

# The



# Star

## AND Conception Bay Journal.

VOL. IV.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1839.

No. 260.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mr. W. Dixon's.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 25.

The Parliament will re-assemble on Monday, when, if the arrangements entered into before the Recess, be carried out, the first step will be the election of a Speaker, in the stead of the Right Hon. James Abercrombie, who has resigned.—The Ministers, it appears, intend to bring forward and support Mr. LEVEQUE, one of the Members for North Hampshire; and it is generally reported that the Opposition will nominate for that office the Right Hon. HENRY GOULBURN, one of the Members for the University of Cambridge. If such be the case, the election of Speaker will be made the trial of strength, and the result of the battle will depend on the course which the Radical section of the House may take; the power is in their hands—they hold the balance, and which ever party they lean toward, victory will follow. It is, however, generally believed, that the Movement party will on this occasion, vote with the Government, and consequently in that case the Hon. Member for Hampshire will be elected to the dignified situation of Speaker, for which, it is admitted by all parties, that he is eminently qualified—the only ground of opposition towards him being, that of party, which, unfortunately at this period, is mingled more or less with almost every public question.

Rumour are afloat, but we know not on what authority, that important changes in the Cabinet will immediately follow the meeting of Parliament, in order—using a term generally applied to the contemplated change) “to infuse new blood into the Ministry;” which infusion means, we have no doubt, in other words—the carrying out measures which will give to the Democratic portion of our Legislature greater powers than it already possesses. To such a change we are, in conjunction with the great body of intelligent men in the Country, strongly opposed—on the conviction that such an extension of political power would in the end destroy the constitution of King, Lords, and Commons, by giving to the latter an overwhelming power.—The Queen's Government are, we know, urged on to this step by some violent men, but we trust no such attempt will be made—at all events it is certain that Lord John Russell will not, after his declaration to the Electors of Stroud, be a party to any such schemes,—and we doubt very much the stability of any Ministry, who would throw the Noble Lord overboard, because he did not go far enough in Liberty. We do not, however, believe that any material change is contemplated; but how any Government is to go on—with the two great parties in the State so nicely balanced as late events have shown to be the case—in beneficial Legislation, is beyond our knowledge. The state of affairs is deeply to be regretted, as it almost leaves the destinies of this great Empire at the rude mercy of a section of Radicals—contemptible in number, and whose wild opinions and mad theories, would, if carried out, bring destruction on the country.

From the London Britannia, May 18.

The statements of Lord MELBOURNE and the Duke of WELLINGTON in the House of Lords on the 14th, with that of Sir R. PEEL on the night before, settle the whole subject of the Ministerial negotiation. The question is now perfectly plain. Lord MELBOURNE resigned through notorious and self-acknowledged incapacity: he was unable, by any art, to carry on the Administration. He declared, in the first instance, that the Ministry had “lost the confidence of Parliament;” and in the debate of the 14th he further declared that “they had lost the confidence of each other;” that their union could not be kept up; and that they had, of course, nothing to do but

so to the country. Thus broken down, both externally and internally, to have attempted to remain in office would have been ridiculous and impossible.—He recommended, in consequence, the summoning of the Duke of WELLINGTON and Sir R. PEEL to relieve the Queen from the difficulties into which his Cabinet had brought her, and having given this final attestation to the long absurdity of his tribe, and the hopeless imbecility of their operations, he made his bow, and left the Court open for wiser counsels and better men.

So far the necessity of the case forced confession; but there was a contrivance behind, worthy of his lordship's dexterity, and the craft of his coadjutors. The state to which those men had reduced the empire rendered it a matter of alarm to themselves to remain in the Ministry.—The work of extricating the country was then to be left to the Conservatives; but a back door was to be left open, through which the old contemptible Cabinet was to steal back into office again. Lord MELBOURNE and his set were to be turned out, but a knot of partizanship was to be kept in place, to take advantage of the first opportunity; and when the public danger was blown over, and the vigour of the Conservative Government had made it possible for slaves and sycophant premiers lounging all day on Court sofas, and secretaries whose sole employment was to draw their salaries, to constitute the government of this vast empire, then a turn of the head, or the flirt of a fan, was to call up the lurking lord, and all was to be dancing, dining, and drivelling again.

This contemptible plan was seen through, and Sir ROBERT PEEL, disdainful to be the cat's-paw of the Premier through the intrigue of a coterie of gossiping women, refused to accept the Ministry. But the outcry is now sentimental, and worthy of a chapter in Lord Normanby's most pathetic novel. The lamentation is,—“Will you break the Queen's heart? Will you deprive her of her only solace for the cares of royalty? Will you rob her of all the friends of her youth?” All the world laughs at this, and asks which of all these bedchamber people was the friend of the Queen's youth? Is it not notorious, that no female in England was ever less suffered to have friends among her own sex; that she was kept in utter seclusion, and watched with cat-like vigilance, till the moment when she was placed upon the throne. Every *intrigante* of the whole tribe was as new to her a twelvemonth ago, as the Queen of Otaheite would have been. So much for this folly.

The next clamour is—what will become of the unhappy Queen, if she is to be put into the hands of strangers, and those too not rampant Whigs? The truer question would be, what worse could happen to her than what has happened, as the notorious result of her being surrounded by Whigs. A twelvemonth ago she was held in that respect which must be essential to the satisfaction of the Sovereign; and in which it is important to the national safety that she should always be held.—But what species of public greeting is it that attends the Royal cortege now?—Can this be the work of conservatism? The populace in the streets cannot have been either corrupted by the hope of office, or chagrined by its loss. But is the feeling more propitious in the higher orders? What is the attendance at the Drawing-room? As thin as the attendance on the Ministerial bench of the peers, and for the same reason; that the public hate the Whigs. We protest wholly against imputing this most extraordinary and most ill-omened state of things to the Royal individual. But we deny that it could have been more painfully distinct, even had the whole circle of Whig *intrigantes* been stripped of their beloved salaries, cashiered of their gossiping influence, and their places sup-

plied by respectable women, who disdain to dabble in political trickery.

The splendid steam ship British Queen, is advertised to sail from Portsmouth for New York, on the 1st July; and will again do so on the 1st of September and November in the present year. As speedily as possible, another steamer of the same power and size, the President, will be added to the line, when a regular monthly steam communication will be kept up, each way, between New York and Portsmouth. These vessels, in addition to a full supply of fuel, will each carry 500 tons of freight goods, 100 passengers in the after saloon, and about the same number forward; they are of 500 horse power each, of upwards of 2,000 tons burthen, and are 280 feet in length.

MR. HUME.—The members of the Kilkenny Citizens' Club have, at a meeting called by special requisition, come to certain resolutions relative to the course recently pursued by Mr. Hume, which wind up with the following declaration:—“That while we are ready to give to Mr. Hume the credit of acting as conscience suggested, though his vote has aided in doing deep mischief to Ireland, we consider that having declared our opinion to him before he did vote his recent vote against Ministers has virtually left the ancient and Liberal city of Kilkenny unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament.”

The Ordnance Department in the Tower has been particularly busy during the last week, in shipping and forwarding military stores to all parts of England and Wales. Bedding and stores of every description for about two thousand men have been forwarded to Bristol in waggons. Two van loads were sent away to the West of England at a late hour on Wednesday night, camp equipages, muskets, &c. have been forwarded to the troops in the north. (The troops in the neighbourhood of the manufacturing districts are so numerous, that there is not sufficient barrack room for them, and camps are to be formed. Thirty thousand muskets for the home service have been ordered, and the furbers and gunsmiths in the Tower, have been, and are still actively employed in getting them ready.

FRANCE.—It appears by the Paris journals of Thursday, that the number of lives lost in the insurrection of Sunday is already ascertained to amount to 150. The National Guards have been thanked for their promptitude, zeal and loyalty, a little beyond their deserts. Not more than a tenth of the body answered to the summons at the moment when their services were called for. There is no other French news.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.—The *Standard* seriously inquires whether “Is it true that the Marquis of Normanby was at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday the 7th, from 10 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock P. M. without seeing the Queen? and whether “Is it true that during the first interview Sir Robert Peel had with her Majesty, Lord Melbourne was in an apartment immediately adjoining?” The *Sun* in ridicule puts the following *poser*—“Is it true, that, during Sir Robert Peel's first interview with the Queen, Mr. O'Connell was stationed in the doorway with a barrel-organ, playing “St. Patrick's day in the morning?”

Great consternation has been excited in Salisbury by the stoppage of the large brewery and coal concern, formerly the property of Messrs. Whitchurch. The returns of the house were from £40,000, to £60,000, per annum; and it is feared that several persons will be involved in ruin by the failure, as the deficiency in the estate is immense.

THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE

BY LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

Once, in travelling, I observed an old building, which appeared to be fallen into ruins. No smoke issued from its broken chimney. No foot crossed its grass-grown threshold. The casements were gone, and through their vacant places the winds whistled, and the rain fell.

I asked, “what is this building, which is thus suffered to decay?” They answered, “A School House. But a part of its materials have been used to build a better one, in a more convenient spot for the village children.”

So I paused there a little time to meditate.—And I said to myself what a variety of scenes may have passed within these tottering walls. Where are the teachers; who, in years gone by, sat in the chair of state, and ruled, and gave instruction?

In yonder corner, perhaps, was a low bench for the little ones, conning their alphabet. Those little ones have grown up, grown grey, and died.—The babes whom they rocked in the cradle have shown the same tenderness to their own babes.—“One generation passeth away and another cometh.”

Beneath those windows, where that trim old sycamore looked in with all the show of green leaves, waving and gossiping in the breeze of summer, I imagine a row of young girls, with their sunny locks, knitting, sewing, or listening with serious faces while the mistress taught them what it was necessary for them to know when they became women.

The snows of winter seem to spread around.—The frozen pond in the rear of the school house, is covered with boys. The clock strikes nine.—They hasten to their schools. The narrow entry rings with the jingle of their skates as they throw them down. One or two, who love play better than study, approach with more lingering steps.

Metaphors I see their ruddy faces as they take their clamor or stifled laughter, and command them to write their copies, and attend to their surns. But the treatise of arithmetic is thumbed, and the grammar lessons curled into dogs ears, by those whose roving thoughts are among their winter sports.

Then there was the long sigh of indolence, and the tears of such as were punished. And there was impatience there, and ambition, and the kinglings of intellect, and the delights of knowledge. The master endeavours to rule each for their good, as the wise magistrate restrains the people by laws.

I fancy I behold that teacher walking homeward, weary and thoughtful, when the day was done. He felt sadness for those who did not improve, and over those who did he rejoiced with a peculiar love.

Perhaps he repented mournfully the words of the prophet; “I have laboured in vain, I have spent my strength for naught.” And a voice from Heaven answered in his heart: “Yet surely thy judgement is with the Lord and thy work with thy God.”

Old school-house! Couldst thou speak, I doubt not that thou wouldst tell me that eminent men have been nurtured in thee, ingenious mechanics, on whom the comfort of the community depends; athletic farmers, laying the forest low, and forcing earth to yield her increase; physicians who the sick sufferers blesses; eloquent lawyers; wise statesmen; holy priests, who interpret the word of the Almighty.

I wish that the school-houses in our country were more commodious and tasteful in their construction; more spacious and airy, surrounded with trees, or beautiful with shrubbery.

There was once a benevolent man who went to the continent of New Holland. He found multitudes of Children, growing up, neglected and ignorant. He wished much to have them taught. But there was no school house. So he collected under a spreading tree, whose branches could shelter at least one hundred from the heat of the sun. He hung cards, with painted lessons among the boughs. And there he taught the poor colonists to read, and to spell and to sing.

There are very beautiful birds in that country. Many of them had nests in this large tree. So they were flying about and tending their young, while the children were learning below; and the chirruping of the new fledged birds, and the warbling of their parents, and the busy voices of the children, learning to be good, made sweet music in the heart of that benevolent man.

Did they not ascend, and mingle with the praise of angels, around the throne?

The Chartist so called in England or the Radicals, are reported to be arming in all directions, large masses of the population are in a very uneasy state. Horse Artillery, and Mounted Brigades of Foot Artillery have been suddenly ordered to Manchester, from Warwick.

A report was in circulation, that a message was to be brought down to Parliament for a supply of 20,000 additional troops to the army.

The Emperor of Russia, convinced of the mischievous effects of the lottery on the poor and industrious peasantry of Poland, has published a decree, ordaining that the lottery shall be abolished in the Kingdom of Poland on the 1st of January, 1843.



(From the Morning Herald).

It is peculiarly gratifying to us to find that the bill for the present cutting down and eventual destruction of the cathedral establishments has called forth the determined opposition of many of the most distinguished prelates of the church. Indeed we only wonder that it ever had the sanction of any of the guardians of our ecclesiastical institutions. The principle of such a bill is one that would sanction the confiscation not only of the property of deans and chapters, without crime proved, but the transfer, by a vote of parliament, of the property of the church to national purposes, or of the property of any individual in the community to the wants of the many, without the consent of the owner. In short, such a measure goes to establish the dangerous and nefarious doctrine that power, and power only, is the arbiter of the rights of property, and that the foundation of such rights is not laid in definite law, or in any settled principles.

A doctrine more dangerous to society cannot be maintained.—Let once the rights of property be rendered uncertain, and one of the main characteristics of civilised society is destroyed; for there is nothing that more distinguishes civilisation from barbarism than a respect for the rights of property. In a community where those rights are not held sacred no other rights are long respected.

But then the property in question, such a legislator and logician as Mr. Hume would say, is only "church property." Be it so. The violation of right and justice which renders church property insecure shakes the foundation of all other property. In times of revolutionary tendency the possessions of the church are usually first assailed, because the church is the weaker party, and its goods at all times are more handy for confiscation than any other property whatever. Let us take, for instance, the present attack upon the property of cathedral establishments. What power have deans and chapters in the legislature?—They are not represented in either house of parliament. They are at the mercy of the governing power, or the popular will, and if neither one or the other be actuated by a sense of justice, the weaker party is first destroyed as a precedent for future destruction.

Our correspondent at Paris states that, up to the hour of post on Saturday, nothing had transpired which could authorise him to state positively how the ministerial question would terminate, though there was every appearance that M. THIERS and his friends would come in with O. BARROT, as president of the chamber.

M. PASSY is said to have left Paris on Saturday whether from weariness at the length of the negotiations, or from shame at his own want of good faith towards his colleagues, is a problem.

We have refrained from noticing some reports which we found several days ago in the Paris prints, respecting the secret introduction of artillery into several of the casernes which are distributed throughout Paris. We did so because we were warned by our private letters from that capital, that whatever irritation might exist in certain quarters, no symptoms whatever of its having descended to the lower classes of the people

had presented themselves, and that it was therefore most improbable so unwise a step as that of parading guns through the streets of the metropolis at a moment when the KING was all but personally before the nation, should have been taken.

FRANCE.

From France, the most important intelligence is that of the negotiation that had been going on for some week or ten days for the formation of a new Ministry from the influential men and parties in the Chambers; Count Mole and all his colleagues having placed their resignations in the hands of the King on the 8th ult. The King immediately sent for Marshal Soult to consult and instruct him on the formation of a new Cabinet. The Marshall made a *since quoniam* of his acceptance that M. Thiers should be one of his colleagues, and under their joint auspices the following list was prepared to be set before his Majesty on Saturday, the 16th ultimo, and to appear, if his Majesty should not object, in the *Moniteur* of the following Monday:—  
 Marshal Soult, War Minister and Pres. of Council,  
 M. Thiers, minister of Foreign Affairs.  
 M. Passy, minister of Interior.  
 M. Humann, minister of Finance.  
 M. Dupin, minister of Justice.  
 M. Villemain, minister of Public Instruction.  
 Admiral Daperre, marine minister.  
 M. Dufaure, minister Commerce.  
 M. Sauzet, minister of Public Works

Some difficulties had occurred in the preliminary negotiations of Soult and Thiers with his majesty, in regard to the programme of the measures and the conditions of the future Cabinet; but our latest intelligence informs us that his majesty had waived his objections and that the ministerial arrangements of Soult would probably be completed.

The following is the outline of policy proposed by the newly nominated French ministry, at first indignantly rejected, and afterwards accepted by the King:

1st. That France should declare war against Don Carlos. 2d. That France should declare to Austria that she would not allow of a marriage between an Austrian Prince and the young Queen Isabella, as had been proposed by Prince Metternich. 3d. That the affair of Belgium must be considered as settled. 4th. That the war against Mexico should be persevered in. 5th. That the conversion of the five per cent. rentes should be adopted. 6th. That certain concessions should be made to the growers of beet root sugar. 7th. That the question of electoral reform should be adjourned. 8th. That the laws of September should be revised; and 9th. and principally, That the *presidence welle* should be insisted on, or, in other words, that, except on very state occasions, the King should not preside at the council of ministers.

Another French Outrage.—The impunity with which we have allowed France to insult the British flag in the case of the Express packet, has led to the commission, on the part of the official servants of that power, of another outrage scarcely less flagitious: we allude to the seizure

and detention at marseilles, and examination in Paris, of the bag containing the despatches brought by Mr Calvert, the agent of the East Indian Company, from Malta.

The Queen has done every thing she could to repair the injured feelings of Lady Flora Hastings. Lady Portman's services are dispensed with at the Palace; and the Doctor, Sir James Clark, has been dismissed from Her Majesty's service.

The late Sir Herbert Taylor was private secretary to their Majesties William the Fourth, George the Fourth, and George the Third. He was born in Sep. 1775, and was elder brother to the Rt. Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, and second son of the late Rev. Edward Taylor, of Bifrons, in Kent, by Margaret Payler, his wife, descended from a family seated at Sutton Valence, whose ancestor was King Henry the Seventh's household.

The Hamburg papers mention that the reigning Duke of Brunswick is dangerously ill; and that King Ernest, by way of showing his displeasure against the city of Hanover, was about to fix his residence for a while at Celle.

The labourers employed in excavating on the Derby and Birmingham Junction Railway at Kingsbury, has discovered lead ore. It is said to exist in such abundance that a mine is to be opened and worked.

St. PETERSBURG. I informed you by my last letter, dated the 12th ult., that the Emperor Nicholas had ordered an extermination war to be waged against the Circassians; to-day the Autocrat published an ukase, by which he not only revokes the promise made by his government to grant certain immunities to the Russian settlers in the colonies of Circassia, but forbids his subjects, under the most severe penalties, to form any kind of establishment in the country, or to send thither their slaves. These two measures are generally considered as a certain indication that the Czar has relinquished all hope of subjugating the Circassians, and that what he is now doing has no other object than that of injuring them as much as possible, and thereby deterring other Circassian tribes from following their example. In this, however, Nicholas will be deceived, for all those mountaineers hold the Russians in too great an aversion to ever consent to undergo their yoke. The Autocrat intends shortly to signalise his reign by a new act of despotism. His predecessor, the Emperor Alexander, had granted the free Livonians, indiscriminately, the privilege of possessing land belonging to the nobility. This concession exciting the displeasure of Nicholas, he has prevailed on several personages of the high nobility of the province to address to him a petition, in which they state to him that the great estates must be impaired from being in the hands of commoners, and entreat his Majesty to remedy an evil which may ultimately prove fatal to the country. Now we are in daily expectation of an ukase restoring to the Livonian nobility the privilege of possessing exclusively those great estates, and in virtue of which the commoners who now own them will be obliged, within a given time, to sell them to the nobility.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1839.

We have been politely favored by JOSEPH SOPER, Esq., with the loan of English dates to the 25th ult., extracts from which, will be found in our first page.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR, You will not take it amiss if I inform you that many of your friends and supporters who belong to the same Church Establishment as yourself, have thought it somewhat unaccountable that whilst you take every opportunity of eulogizing the Clergy of other denominations, you seem to make a point of preserving the most profound silence with regard to the pastors of your own communion; as if they were unworthy of your editorial notice, or were asleep at their posts.

Now, Sir, allow me to tell you that although this may be a very good way to gain supporters on the one hand, it is no inconsiderable step towards losing them on the other. Charity should ever begin at home: filial affection is a paramount duty; and wherever a want of it is observed something spurious must be naturally suspected. Pardon my freedom of

remark; for it may be of service to you some future day. Recollect that true liberality is not inconsistent with the strictest justice, but "qui alius nocent ut in alios liberales sint, in eodem sunt injustitia, ut si in suam rem alienam concertant." As you sometimes make a parade of your scholarship perhaps you will not be at a loss for the interpretation.

I am, Sir,  
 Your obedient Servant,  
 AN OUT-PORT MAN.

[We suppose that our learned and sententious correspondent refers to the few remarks which, in a late number of our Journal, we thought proper to offer upon the pastoral character and conduct of the Wesleyan Missionary who for the last year or two has been stationed in this town. In throwing those few sentences together, we can assure our correspondent that we were actuated by no other than the purest motive; we sought not to gain the applause, nor to hurt the feelings of any. A fair opportunity presented itself of bearing public testimony to the worth of a gentleman in every respect a credit to his profession—we embraced it, and we are glad of having done so. No one can entertain a higher opinion of the clergymen "of our own communion" than we do; but it does not follow that we are to be blind to the excellencies, or mute in the praises of every one beside. With respect to our correspondent's Latin, we beg to say that although we deny ever having made "a parade of our scholarship," yet we perfectly understand the meaning it conveys. Cicero has helped many a simpleton to an idea, and in the present instance were it not for his friendly and "AN OUT-PORT MAN'S" agglomeration of wise saw would be perfectly insipid.—ED. STAR.]

ARRIVALS.—In the Melina from Plymouth, Mr. and Mrs. Soper.  
 DEPARTURES.—In the Norval for Liverpool, Mr. William Panton, and Mr. William Munden.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED

June 20.—Melina, Butler, Hamburg, 170 barrels pork, 5 do. beef, 131 do. flour, 20 half do. 30 barrels Oatmeal 250 firkins butter, 530 bags bread, 4 hds gun, 70 coils cordage, 2 bales Canvas, 2 do. Hosiery, 4 Rakes, 1 cask Leatherware.  
 25.—Schr. James, Henderson, Cadiz, 100 tons salt.

CLEARED

June 22.—Brig Norval, Wills, Liverpool, 24,398 galls. seal oil, 6,737 seal skins, 9 cow hides.  
 25.—Brigantine Alva, A. McNaughton, Jamaica, 1830 qtls. dry cod fish, 88 bls. herring, 1 bl. salmon, 220 galls. cod & seal oil.  
 Schooner Flamer, Binot, Liverpool, 113 tierces, 1 hhd., 46 galls. seal oil, 10,000 seal skins, 31 cwt. old junk, 900 white oak staves, 72 boats oars, 12 spars.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

June 9.—Terry, Hodgson, Cadiz, salt.  
 Alexander, Keating, P. E. Island, potatoes.  
 Shannon, Pike, Bridgeport, coal.  
 10.—Trial, Murphy, Bridgeport, coal.  
 Collector, Whelan, Halifax, flour.  
 11.—Intriped, Elder, St. John, N. B., flour, pork.  
 American Schooner Lexington, Crowen, New York, flour, pork, rum.  
 Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Cadiz, salt.  
 Kingaloch, Stanton, Halifax, flour, pork, rum.  
 American Schooner Pandora, Knight, Philadelphia, flour, bread.

CLEARED

June 6.—Neptune, Larkin, Buctush, herrings.  
 Lord Ravensworth, Newnan, Bathurst, ballast.  
 7.—Hope, Symonds, Miramichi, ballast.  
 8.—Orion, Hartily, P. E. Island, herrings.  
 Rangor, Carroll, Sydney, ballast.  
 Charlotte, Furneaux, Miramichi, ballast.  
 Nimrod, Martin, Sydney, ballast.  
 Bell, Nicholson, Quebec, ballast.  
 Euphemia, Butt, London, oil, seal skins.  
 Icen, Steele, Cork, seal oil.  
 10.—Scipio, Gregg, Quebec, herrings.  
 Margaret Helen, Wills, Liverpool, oil, seal skins.  
 11.—Amity, Dollard, Miramichi, herrings, sugar.  
 George Ramsay, Morone, Miramichi, ballast.  
 St. Patrick, Furniss, Sydney, seal skins.  
 Argus, Sydney, ballast.  
 Angler, Axtell, London, seal oil, seal skins, &c.

City of Exeter, Owen seal skins.  
 Carteretta, Warren, blubber.  
 Hazard, Mortimore, seal skins, &c.  
 John & Horatio, last.  
 Skiron, Thompson, C

PROCLA

I N obedience to the Worshipful the bearing date the 17th directed,

I hereby give That a GENERAL ONS of the P.E.I.C. the Court-House, in on

Thun

The Fourth of J.U. ing at the hour of E of the same day; a Majesty's Gaol, the all other Constables this District, are to be then there to do which by reason of to be done.

Given under Grace, in of Newfo eth day of Our Lord 1839.

I WILL NOT DEBTS CATHARINE K. nee.

Harbor Grace, June 19, 1839.

For Insertion and Public Ed

WEDNESDAY

The 3d

For the Building Midda Bight. For the Building Brigus. For the Building Bay Roberts. For the Building Loner Island For the Building Job's Cove.

Plans and Buildings may scriber's Office

Apply MAS

For SCHOOL blished at the t

Brigus. Cupids North Bay R Tantan Perry's

Persons des themselves for to apply to

PE Cha of Educat

BLA For

At the Off



City of Exeter, Owen, Bristol, seal oil, seal skins.  
 Carteretta, Warren, Liverpool, seal oil, blubber.  
 Hazard, Mortimore, Liverpool, seal oil, seal skins, &c.  
 John & Horatio, Dwyer, Sydney, ballast.  
 Skiron, Thompson, Quebec, ballast.

**PROCLAMATION.**

IN obedience to a PRECEPT of the Worshipful the **MAGISTRATES**, bearing date the 17th instant, and to me directed,

I hereby give Public Notice That a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the **PEACE**, will be holden at the Court-House, in HARBOR GRACE on

**Thursday,**

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

Given under my Hand, at Harbor Grace, in the Northern District of Newfoundland, this Twentieth day of June, in the Reign of Our Lord 1839.

B. G. GARRETT,  
*High-Sheriff.*

**NOTICE.**

I WILL NOT be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by my Wife CATHERINE KEEFE, after this Notice.

DAVID KEEFE.

Harbor Grace, June 19, 1839.

For insertion in the Royal Gazette and Public Ledger.

**Notice.**

TENDERS will be received by the SUBSCRIBER until

**Wednesday**

The 3d JULY Next,  
**At Noon,**

For the Building of a School House at Middle Light.  
 For the Building of a School House at Brigus.  
 For the Building of a School House at Bay Roberts.  
 For the Building of a School House at Lower Island Cove.  
 For the Building of a School House at Job's Cove.

Plans and Specifications for the Buildings may be seen at the Subscriber's Office.

**Also,**

Applications for

**MASTERS**

For SCHOOLS to be Established at the following Places,

Brigus  
 Cupids,  
 Northern Gut,  
 Bay Roberts,  
 Tantarant,  
 Perry's Cove.

Persons desirous of engaging themselves for these Situations are to apply to

PETER BROWN,  
 Chairman of the Board of Education, Conception Bay.

**BLANKS For Sale**

At the Office of this Paper.

**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
- Grapnels, 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 Dowles
- A Large Assortment Fancy Printed
- CHINTZ COTTONS
- Twilled and Cambric Ditto
- Fancy Cotton Handkerchiefs
- Cambric Muslins
- Slate, Brown and Black Ditto
- Book and Soft Swiss Ditto
- Jaconet Ditto
- Colored and Black MERINOES
- Satin, Sarsnet and China Gauze Ribbons
- Shaded and Figured Ladies Belts
- BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs
- Pieces Colored Persian
- Black Crape
- Stays (white & colored), Saxony Ties
- CHENILLE Handkerchiefs
- Figured Squares
- THIBET Shawles & Turnovers
- Colored, Black & White Kid Gloves
- Ladies Thread Ditto
- VelvetSlippers
- German Lace Cotton
- Gentlemens Satin & Mohair Stocks
- Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad
- CLOTHS
- HOSIERY, Dornet, Lancashire & 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.

On Sale

Just Landed

Ex Jane Elizabeth, Nathaniel Mun den, Master,

FROM HAMBURG,

- Prime Mess PORK
- Bread
- Flour
- Oatmeal
- Peas
- Butter.

Also,

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1839.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**

(To Sail on the 25th instant.)

The fast sailing Brig



**Dewsbury,**

Thomas Little, Commander,

Has room for 10 or 15 Tons of OIL on Freight, if Immediately applied for.

ALSO,

For FREIGHT or CHARTER

THE BRIG



**ROWENA,**

Burthen 108 Tons.

Apply to

THOS. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, June 12, 1839.

**Wanted.**

By the Subscribers,

100 Barrels

**HERRING.**

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Harbor Grace, May 29, 1839.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co. ARE LANDING,

From the Margaret Ann, Nancy, Flamer, and Hope,

And have on Hand from previous Importations,

- 700 Tons SALT
- 100 Tons Coal
- Hamburg and Copenhagen Pork
- Ditto do. Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3
- Ditto do. Flour Fine & Superfine
- Ditto do. Butter
- Ditto do. Oatmeal
- Ditto do. Split Peas
- Red and White Wine, in Pipes and Hogsheads
- Bohea, Congo, Souchong, and Green Teas
- Nails, Iron, Grapnels, Ironmongery
- Soap, Candles
- Gordage, Oakum
- Pitch, Tar
- Turpentine, Linseed Oil
- Paints, Sheet Lead
- Ochre, Lime, Bricks
- Tinware

And an extensive Supply of

Manufactured GOODS

Hooks, Lines, &c., suitable for the Fishery

And at their New Shop

A VALUABLE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FASHIONABLE

**Goods,**

Suitable for the Season

Which they will Sell Low for Cash or PRODUCE.

Also,

30,100 SEAL SKINS.

Harbor Grace, May 29, 1839.

**A Card.**

MR. ST. JOHN would have no objection to take under his TUTORSHIP, a couple of young Gentlemen as BOARDERS.

TERMS:—30 Guineas per Annum.

Harbor Grace, May 1, 1839.

**Indentures**

At the Office of this Paper.

**SUGAR and**

**Molasses.**

FOR SALE

BY

RIDLEY, HARRISON & CO.

244 Packages

Being the CARGO of the Brig ALVA Capt. McNAUGHTON,

Just arrived from Cuba,

For which Cash, Cod Oil, Cod Fish, Salmon, or Herring will be received in Payment.

Harbor Grace, May 29, 1839.

**20 Guineas REWARD.**

Whereas some wicked and nefarious Person did on the Night of Monday last, break into the

WESLEYAN CHAPEL

in this Town, and Stole from thence the

**Holy Bible,**

out of the Pulpit, and Two

HYMN BOOKS.

The above Reward of Twenty Guineas, is hereby offered to any Person or Persons who will give such information as will lead to the prosecution and conviction of the perpetrators of the above Sacrilege.

Harbor Grace, May 15, 1839.

**Capt. 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 CHIFF'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.

**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 superior 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.

MR. SHELL.—We can state that the honourable member for Tipperary has resigned the office he held as commissioner for Greenwich Hospital. We are not made acquainted with the motives which led to this determination.



**THE DIGNITY OF THE CIVIL WAR.  
—DARING EXPLOIT.**

It was during this period, when the Royalists forces in Chester were closely blockaded by Sir William Brereton, and the remainder of Charles's army in this country, under Lord Byron, was lying before Nantwich, that the little garrison of Beeston Castle, commanded by Captain Steel in the service of the parliament, was resting in the most perfect security in their almost impregnable fortress, not dreaming of any other mode of hostile demonstration than that in the usual way, by summons and siege. The troops engaged in the royal cause were, for the most part, men of reckless courage; and especially amongst those who held any command, were many adventures of fortune, whose home was the soldier's tent, and whose enterprise found its best entertainment in the strategy of war, and in fierce personal encounters.—Amongst these none was more daring, and, judging from his manifestoes, more vain-glorious, than the famous Sadford, "Captain of Firelocks," a true Milesian by birth, and fierce as the Scythian tribe from whom he traced his lineage. He was attached to the besieging army under Lord Byron; but having learnt the feeble and careless state of the garrison at Beeston Castle, he determined upon the plan of an unexpected night-attack, to seize and obtain possession, if possible, of so important a place. He had contrived during the day to bring, for this purpose, his troop unobserved within sight of the Castle, screened amongst the covert of the wild uninhabited glens of the neighbourhood, as they actually were in those comparatively distant times. At nightfall, however, he drew a select band of eight of the bravest of his followers, silently and secretly, near to the fortifications on the abrupt site of the hill slope,—taking care not to advance his men beyond the shadows of the trees and surrounding brushwood. Midnight was to be the hour of attack. Already had the assailants reached the outer ballium, where they could distinctly hear the tread of the sentinel in his rounds, and mark the precise spot of each soldier's post, as the last change took place amongst the sentries. The moment of action was at hand. Each soldier stood disencumbered of every thing except his personal arms, consisting of a short sword, one of the most effective weapons for close quarter fighting, passed, for convenience, through a leather belt slung across the shoulders; a girdle of the same material, furnished with a double brace of pistols and a dagger, completed his equipments. The watchword was whisperingly passed from lip to lip, when each man sprung from his hiding place like a tiger from his lair, traversed the ditch which had been cut out of the solid rock and which was fortunately dry, scaled the crenellated parapet of the wall, surprising and despatching in an instant the devoted wretch whose unfortunate lot it was to be included in the last change of posts. The interval between the first and second ballium was passed with the rapidity of lightning, and the inner wall, which, from the false security in which the garrison reposed, had been left without defence, was scaled without observation. The critical moment had now arrived. The distance be-

tween the walls and the keep, which was always built in the centre of these, ancient fortresses, and might be considered as its citadel, was considerable; and discovery, with the ordinary vigilance exercised in time of war, inevitable; but the pitchy darkness of the night, the unguarded carelessness of the garrison, and the bold celerity of the assailants, all combined to favour the hazardous undertaking and the little party reached without suspicion or alarm the entrance. A *ruse de guerre* effected an opening, and a gag secured the silence of the soldier on guard, no preparation had been made for defence, as no fears, from the unexpected nature of the attack, had been raised. That part of the garrison immediately within reach, either sleeping, or half awake, or stupefied with terror, and in ignorance of the real number of the assailants, was, for the most part, made prisoners, except such as perished in unavailing and random efforts of resistance. A parley and surrender of the rest took place, and by the morning light the royal banner was seen to float in the breeze from the towers of Beeston Castle. Captain Steel and his garrison were marched out of the fortress on the following day, with their arms and colours; but so incensed were the soldiery at the shameful circumstances of their defeat, and the imbecility of their commander, that they could scarcely be restrained from tearing him to pieces. Captain Steel was afterwards tried by a court martial for cowardice, and shot. Beeston Castle immediately received a suitable garrison, and was soon after besieged by a large body of the parliament's forces, determined, at whatever cost, to regain so important a place; but the brave Royalists resisted every attack for four months, and were at last relieved by the approach of the fiery Prince Rupert, and his "develish cavaliers," as they were called in the pamphlets of those days. It was, however, a second time invested, and after an obstinate resistance for eighteen weeks, and having endured the extremities of famine and distress, its brave garrison surrendered upon the most favorable terms, and marched out with all the honours of war. The fortress was soon after dismantled by order of the parliament, and now only a few melancholy ruins remain of the walls, and towers, and stately citadel of Beeston Castle.

**THE DIGNITY AND BEAUTY OF  
KINDLINESS.**

To minds sharp and narrow, weak and violent, the tenacity of present convictions is so cleaving, that they cannot contemplate any disagreement with their notions of truth and duty, nor any conduct at variance with their rules and standards of morals, without being betrayed, in bold and rude times, into the persecution of the dungeon and the stake, and in frivolous and cowardly days into the persecution of abuse and slander. But the strong are forgiving and calm, and strongest when their forgiveness is kindest, and their calm most placid and serene. The *fortiter in re* is most efficient when joined with the *suaviter in modo*. The great laws of the universe are smooth and silent. Power is gentle. The ocean is not less grand or strong because she kisses the shore in the playful undulations and plashy tinklings of the smooth sand-beach wave. Critics,

of all living men, ought to cultivate the most generous and genial sympathies. It is their work to appreciate truth and beauty. The pleasures, such as they are, of writing and reading slashing articles, are bought very dearly by dulling the taste for new kinds of excellence, and deadening the sympathies, without which it is impossible to obtain even the slightest understanding, either of adverse or of novel truths.—Depreciation is so facile, and admiration so difficult, that habits of admiring are inestimably valuable in enabling us to judge rightly of men and things. If a man is non on the look-out for good qualities, he will mistake them for bad ones. Sympathy, though our books of logic mention it not, is indispensably necessary to the apprehension of truth. The best way to destroy a falsism is to take out of it the portion of truth there may be in it; and this can be done only by sympathy; by doing this, and by bringing the light of other truths to bear upon it, an effulgence is created in which the falsism wastes itself away, while it sparkles, like an icicle in sunlight.

**POETRY**

**THE INFANT'S SIGH.**

Whence is that deep and balmy sigh  
Which heaves thy fair, unconscious  
breast,  
My sleeping babe?—ah! tell me why!  
Can aught of sadness shade thy rest?  
Thou purest fount of truth and love—  
Thou earthly type of heaven above!

The golden clouds that deck the sky,  
The waving of the tree,  
The linnets' simple melody,  
Are new delights to thee;  
Thine ears take in the pleasing sound—  
Thine eyes in wonder gaze around.

But the dark woes that blighted mankind  
And veil the soul in tears,  
Pass harmless o'er the infant's mind,  
Where peace alone appears:  
Sin has not sought that holy shrine,  
But all is lovely—calm—divine!

Thou restest on thy mother's knee,  
Encircled by her arm—  
Best guardian of the purity  
That robes thy fairy form;  
And those bright eyes, now closed in  
sleep,  
Will wake again—but not to weep.

Oh, beautiful babe!—I may not trace  
Thy soft sigh's source—but I will pray  
"That smiles may long thy features  
grace,  
As Time matures thy dawning day;  
Nor any deeper grief be nigh  
Than that which wakes the Infant's  
Sigh!"

**BEAUTY AND TIME.**

Beauty went out one summer day,  
To prove in Pleasure's bower;  
And much she sported in her way  
With every opening flower.

At length she reach'd a myrtle shade,  
And through the branches peeping,  
She saw, among the blossoms laid,  
Time, most profoundly sleeping.

His head was pillowed on his wings,  
For he had furled his pinions,  
To linger with the lovely things  
In Pleasure's bright dominions;  
His scythe and glass aside was cast—  
"How softly he reposes!"  
Cried Beauty as she idly past,  
And cover'd him with roses.

Time awoke:—"Away!" he kindly said  
"Go, trifle with thy Graces;  
You know that I was never made  
To toy with pretty faces,—  
'Tis pleasant in so sweet a clime  
To rest awhile from duty;  
I'll sleep a little more," said Time;  
"No, do wake up!" said Beauty.

He rose; but he was grim and old;  
She felt her roses wither,  
His scythe upon her heart was cold.  
His hour-glass made her shiver;  
Her young cheeks shrank, her hair turn'd  
gray.  
Of grace he had bereft her;  
And when he saw her droop away,  
He spread his wings, and left her.  
And thus I point my simple rhyme,—  
It is the Minister's duty;—  
Beauty should never sport with Time,  
Time always withers Beauty!

**NOTICES**

**CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS**

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

**FARES.**  
Ordinary Passengers ..... 7s. 6d.  
Servants & Children ..... 5s.  
Single Letters ..... 6d.  
Double Do., ..... 1s.  
and Packages in proportion

All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept or Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOR GRACE  
PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, St. John's  
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835

**Nora Creina**  
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Port-au-Cove.

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

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

**TERMS.**  
Ladies & Gentlemen ..... 7s. 6d.  
Other Persons, from 5s. to 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, 1835.

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

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

**TERMS.**  
After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d.  
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.  
Letters, Single 6d.  
Double, Do. 1s.  
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c., received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Cruet's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1835.

**TO BE LET**

On Building Lease, for a Term of Years.

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

MARY TAYLOR,  
Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1835.

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



VOL. IV.

HARBOR GRACE, CO.

The following Document to Steam Navigation Britain and this Country transmitted to the Hon. by his Excellency the

(Copy) London, Jan. Sir,—Having comm several Steam Navigatio this side the content relative to the running tween the United Ki Island, and being put the reply of the Genera on Company, we loss mitting to you a copy their Secretary, for the Excellency Governor I

We are, S (Signed) Robinson, B & Co.

Hon. James Crowley, General Comd 69, L don,

Gentleman,—I have and am desired by the Company to thank you of the 15th inst., haue ter from the Colonial foundland, stating the made by the House of per annum for the purpose of encouragin of a regular Steam co England.

The Directors have their consideration, an would not suit the vie to employ a vessel on

I am, Gentl (Signed) for Charles CHA Messrs. Robinson, B Co.

(Copy—No. 10.) Government Newfld., 19

My Lord,—I have receive your Lor's ship 24th of October, 183 in stating to your Lo way in which this Co the proposed substit sailing Packets bet Halifax, is by the Post Office at St. Joh that the Steamers sh way to and fro, deliv our Mail Bag.

Your Lordship wi that the direct and between the Mother could in no degree rrespondence unless e played to pass e Halifax and St. Joh expensive to be i Colony, and which e be reasonable expect Office Department at A reference to my January, 1836, No. your Lordship to ch official communicat the extreme uncerta between St. John's a of trading vessels; a while I am in posse ship's commands of the November, Mail been received.

It is true that our casionally closed by experience it has ger month of March,—b Packet would at such cretion and proceed destination; we shg