canning that any honourable man can derive any advantage from the dishonest or the perverse. Of the whigs, such as they are in their present fallen and unredeemed state, a considerable proportion are condemned to the former of these two dangerous denominations, and almost the whole of them to the latter. Any present negotiation with such persons for a partnership with them in their offices is morally impossible—impossible in any way but by some such shameful sacrifice of principle as that which the whigs stooped to, when they made their "compact alliance" with the Irish tail. To be sure, at this very moment, whenever the ministers do make head against radical encroachment, their resistance derives its efficacy from the conservatives, without whose aid indeed any constitutional manifestation from this government would be utterly powerless and unavailing. Therein the conservatives, while they are protecting their country's institutions, are upholding their own character. But imagine them, for a moment, making a treaty for office with the whigs! A treaty for office with the men who opened one session by a request for power to crush Mr. O'Connell, and began the next by contriving powers to be tow upon him, the men who pledged their honour in one session to uphold the royal pension list, and in the next let in the swine to grub up their Sovereign's bounty, the men who vowed their would defend the church against the dissenters, and then, to get the support of that restless body, built them a platform to batter the fabric, the men who promised appropriation, as they would have promised any other plunder, that they might mount into place on the brawny shoulders of the Irish papists, and having clattered up over the necks of their dupes, rewarded them with a horse-laugh; imagine a treaty, a mutual engagement of faith, with men whose mainspring and staple is their utter faithlessness! He who talks of

any arrangement by which conservatives are to join whigs for office has little knowledge of the principle in which the conservatives stand and on which alone they can be useful to their country. To the conservatives character is everything. They form the rallying point for the sound principle and the sound sense of the country; and they will not enrol themselves under a sullied banner, nor bow the knee before Bael. The day which should see the conservatives take office through the hands of the whigs would hopelessly overcloud their reputation, and wuth all confidence in public men.

Do we speak, then, of every whig as a being so irredeemably lost by the intrigues of his part with the radicals, that even if he repent and turn to honest councils, he is to be cut off for ever from all reputable communion? Not so; but we say, that the first proof of sincerity in such a penitence, disconnection from dangerous doctrine must be the relinquishment of office, obtained only through that doctrine and through its radical apostles. If you really repent of the sin, begin by surrendering its wages, let an upright administration, liberally conservative, unswayed by breaches of faith, and unentangled with plans of revolution, come fairly and fully into possession of the powers of the state, with a cordial desire to improve what lacks improvement, but a no less firm resolve to resist unnecessary, and therefore mischievous, experiments, upon the foundations of politics and religion, society and morals; and then the whigs being out of office, let those individuals of them, if such there be, who wish not place for themselves or their clique, but good and stable government for their country give an unbought, unbargained support, to that conservative government.—We shall be told it would easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for whigs to endure such a quarantine. Very probably; but on no other terms can conservatives ever be mingled with whigs, or whigs work out a character sufficiently good, nay, sufficiently marketable, to justify an infusion of them into future office.

Now a word or two touching the radicals. Between them and the conservatives a partnership in office would be obviously impossible. There is no common object. What the radicals must affect the conservatives must abhor.—Nor, in general, have the habits or training of the radicals been such as to make them useful colleagues in the transaction of government business.—Neither in design or in execution can there be any official harmony between two such parties. But though, for these reasons, coalition for office is out of the

question, yet, if the radicals had the gift of common sense, co-operation to a certain extent, and to a good public purpose, might not be impossible. If they had understanding enough to discern, as a very moderate share of observation might satisfy them, that even those of the whigs who profess a desire to accomplish organic changes are disabled from achieving them by a power mightier than their own—by a conservative principle prevailing, not merely with those who bear the name of conservatives as a party, but throughout the great mass of the respectable community of this island, and that radical revolutions are, therefore, alike impracticable, whether conservatives be in office, or whether official whigs be held in check by a conservative opposition—it might possibly occur to the more honest of the radical body, that in the equal hopelessness of extorting their own objects from either kind of government, they duty would lead them to confer their general support upon that set of public men who have the best character for integrity, the most extensive knowledge, the longest experience, and the most accurate habits of business—those, in short, who are likely to make the British government most servicable at home and most respectable abroad.—On such a principle even radicals, when they happened to be honest men, might give some general support to a conservative administration; and in such circumstances a conservative administration might receive the support of honest men, even though they should happen to be radicals.

**NEW LIGHT FOR LIGHTHOUSES.**—A letter of the 10th instant from Trieste states that a new system of producing light for lighthouses has been invented by a sergeant-major in the Austrian artillery, named Selckonsky. The apparatus consists of a parabolic mirror, 62 inches by 30, with a 12 inch focus, and the light is produced by a new kind of wax candle, invented by M. Selckonsky. It has been tried under the inspection of the Austrian Lloyd's Company in the port of Trieste, by being erected on the mast of a vessel. The light is said to have illuminated the whole of the port and the surrounding parts of the town equal to the moon at full (☾); and at the distance of 600 yards the finest writing could be read. A second trial has been made in bad weather, and the result was proportionally favourable.

### LATE DEFEAT OF THE PHYSICAL-FORCE CHARTISTS AT DEVIZES.

(From the Devizes Gazette.)

Our readers know something of a man named Carrier (a delegate from Trowbridge to London,) who, whilst the assizes were holding in Salisbury, had the impudence (in his harangue to some of the lower classes in that city) to tell them that Baron Gurney had been a robber all his life, and was more deserving of punishment than some of the prisoners he had that day sentenced for theft; and who, in the yard of the Nag's Head, in this town, a short time since, openly told the labourers that, if they had no money in their pockets, they were justified in going into a baker's shop, or to a butcher's stall, and helping themselves; or, indeed, in parceling out their masters' property. This worthy and respectable personage (with the notorious Vincent and a Citizen Roberts, a lawyer of Bath) had the temerity to come to Devizes again on Friday evening, agreeably to public announcement.

The meeting was advertised for six o'clock; and shortly before that hour, about 150 weavers and others, with a band of music and some flags, with incendiary inscriptions, entered the town. Soon afterwards the orators arrived. A wagon having been placed in the centre of the market-place, they were speedily mounted, and alongside of them the flags

NOTICES

**BAY PACKETS**  
Harbour Grace Packets  
SS Packet being now  
having undergone such  
improvements in her accom-  
modation, as the safety, com-  
fort of Passengers can be  
experience suggest, a cer-  
tain Master having also  
with resume her usual  
BAY, leaving Harbour  
AY, WEDNESDAY, and  
at 9 o'Clock, and for  
following days.

**FARES.**  
Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Children ..... 5s.  
..... 6d.  
..... 1s.  
In proportion  
Packages will be careful-  
ly packed, and no accounts can be  
settled for Passages, nor will the  
Company be responsible for any Species or  
loss by this conveyance.  
NEW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
CHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's  
May, 1835

**Crema**  
between Carbonear and  
Cape Cove.

Returning his best  
thanks for the patronage  
uniformly received, begs  
to announce the same fa-  
vourable will, until further no-  
tice, on the mornings  
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-  
tively, and the Packet Man  
on the Mornings of  
THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9  
o'Clock, the Boat may sail from  
Harbour Grace on each of those

**FARES.**  
Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Children ..... 5s.  
..... 6d.  
..... 1s.

In proportion  
DOYLE will hold  
for all LETTERS  
written him.

**PATRICK**

begs most respect-  
fully to inform the Public, that the  
and commodious Boat  
and expense, he has fit-  
ted up between CARBONEAR  
DOVE, as a PACKET  
between, (part of the after-  
noon, with two sleeping  
berths, (part of the fore-  
noon, fitted up for Gentle-  
men, which will  
afford satisfaction. He now  
travels of this respect-  
ful he assures them it  
endeavour to give them  
satisfaction.

will leave CARBONEAR,  
on Wednesdays, and  
lock in the Morning  
at 8 o'Clock, on Mondays,  
Fridays, the Packet,  
at 8 o'Clock on those  
days.  
Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Children 5s.  
..... 6d.  
..... 1s.

In proportion to their size or  
weight, to be accountable for

St. John's, &c., &c.  
in Carbonear, and in  
Harbour Grace, at Mr. Patrick  
(and Tatem) and at

**LET**  
for a Term of  
years.

situated on the  
Street, bounded on  
of the late captain  
by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.

339.  
books  
Sale at this Office of

were planted. Citizens Carrier was called to the chair; but had no sooner taken it than he was greeted with hisses and groans; and this hint proving insufficient to induce him to abdicate, he was assailed with a small quantity of mud and filth. Furious at this reception, he gave vent to his rage by a torrent of blasphemous execrations, which could not be listened to without horror, or repeated without pollution. Citizens Roberts tried his hand, but his reception was not less flattering; and when Citizen Vincent came forward, a number of persons rushed into the wagon, ejected the speakers, tore one of the flags to pieces, and gave three hearty cheers for the Queen! Carrier and his companions then sought shelter in a small-beer house, and in was with difficulty that some of the inhabitants were restrained from wreaking summary vengeance upon them. The constable at length conducted them to a place of safety, admonishing them never to come to Devizes again, or, if they did, they might be assured of still rougher treatment. Fortunately they suffered no further personal violence than what we have mentioned, but we will not answer for the consequences should they make another attempt to preach revolution and anarchy to the people of Devizes.

Government have long been aware that some hundreds of persons at Trowbridge are armed with pikes, and that they occasionally exercise at the barracks there; but no means are taken to put a stop to it. It is true that a troop or two of horse are at our service in the neighbourhood, in case of a tumult; but it is much better that measures should be taken to prevent tumult, than to quiet it after it has been allowed to break out. The lancers, quartered in this town, were ready at a moment's warning on Friday last, had their services been required. On Saturday, Carrier and his companions were at Bromham, and exhorted the labourers (chiefly manufacturers) to muster one thousand strong on Easter Monday, in order (as he said) to make another attack on Devizes; they were also called upon to provide themselves with good sticks; and a hand-bill has since been issued, stating that, "in defiance of the tory persecutors," Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. W. P. Roberts, and other friends, will hold a meeting in the market place on Easter Monday, at two o'clock. We trust, however, that they will yet think the better of it.

On all sides we discover inflexible evidence of the progress of Conservative reaction in the public mind. The extent of this reaction is not less evident from the prominent and fervid manifestations of attachment to our glorious institutions in Church and State, which are daily witnessed in every part of the kingdom, than from the reluctantly extorted confessions of the more rational portion of the Whig press, and the more honest portion of the Radical press. The *Spectator*, which belongs to the latter class, have repeatedly acknowledged the overwhelming growth of Conservative principles through the length and breadth of the land. This independence it journal has also, on more than one occasion, candidly avowed the utter hopelessness of the cause which it has so long and so ably advocated. But we were scarcely prepared to meet with an acknowledgment of the same kind in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*. A late number of that paper, which we cannot but consider as the leading demi-official provincial organ of the whig ministry, contains an article so strongly corroborative of our oft-repeated assertion that "there is a wide spread reaction in favor of Conservative principles," that we cannot avoid bestowing upon it a few passing remarks.

After deprecating, in the strongest language, the "schemes which the *Morning Chronicle* most strangely propounds, as being fitted to constitute a rallying point for all classes of reformers," the *Guardian* proceeds to state its conviction that, "as regards the first reformed parliament, it was too exclusively liberal"—that "there

was not in the House of Commons a fair representation of the actual state of parties and opinions as they existed in the country," and confesses that it "saw with regret many crude and extravagant propositions which their fancied strength in that house induced some well meaning, but extremely injudicious, reformers to bring before it." In reference to the evidence afforded of the truth of this assertion, by the issue of the last general election, the *Guardian* remarks "The last general election, of that of July, 1837, though it occurred during the existence of a Whig ministry, and in the first days of the joyful popularity of a young female sovereign, who was known decidedly to favour them, supplied, during its progress, no indications of the existence of any strongly excitable state of feeling among the constituent body, and terminated, to say the least, without any increase of strength to the reform party." It would have been nearer the truth to have said that this election terminated with a vast a cession of strength to the Conservative party. The following, however, is still stronger, "now, what is the conclusion we draw from all these facts? It is shortly this, that making every allowance for the utter prostration of the tory party, in the first moments after the passing of the reform act, and making every allowance, likewise, for the extent to which impure influences, and the intimidation of landlords, have operated in the subsequent elections, is still impossible for us to resist the impression, confirmed indeed as it is by facts which we see existing in the society around us, that there has been and is in the public mind a considerable reaction, not in favor of, but in opposition to further public changes; nor have we the least doubt, that, of the truth of this fact, the result of an appeal to the constituency at this time would furnish new and irrefragable evidence." If this be true, in reference to the "society around" the editor of the *Guardian*, how much more so must it be in reference to the agricultural districts? Let our Conservative friends profit by these frank confessions, and redouble their exertions for the emancipation of their country from Whig thralldom.

A very superior description of coal has, we understand, been supplied to the Mansion-house, by way of Liverpool, from the extensive collieries of Messrs. Hilton, of Ince Hall, near Wigan, who have expressed their determination to compete with their northern neighbors. A gentleman from that firm waited upon his lordship, and informed him that they were now mining 500 tons per day; but when their arrangements were complete, they would raise 1000, and be able to deliver them in London at 22s. per ton. *London paper.*

*Lord Melbourne and Mr. Van Buren.* Looking at it in every point of view, we have sometimes come to the belief that the unfortunate and delicate situations into which two great and glorious nations have been brought have been matured and engendered by the poor, miserable, offal, loafer, kitchen cabinets of each—the one headed by the imbecile Melbourne, the other by the imbecile Van Buren. To our mind, England and the United States resemble two gallant, chivalric men,

whose worthless agents and pretended advisers have brought them on the field of honor to shed their blood on a mere point of empty etiquette, while the pickpockets look on, laugh at the sport, and do a snug business in their line during the *mele.* *American paper.*

UPPER CANADA.

We regret to learn from the Upper Canada papers, that a treasonable plot was recently discovered at Toronto, the leading object of which was to assassinate the Lieut. Governor, and set fire to all the public buildings of the city. The principal person as yet ascertained to have been implicated in this plot, is Sergeant Arthur Flood, of the 1st troop of Incorporated dragoons, commanded by Major M'Grath. Flood, it is said, has been for some time in close correspondence with parties in the United States, to whom he regularly communicated whatever came under his notice of the movements in Upper Canada.—The circumstances which led to the discovery of this diabolical conspiracy were purely accidental. In prosecuting a search for some petty offender, Flood's lodgings were examined, when, on raising an old cap, the papers which led to the disclosure of the plot were discovered, and brought to the proper authorities.—Flood was therefore immediately arrested, and brought before the Executive Council, by whom he has been twice examined. —*Montreal Gazette.*

It was ascertained that Flood is a spy, in the employ of the American brigades, and several letters, were found offering him a reward for the assassination of Sir George Arthur, and the firing of the Government House and other public buildings. It is said, also, that he was holding out for a higher sum than that offered. A plan of the city, garrison, &c was found in his possession. —*Herald.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1839

Messrs. G. R. Robinson, J. N. Hunt, Brooking, Christopher, C. F. Bennett, and E. Hunt, a deputation on the affairs of Newfoundland, had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby, at the Colonial Office, on the 25th of March.

UNTO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

*The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants of Liverpool, trading to, and connected with, the Island of Newfoundland,*

*Humbly Sheweth,—*

That, in the year 1832, a Royal Charter was granted, for the institution, in the said Island, of a Local Legislature, which consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

That, according to the said Charter a candidate for the House of Assembly requires no other qualification than that he shall have occupied a house of any kind in the Island for two years, and an elector, that he shall have occupied a house of any kind for one year. The suffrage is thus, as nearly as possible, universal; and the members, who have the Revenue of the Colony at their disposal, may be men altogether without property themselves.

That from the peculiar circumstances of the population, the great mass of whom are fishermen, partly fluctuating and partly stationary, an independent constituency, with so low a qualification, is not to be found in the Island; and, in six out of the nine electoral districts, with any other qualification there would be no constituency at all.

That it is most painful to the Memorialists to advert to the conduct of Clergyman in terms of disapprobation; but they are compelled to state that, under the existing system, the Roman Catholic Clergy in the colony have been tempted to use the power they possess over the lower orders of the people openly to rule the electors, so that the merchants and wealthier classes, who have every thing at stake, are entirely unrepresented; and the House, with all its powers and responsibilities, is occupied by men distinguished only by the extreme character of their politics.—This grievance, your Honourable House will be pleased to remark, is felt by many of the most respectable Roman Catholic residents even more heavily than by others.

That, during the last two years, the proceedings of the House of Assembly have been such as not only to cause great dissatisfaction, but to excite, throughout the mercantile body both in the Island and in this country, serious apprehension and alarm. Under this head, the Memorialists refer to the means which were used by the House to displace the late Chief Justice Boulton, in whose case her Majesty's government, after having acquitted him of all the charges brought against his judicial character and conduct, and even censured his accusers, thought it expedient, nevertheless, to dismiss him from the bench. A similar attempt is now being made, but which the Memorialists trust will not prove equally successful, to displace the excellent High Sheriff, on the ground that the House ought to possess, the power of appointing to that office. The Memorialists refer also, under this head, to the proceedings of the House in the case of Mr. Killeen, a respectable

surgeon of St. John's. That gentleman, having had a dispute in the street with one of the Members, was summoned before the House to answer for a breach of privilege, and was imprisoned. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and he was discharged; whereupon, the Judge of the Supreme Court and the High Sheriff, who, in the exercise of their respective functions, had discharged him, were themselves taken into custody by order of the House. For these heavy grievances, your Honourable House will be pleased to observe, there is no power of redress in the law courts of the Colony; neither is there any security against the perpetration of even grosser acts of outrage for the future.

That, in this state of things, the peace of the community has been destroyed; commercial credit has suffered; property is more or less insecure; and ample and most painful evidence is obtained that the nature of the Government is altogether unsuited to the character and circumstances of the Colony.

That the Island being dependent for provisions and other necessities upon the Merchants who import them, and who issue supplies to the fishermen at the commencement of the fishing season, and receive the produce of their voyage in return, it is most important both that the credit of the Merchants in the European Markets should be unimpaired, and that their apprehensions of disturbance in the Colony should be removed; otherwise there is ground to fear that adequate supplies would not be sent to the Island, whereby the people would be subjected to suffering and privation, or compelled to emigrate; to the certain detriment, and possible destruction, of the most valuable of our Fisheries.

That the Memorialists, who are themselves possessed of property in the Island, or otherwise deeply interested in its prosperity, are anxiously desirous that the evils complained of should, if possible, be remedied without delay; and being convinced that this can never be accomplished without an essential change in the form of Government, they earnestly pray,

That your Honourable House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and either cause a Bill to be brought in for the abrogation of the House of Assembly in Newfoundland, and for vesting the legislative powers and functions in the Governor and Council; or adopt such other course as to your Honourable House may appear best adapted to attain the object in view.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c. &c. &c. [Signed]

- W. TARBET
GRAHAM & TAYLOR
EDWARD C. HUNT
WM. VALIANCE
J. GREEN OUGHTERSON
JOHN JOB, JR.
G. H. HARRISON
W. W. BOLLEY
J. GLENN & SON
B. BOWRING.
ROBERT ALSOP
CHARLES HUNT
JAMES ROBERTSON
J. C. COOPER
J. BUTLER
SAMUEL JOB
JAMES H. BUTLER
HARRISON, RIDLEY & CO.
ROBERT HUTTON

Liverpool, 10th April, 1839.

From the London Standard, April 8.

From Newfoundland papers, which have recently come to hand, we are confirmed in the correctness of the views we have for several months advocated, namely, that the system of government at present in force in that colony is unsuitable to its condition, and that, bad as it is in principle, it is rendered still worse in practice by the arbitrary and intolerant conduct of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and of those reedy and unprincipled agitators who act under the dictation of the priests, and disturb the harmony of society for the purpose of attaining their own selfish ends.

At the present moment the affairs of that colony present features of peculiar interest to our British readers from the resemblance which the evils existing there, and the causes of those evils, bear to those which press upon the Conservatives of Ireland.

In Newfoundland political domination is sought after by the Roman Catholic priest to an extent, and in a manner, utterly inconsistent with liberty and law. So is it in Ireland. We say to an extent incompatible with liberty; for the power contended for by that sect is not satisfied with the ascendancy which one political party may legitimately seek to obtain over another, and which would be exercised temperately and in subservience to the law of the land; but it is a power which history and the experience of every day prove to be one the very genius of which excludes toleration of those who differ from them, which forbids a peaceful neutrality, and adopts for its motto all political as well as religious matters, "he who is not with me is against me." We say that in Newfoundland, as in Ireland, this domination is sought to be acquired in a manner inconsistent with law; for when that law confers powers or privileges on any man or body of men, it not only presumes that they are to be enjoyed with impunity, but it expects that they shall be exercised—a duty to use them conscientiously and for the public good is raised. In Newfoundland, however, with the Romish priesthood and their followers, the temperate exercise

political right with their view with impunity to the policy into an act of... res; and if the too many insur... pear to do, the... with unrelent... injury is some... men's temper... exclusive deali... Catholics are... their religion, a... selves and fam... the best means... in their politics... In expressing... genius and work... we would not b... to Roman Cath... every descripti... they, inalienabl... and to full pro... reason for whic... demanded of th... we say it emp... equal justice to... the hands of on... oppress another... inadvertence or... tutions, of a... vicious that sho... to be the benef... immediately to...

In our last p... from the C... St. John's to h... an immediate... Assembly. It... drawn up with... and is in ever... attention. The... tains are not ne... have been notice... instance, so far... our statements h... country, they... of every shade... remedy we prop... prayed for in th... to—was encour... In the address... signed by the P... praying his Exc... petition to the Q... following words... who has now a... ment for nearly... ces of which... known. Throu... Colonial Secretar... ons evidence ha... parent state, and... and justice of... made. And yet... that government... in the constitu... trust, if governm... attention, they... undeniable and... they have been... measures that m... may submit to... evils existing in... that the apathy... Colonial Departm... fanits in the gov... colonists have t... WE CAN LEA... ADOPTED BY T... BEEN OF A... SERVING CHA... TED TO DEPRE... POSED AND I... TION OF SOCI... From his conduct... Excellency's chie... salary and get th... government with... self as he can; a... on, and entertain... who live by emb... in which they ex... seen in any other... can gain his end... not think of or co... injury he is inflie... The time, honest... other men and o... adopted. It was...chievous conceit... seeds of rebellion... was generally held... the countenance... ters received, whi... mendation one cou... of the government... ble members of soc... port the laws, and... opinions. Before... flected on Newfoun... field for political... nothing to be gain... consequently, a happ... not be found. The... fore, to pursue is... of mischief—to abol... and so to restore... pristine peace. Th... adopted in Lower C... ened to be adopted... try it in Newfoundl... of neither of the first... behaved so badly as

...man, having  
...one of the Mem-  
...house to answer  
...is imprisoned. A  
...ed, and he was  
...of the Supreme  
...in the exercise  
...discharged him,  
...ody by order of  
...grievances, your  
...ased to observe,  
...the law courts of  
...security against  
...acts of outrage for  
...the peace of the  
...commercial credit  
...or less insecure;  
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...circumstances of the  
...ent for provisions  
...e Merchants who  
...supplies to the  
...of the fishing  
...at both that the  
...European Markets  
...at their apprehen-  
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...delay; and being  
...r be accomplished  
...the form of Govern-  
...e House will be  
...the premises into  
...either cause a Bill  
...for the abrogation of  
...sibly in Newfound-  
...the legislative  
...ons in the Govern-  
...adopt such other  
...Honourable House  
...adapted to attain the  
...er pray, &c. &c. &c.

of political rights, when not in accordance with their views, is not to be suffered with impunity; an honest vote adverse to the policy they advocate is construed into an act of hostility against themselves; and if they possess the power, as in too many instances they unhappily appear to do, their opponents are persecuted with unrelenting acrimony. Personal injury is sometimes had recourse to—men's temporal affairs are injured by exclusive dealing—those who are Roman Catholics are represented as hostile to their religion, and the beggary of themselves and families is recommended as the best means of working a reformation in their political faith.

In expressing this conviction of the genius and workings of Popish domination we would not be understood as denying to Roman Catholics, in common with every description of British subjects, their inalienable right to equal justice, and to full protection from the law, in return for which undivided allegiance is demanded of them; but we do say, and we say it emphatically, that it is not equal justice to place political power in the hands of one class to enable them to oppress another; and when, through inadvertence or misconception, the institutions of a colony are so radically vicious that such is the case, we conceive it to be the bounden duty of government immediately to rectify the evil.

In our last page will be found a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of St. John's to her Majesty, praying for an immediate abrogation of the House of Assembly. It is a very able document, drawn up with temper and judgment, and is in every respect deserving of attention. The details of outrage it contains are not new to us—many of them have been noticed by us, and in no one instance, so far as we know, have any of our statements been contradicted: on the contrary, they were reiterated by journals of every shade of politics; and the remedy we proposed—which is the same prayed for in the petition above alluded to—was concurred in by them.

In the address to Governor Prescott, signed by the President of the Chamber, praying his Excellency to forward the petition to the Queen, will be found the following words:—"To your Excellency, who has now administered the government for nearly five years, all the grievances of which we complain are well known. Through the office of the Colonial Secretary of the island voluminous evidence has already gone to the parent state, confirmatory of the truth and justice of every complaint here made." And yet Mr. Labouchere states that government will propose no alteration in the constitution of the country!! We trust, if government will not propose any alteration, they will not, with such undeniable and conclusive evidence as they have before them, oppose any measures that the patriotism of others may submit to parliament to remedy the evils existing in that colony. We fear that the apathy and indifference of the Colonial Department are not the only faults in the government of which the colonists have to complain. FROM ALL WE CAN LEARN, THE POLICY ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNOR HAS BEEN OF A FRICKLING, TIME SERVING CHARACTER, CALCULATED TO DEPRESS THE WELL DISPOSED AND RESPECTABLE PORTION OF SOCIETY THERE. Judging from his conduct, we should suppose his Excellency's chief object is to enjoy his salary and get through the period of his government with as little trouble to himself as he can; and if by fawning upon, and entertaining at his table, men who live by entraining the community in which they exist, and who are never seen in any other gentleman's house, he can gain his end, why, probably he does not think of or care for the permanent injury he is inflicting upon the colony. The time, however, has arrived for other men and other measures to be adopted. It was such a system of mischievous conciliation that sowed the seeds of rebellion in Canada: a premium was generally held out to agitation by the countenance and favour its propagators received, whilst the worst recommendation one could have to the support of the government was being a respectable member of society, disposed to support the laws, and to entertain moderate opinions. Before a legislature was instituted on Newfoundland, there was no field for political strife—no elections—nothing to be gained by agitation, and, consequently, a happier community could not be found. The obvious course, therefore, to pursue is, to remove the means of mischief—to abolish elective assemblies, and so to restore the colony to its pristine peace. That course has been adopted in Lower Canada; it is threatened to be adopted in Jamaica; why not try it in Newfoundland? The assemblies of neither of the first mentioned colonies behaved so badly as that of Newfound-

land, nor could such cogent reasons be urged in favour of the abrogation of any of the three legislatures as of the last named: in truth, it seems indispensable to the existence of the trade and prosperity of the Island.

**SHIP NEWS**

**Port of Harbor Grace.**  
CLEARED  
May 10.—British Queen, Munn, Figueira, ballast.

**Port of Carbonear.**  
ENTERED  
April 27.—Brig William the Fourth, Cleall Cadiz: 100 tons salt 2 boxes lemons.—  
May 4.—Sarah, Heiter, Liverpool; 3 bales 1 case haberdashery, 40 boxes soap, 16 boxes candles, 1 ton iron, 14 bags nails, 1 cask 2 barrels painters colours, 10 tons coals, 100 bags biscuit, 57 tons salt, 1 hhd brandy, 6 jars turpentine, 1 hamper cheese, 24 chests tea, 1 box tin glass, 1 hhd boiled linseed oil, 1 hhd refined sugar, 6 boxes glass &c &c.—

**A Card.**

MR. ST. JOHN would have no objection to take under his TUITION, a couple of young Gentlemen as BOARDERS.  
TERMS:—30 Guineas per Annum.  
Harbor Grace,  
May 1, 1839.

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.  
Carbonear.

**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 therefrom 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.

**On Sale**

**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.

**Capl THOMAS GADEN**

BEGS to inform the Public in general that he intends employing his Ketch BEAUFORT, the ensuing Season in the COASTING TRADE, between St. John's, Harbor Grace, Carbonear, and Brigus, as Freights may occasionally offer. He will warrant the greatest care and attention shall be paid to the Property committed to his charge.

Application for FREIGHT may be made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr. JAMES CLIFF'S, St. John's; or to Mr. ANDREW DRYSDALE, Agent, Harbour Grace.

N. B.—The BEAUFORT will leave St. John's every Saturday (wind and weather permitting).  
May 1, 1839.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,**

Their FISHING ROOMS at **INDIAN TICKLE.** (Labrador.)

With the whole or any part of the Property thereon—in such Lots as may suit Purchasers.

The plans of the Premises may be seen, and all other particulars known, on application to

CODNER & JENNINGS.  
St. John's,  
April 23, 1839.

**For Portugal Cove.**

The fine first-class Packet Boat

**NATIVE LASS,**  
James Doyle, Master.

Burthen 23 tons; coppered and copper fastened.

The following days of sailing have been determined on:—FROM CARBONEAR, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, precisely at 9 o'clock; and PORTUGAL COVE on the mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12.

She is completely new, of the largest class, and built of the best materials, and with such improvements as to combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers, with sleeping berths, and commanded by a man of character and experience.

The character of the NATIVE LASS for speed and safety is already well established. She is constructed on the safest principle of being divided into separate compartments by water tight bulk-head, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superb or to any in the Island.

Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on board for the accommodation of passengers.

FARES:—  
First Cabin Passengers 7s 6d  
Second Ditto 5s 0d  
Single Letters 0s 6d  
Double Ditto 1s 0d

N. B.—James Doyle will hold himself responsible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to him.

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

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

WHEREAS the said Robert Slade, senr., Mark Seager, Robert Major, and Rolles Biddle, were on the Thirtieth day of April last past, in due form of Law, declared Insolvents by the said Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen. And whereas JOHN MCCARTHY, of Carbonear, Merchant, WILLIAM RENDELL, of St. John's, Merchant, and JAMES SLADE, of Trinity, Merchant, Creditors of the said Insolvents, have by the major part in value of the Creditors of the said Insolvents, been in due form chosen and appointed Trustees of the Estate of the said Insolvents. Notice is hereby given that the said JOHN MCCARTHY, WILLIAM RENDELL, and JAMES SLADE, as such Trustees, are duly 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.

**New Goods!**

**JUST LANDED**  
Ex ANN, from Bristol,  
**AND ON SALE**  
BY THE  
**SUBSCRIBERS**  
At Low Prices for Cash or Produce  
Viz.—

- 500 Bags 1st, 2nd & 3rd quality BREAD
- 72 Barrels Prime Mess PORK
- 30 Bolts East Croker CANVAS
- 20 Pieces Flat Ditto, No. 1 to 7
- 43 Kegs White, Green & Black PAINT
- Hogsheads LIME
- Bags 1½ to 9 inch assorted NAILS
- Horse and Shingle Ditto
- Splitting Knives
- Axes, Hammers
- Grindstones
- Carp. Compasses
- Coopers Rushes
- Bake Pots and Covers
- Grappels, Fish Hooks
- Assorted TINWARE
- Sheet COPPER
- Chalk, Whiting
- Slates, Bock Ditto
- Ship Chandlery
- Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine
- Butts LEATHER
- Shoe Blacking
- STATIONERY, and Ink in Bottles
- Pieces Brown Holland
- RISH LINENS
- Sheeting, and Sheetting CALICOES
- Irish Union Ditto
- Unbleached Ditto
- Fancy Shirtings
- Fustians, and Moieskins
- Printed Ditto
- Twist, Check
- Aberdeen Dowies
- A Large Assortment Fancy Printed
- CHINTZ COTTONS
- Twilled and Cambrie Ditto
- Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs
- Cambrie Muslins
- Slate, Brown and Black Ditto
- Book and Soft Swiss Ditto
- Jaconet Ditto
- Colored and Black MERINOES
- Satin, Sarsnet and China Gauze Ribbons
- Shad-d and Figured Ladies Belts
- BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs
- Pieces Colored Persian
- Black Crape
- Stays (white & color'd), Saxony Ties
- CHENILLE Handkerchiefs
- Figured Squares
- THIBET Shawles & Turnovers
- Colored, Black & White Kid Gloves
- Ladies Thread Ditto
- Velvet Slippers
- German Lace Cotton
- Gentlemens Satin & Mohair Stocks
- Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad
- CLOTHS
- HOSIERY, Dornet, Laucashire & Welch
- FLANNELS
- Scotch PLAID, Green Baize
- LEATHERWARE
- EARTHENWARE
- Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles

Also,  
**30 Tons Best Red Ash**

**NEWPORT**  
**Coals.**

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.  
Harbor Grace,  
May 8, 1839.

**Notice.**

TENDERS will be received at the COMMERCIAL ROOM, at Noon, on

**Monday**

The 20th Instant, for OPENING a

**ROAD**

Twenty-four Feet wide, from the Head of MUSQUITO to the New Road ending to CARBONEAR.

A Specification of the WORK to be performed, to be seen on application to me.

JOHN FITZGERALD,  
Secretary to the Commissioners of Road and Bridges, for the said line of Road.  
Harbor Grace,  
May 1, 1839.

**POETRY**

**THE MOUNTAINEER.**  
DEDICATED TO THE SCOTTISH NATION.  
By Robert Dibb, Wharfedale Poet.

Young Harry was as brave a lad,  
As e'er in Scottish garb was clad;  
And oft—when a boy at home  
Amidst his native woods would roam,  
With fearless heart would climb the rock,  
Or dare the tempest's mighty shock—  
In search of mountain deer.

And Isabel, a beautiful girl!  
With neck o'erhung by many a curl;  
Had when in childhood's happy stage,  
Been rescued from the torrent's rage,  
By his bold arm had been preserv'd,  
When other forms—with fear unner'd,  
Had watch'd her midst the waves!

And nobly she repaid that youth,  
By kindness, courtesy, and truth!  
Her gentle heart amidst the storm,  
Would cheer around his manly form,  
And though the lightning's vivid spark,  
Might hover round their fragile bark—  
Yet hope was on her brow!

Oh! she was beautiful and bright—  
The bud of promise and delight!  
Her spotless mind by virtue bent,  
Seem'd in her mountain cot content:  
She sigh'd not for a distant strand,  
But lov'd her own dear native land,  
Her Harry, and her God.

But soon these halcyon days were past,  
And cruel wars commenced at last:  
The sons of Scotland, bold and brave!  
With gallant hearts advance to save  
Their home, their country, and their fame,  
And strike the tyrant's power with shame,  
Who dare invade their land!

Young Harry sought his Isabel,  
To bid a long—a last farewell!  
They meet—they part—it reeks not how—  
Unruffled is that youthful brow;  
And she, like Scotia's daughters free,  
Lives but for love and liberty,  
With maiden's fondest real!

The banners flutter—hark! the cry  
Of "Forward!" echoes to the sky!  
The flower of Scotland leads the band,  
Their gallant Chieftain waves his hand;  
He gazes on that beautiful maid,  
Then draws his trusty Highland blade  
To strike in Freedom's cause!  
They meet—'tis on the battle field,  
But sons of Scotland never yield!  
Their hearts are brave—their sinews  
strong—  
They charge—they charge—the patriot  
song—  
Of "Victory" thunders from the plain—  
Napoleon's host is rent in twain,  
The Thistle waves on high!

But where is he? the brave, the good,  
Poor Harry, weltering in his blood!  
That lion heart with valour crown'd  
Too premature a grave had found!  
Without a tear, or sad farewell  
To Scotland, home, or Isabel—  
He fell at Waterloo!

**A HEROIC EPISTLE**  
From the Marquis of L—sd—ne to  
Lord John R—ss—ll on the Present  
and Future prospects of National  
Education.

Arise, my Lord John, quit all meaner  
themes,  
The games of courtiers, and the sports  
of Queens.  
Let Erin's wrongs no more provoke thy  
scorn,  
Abjure the ballot, and forsake the corn;  
Give all thy genius to the infant nation,  
And let thy soul explode in education.  
Guide of my youth, companion of my  
sire,  
May all thy changeful schemes may  
breast inspire!  
Priestley! grammarian, chemist, bard,  
divine,  
Teach me each settled truth to under-  
mine,  
Shake every church, demolish every  
creed,  
Reject each fact, dissect where all  
agreed;  
Still let thy genius o'er my labours  
wave,  
And Horsley's ghost shall quiver in his  
grave.  
See where they come, each bishop's  
thorne they shake,  
Cathedrals totter, deans and chapters  
quake—  
Each mother hears her babe, with sweet  
surprise,  
Lisp'ing to heresy, and prattling lies:  
From bench to bench the soft confusion  
rises,  
And Babel's jargon titters on their  
tongues,  
Knights of the black rod! erst an  
injured throng,

Cease, cease your woes, and listen to my  
song;  
Ye normal teachers, speed the glorious  
day  
When priests and bigots shall confess  
your sway;  
When catechists no more shall bind the  
soul,  
And all belief shall range without  
control;  
Thus shall "persuasions" storm each  
stubborn church,  
And all shall own the charms of normal  
birch;  
Then, worse than Pharaoh's plagues,  
each chapter seize.  
Frogs, lice, and chilblains, what were ye  
to these?  
Yes, we shall floor each Tory institution,  
Come, babes and ushers, work a revolu-  
tion!

**CHARTIST BRAVERY.**—On Thursday  
last, at a Chartist meeting held in the  
Bazaar, Glasgow, Bailie Craig, of Kilmar-  
nack, gave the following advice as to the  
tactics which the Chartists ought to  
pursue, in the event of their coming in  
contact with the military:—"In such a  
case," said the gallant Bailie, "PUT  
THE WOMEN IN THE FRONT  
RANK, AND THEN THE MILITARY  
WILL NOT DARE TO FIRE!"  
This MANLY proposal was loudly cheer-  
ed by the assembled Chartists.—*Scots-  
man.*

**TOM DIDDIN'S HORSE.**—The drama-  
tist had a horse which he called "Gra-  
phy." "What a silly name," said Ox-  
berry. "Not at all," said Tom; for  
when I bought him, it was *Buy-a-Gra-  
phy*; when I mounted I was *Top-a-Gra-  
phy*; and when I want him to trot its  
*Gee-ho-Grathy!*"

Man was formed with an understand-  
ing, for the attainment of knowledge;  
and happy is he who is employed in the  
pursuit of it. Ignorance is in its nature  
unprofitable; but every kind of know-  
ledge may be turned to use. Diligence  
is generally rewarded with the discovery  
of that which is more valuable. Human  
learning with the blessing of God upon  
it, introduces us to divine wisdom; and  
while we study the works of nature, the  
God of nature will manifest himself to  
us; since, to a well-tutored mind, "The  
heavens," without a miracle, "declare  
his glory, and the firmament showeth his  
handy word."—*Bishop Horne,*

The combined armies of Austria,  
Prussia, and the Germanic confe-  
deration amount, according to the  
calculations of a Frankfort paper,  
1,400,000 men, 700,000 furnished  
by Austria, 400,000 by Prussia,  
and 300,000 by the other states of  
the confederation.

We are credibly informed that whe-  
n the rumour of Sir Herbert Taylor's death  
was conveyed to the Home-office, Lord  
John Russell immediately sent to the  
clergyman of St. Katharine's demanding  
the charter of the foundation. His lord-  
ship's zeal, no doubt, was extremely  
praiseworthy in endeavouring to provide  
for some whig-radical friend before his  
proximate loss of office; but it would,  
perhaps, have been rather more decorous  
to have waited till he had ascertained  
whether the report of Sir Herbert's death  
were actually true. But the whigs are  
famed for selling the skin of the bear be-  
fore the animal is caught,—and, whether  
reputation is to be won or lost, the  
rapacity which characterizes their acts is  
ever predominant.—*Morning Herald.*

**CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH AT OXFORD.**—  
*Oxford, March 30.*—The Conservatives  
of this borough have this day achieved, a  
triumph as unexpected as it was decisive.  
The Death of Mr. Cook caused a vacancy  
in the East Ward, the most Radical ward  
in Oxford, they (the Radicals) having  
always returned their candidates by large  
majorities at the head of the poll. In  
the present case, Mr. Jones, a Dissenter,  
the Radical Candidate, had 24 hours'  
start of Mr. Griffith, the Conservative.—  
The election of the latter was conducted  
by Mr. W. Brunner, the new Conserva-  
tive agent, under whose auspices this  
glorious victory had been achieved, the  
number at the close of the poll being for  
Mr. Griffith, 147; Mr. Jones, 138;  
majority 9. On the number being  
announced the bells of the city church  
were set ringing, and carriages proceeded  
around the town amidst the enthusiastic  
congratulations of the Conservative party.  
A Conservative Association is about  
to be formed, with Mr. Brunner as agent,  
and Oxford will ultimately redeem the  
character it has lost in returning one  
Radical to parliament.

**On Sale**  
FOR SALE at the Office of this  
Paper, Price 2s. 6d. (prompt)  
**A RECORD**  
OF THE  
EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**  
OF NEWFOUNDLAND,  
IN THE  
ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT  
OF  
Surgeon KIELLEY,  
AND SUBSEQUENT ARREST OF  
The Honorable Judge LILLY  
AND THE  
High-Sheriff (B. G. GARRETT, Esq.)  
For, (as the House has it!)  
"Breach of Privilege!!"  
Harbour Grace,  
October 10, 1838.

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

**TO BE LET**  
ON A BUILDING  
**Lease**  
About Two Acres of Culti-  
vated Land, well Fenced, situated  
on the Carbonear Road, immedi-  
ately in rear of the Court House.  
Apply to  
Mrs. CAWLEY.  
Harbour Grace, Oct. 31.

**COMMISSION**  
WILLIAM DIXON having  
a commodious Premises, which  
from its detachment is compara-  
tively secure from Fire, will be  
happy to receive GOODS of any  
description for disposal on Com-  
mission, by Private or Public  
Sale.  
N. B. A Public Sale will take  
place weekly.  
Harbour Grace,

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

**Notices**  
**CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS**  
**St John's and Harbour Grace Packets**  
THE EXPRESS Packet being now  
completed, having undergone such  
alterations and improvements in her accom-  
modations, and otherwise, as the safety, com-  
fort and convenience of Passengers can pos-  
sibly require or experience suggest, a care-  
ful and experienced Master having also been  
engaged, will forthwith resume her usual  
Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour  
Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and  
FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Por-  
tugal 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 careful-  
ly attended to; but no accounts can be  
kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the  
Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or  
other monies sent by this conveyance.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, ST. JOHN'S  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1838.

**Nora Creina**  
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and  
Portugal Cove.  
JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best  
thanks to the Public for the patronage  
and support he has uniformly received, begs  
to solicit a continuance of the same fa-  
vours.  
The NORA CREINA will, until further no-  
tice, start from Carbonear on the mornings  
of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, posi-  
tively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet Man  
will leave St. John's on the Mornings of  
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9  
o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from  
the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those  
days.  
TERMS.  
Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s. 6d  
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d  
Single Letters  
Double do.  
And PACKAGES in proportion  
N. B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold  
himself accountable for all LETTERS  
and PACKAGES given him.  
Carbonear, June, 1836.

**THE ST. PATRICK**  
EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respect-  
fully to acquaint the Public, that he  
has purchased a new and commodious Boa-  
which at a considerable expence, he has fit-  
ted out, to ply between CARONEAR  
and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-  
BOAT; having two cabins, (part of the after  
cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping  
berths separated from the rest). The fore-  
cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentle-  
men with sleeping-berths, which will  
he trusts give every satisfaction. He now  
begs to solicit the patronage of this respect-  
able community; and he assures them it  
will be his utmost endeavour to give them  
every gratification possible.  
The St. PATRICK will leave CARONEAR,  
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  
Kiely's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at  
Mr John Cruet's.  
Carbonear,  
June 4, 1836.

**TO BE LE**  
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  
STABS, and on the east by the Subscriber's.  
MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.  
Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.  
**Blanks**  
Of Various kinds For Sale at this Office of  
this Paper.



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