



AND
Conception Bay Journal.

HEARTS RESOLVED AND HANDS PREPARED, THE BLESSINGS THEY ENJOY TO GUARD.—SMOLLET.

VOL. VI.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1840.

No. 317

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite the MARKET PLACE

(From the Dublin Mail.)

LORD STANLEY'S BILL.

We this day resume our observations upon this great and vital measure, and intended to have done so by a fair comparison, upon their intrinsic merits, of Lord Stanley's and Mr. Pigot's Bills; but a ten years' experience of Radical villainy only teaches us how infinite are the resources of its falsehood, and how incapable we are of appreciating the extent of its baseness. We are not yet permitted to see Mr. Pigot's bill, and this leads us to the performance of another duty, perhaps as useful—that of exposing a system of treachery and deception in the Queen's advisers as despicable as any to be found in the whole annals of fraud.

It is already known to our readers how the present Whig Master of the Rolls, and the present Whig Justice Peirin, of the Queen's Bench, framed and introduced a bill in 1835 to remedy the same evils in our registration system, and by the same means of annual revision and appeal to the judges against improper admissions, as Lord Stanley now seeks to correct: and that that bill being sent to the House of Lords, with a multitude of others, in the last days of August, 1835, was dealt with by their Lordships as became the character of their own house, and the Ministerial manœuvres of that day.

It is also known how this same Sir Michael O'Loughlin, and that noble offshoot from the Howard tree, Lord Morpeth introduced a similar bill in 1836, which, although unopposed in any one of its healing provisions, was not entrusted to the Lords, lest, peradventure, their Lordships should take the Ministers at their word, and make them the unwilling instruments of an act of so much justice.

And lastly, it has been seen how, in 1838, the same Lord Morpeth, aided by the present Lord Chief Baron Woulfe, repeated the same lumbag, having learned in the O'Connell school, of which his Lordship is now one of the most distinguished pupils, to care as little about outraging common sense as common honesty; content to pay the price of character, as a public man, for the gratification of laughing at those who had the folly to trust to his professions.

Such was the history of Radical Reform, and such the efforts of Radical virtue to correct the admitted vices of our registration system at the commencement of the session of 1840. It was then tolerably apparent what the object of the O'Connellites had been, at all events, subsequent to 1835. The system of fraud and perjury established by the Irish Reform Bill, cooperating with the system of falsehood and intumescence inculcated and practised by the priesthood of Rome, was working too beautifully for the democrat agitators to permit its interruption. It was too clear and valuable a "beneficial interest" to the Irish traitors, lay and Maynooth, to suffer its diminution by Saxon interference. But its enormities were so glaring—its rank offences so smelled to Heaven, that something must be done. The public mind of England would not tolerate the continuance of such a nuisance. Therefore, said the honest Radicals, let us pretend to do something—let us compound a medicine which we need never administer—let us frame three bills which need never pass.

Vexed by this treachery to the principles of Lord Grey, and stung by this fraud upon his own measure, Lord Stanley—who had carried the Irish Reform Bill in 1832, and who, in doing so, had, over and over again, declared that he considered the registration system in both countries as an experiment to be adopted or discarded as the result of a trial should

indicate—determined that the ministerial subterfuge should succeed no longer, and that the British legislature should, at all events, have the fair opportunity of declaring itself upon the subject.

With this object, he took the course of a gentleman. He inquired of Her Majesty's Government meant to introduce any bill in the present session upon the subject of the Registration of Voters in Ireland? It was distinctly announced that the Government had no such intention; and, on the 25th February, his Lordship applied to the House of Commons for leave to introduce a bill of his own.

Did Lord Morpeth, who, upon that occasion, complimented Lord Stanley upon the tone and spirit with which he introduced his measure—did Lord Morpeth then intimate, by one word, any intention of the Government to deal themselves with the enormities of the Irish Registration? Not he, indeed! On the contrary, his whole speech was an admission that nothing was to be done, or suffered to be done in that matter by the Government or any one else.

On the 26th of March the same Noble Lord spoke again upon the same measure. It was in giving (to use his own words) "his downright and decided opposition to the further progress of that bill"—that was upon the debate of its second reading. Had the government in the interval awakened to any just sense of the O'Connell iniquities? Had they been at all ashamed, by the activity of Lord Stanley, into a tardy effort to atone for past neglect? Not they. Secure in their accustomed measuring-cast majority of two or five, they considered themselves equally secure in their Irish abominations; and, believing themselves strong enough to perpetuate them: *ali*, on the 26th of March Lord Morpeth thus expressed himself:—

"He and the Government admitted that there were abuses connected with the system of registration in Ireland, nor did he stand up there to defend them, but they thought that this bill would provide a just and adequate remedy, and that the circumstances were not yet favorable to induce the Government to renew attempts to propose what they would term and consider adequate remedies for the undoubted abuses of the existing system of registration."

Thus it was perfectly clear that on the 26th March last the Government, having full knowledge of the introduction of a measure for the purpose, and upon consideration of the whole case, had come to the resolution that "the circumstances were not yet favorable to induce them to renew" any measure of their own.

But circumstances very soon became favorable? A majority of 16 against Lord Morpeth! His Lordship never recollected that during his Secretaryship in Ireland there were very many Whig gentlemen who had not had the advantage of an O'Connell education.

Confounded by this result, the Ministers and the agitators were equally in despair. For the first time since their compact alliance, a gleam of light which threatened to be but the breaking of a perfect day. What was to be done? Were Gibson's toils and Tighe's anxieties to be all thrown away? Were the dear "fictitious" to be thus exterminated, and the "Love's Labor" of the Priests so cruelly "lost"? Can you suggest nothing, O'Connell! "my honorable and learned friend," in this distressing emergency?

Oh, yes! O'Connell could, and did.—He suggested to those hopeful members of the English nobility, the Lords John Russell and Morpeth, that "the circumstances had become favorable"—that, there being a majority of the House of Commons in favor of cutting off the Johnny Moroneys, now was the moment for their pure and honest Lordships to interfere; and while making a show of lifting with one hand their exterminating

sword against the perjurers and paupers of "the gem," they might cast a shield with the other over the dear innocents; so that when the blow fell, they might be more frightened than hurt. Enchanted with the proposal, Lord John finds "the circumstances favorable," and promises Government measures for the amendment of the law throughout the empire.

That these measures should ever become law was never dreamed of by the respectable partisans to this flagitious conspiracy—the object and intention of the fraud was never so much as attempted to be concealed. As soon as Lord John Russell had introduced his English bill, it was thus announced to the Irish Repealers by Mr. O'Connell, in his speech at the Corn Exchange, on the 14th April last:—

"The people have the Government with them on the subject of the Registry. Lord John Russell has brought in a bill to amend the law of Registration in England, which will give the house the legitimate excuse of postponing the Irish bill until the English one be settled—(cheers.)"

And the other contracting party to this honorable engagement, the Government of the Queen of England seemed still more disposed to publish its own share in so creditable a transaction. We extract the following passage from the Radical Spectator, announcing the disclosures made by the Evening Post and Pilot, the accredited organs of the Melbourne and O'Connell sections of the Government, relative to this compact conspiracy against Lord Stanley's bill:—

"The Dublin Evening Post, the semi-official paper of the Irish government, has published a letter from its private correspondent in London, announcing that the ministerial measures respecting registration and the right of voting are brought forward at the present time merely for the purpose of embarrassing Lord Stanley. The Dublin Pilot, heretofore passing as Mr. O'Connell's peculiar organ, and the editor of which suffered imprisonment on Mr. O'Connell's account, has these remarks on ministerial hollowness:—

"To be sure, we needed not the announcement of the Evening Post to have discovered that a love of place, and not a love of Ireland, or any care or anxiety for the furtherance of her interests, has been on this, as on most other recent occasions, the spring and motive of ministerial activity.

"The principle was plain enough—alas! it was too plain; but the difficulty was to have proved it. Well, what says the private and confidential London agent of the Post? This—plainly and fully enough—that measures for remodeling the franchise of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are now simultaneously brought forward by Ministers, for the purpose and with the intent, not of benefiting the country, but for the sake of embarrassing the debate upon Lord Stanley's bill; the result of which debate is to decide the fate of the present Government. Oh, most wise, most prudent, most careful, but most true confession! The indiscretion of the Post has now too plainly let slip the motive of the Government in the present instance; and therefore it has strengthened and given authority to those generally received opinions which now, alas! so universally prevail, that the administration of which Lord Melbourne is the head seeks as its first, its chiefest, almost its only object—place; that to that object it will sacrifice the consistency of its principles, the prosperity of its supporters and the advocacy of those measures without which this country cannot advance. Why, oh! why will the Post thus force upon the public mind at such a moment a truth so plain, but yet so dangerous?"

But even this was not enough. It was not sufficient to defraud the noble mem-

ber for North Lancashire of the fruit of his great labour and exertion in framing and bringing forward an honest bill, for the redress of the crying grievances which afflict Ireland, by taking into their own hand the management of a measure, which it was their malignant determination to extinguish. This was not enough for our present noble governors. The means must be worthy of the end. They were to do all the good by bills framed by themselves—and how do they proceed? Their next move is to substitute two bills of Mr. Pigot's for Lord Stanley's one.—Where are those bills? How long have they been promised? One of them we may have before the next debate, as it has been ordered to be printed. But where is the other? What has become of the "beneficial interest"? What has our Solicitor-General been about the last two months? Answer these questions, Mr. Pigot. No; it is apparent, from the following report of the latest proceedings in the House, that Mr. Pigot will answer nothing:—

"Sir J. Graham wished to ask a question of the hon. and learned gentleman the Solicitor-General for Ireland. About ten days ago, the hon. and learned gentleman had obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the registration system in Ireland, and he had also notified to the house that he intended to introduce a second bill, to deal with the subject of the new definition of 'a beneficial interest,' including the erection of an appellate tribunal for the assistant barristers registering votes in Ireland. He had brought in the first of these bills, but it was not yet printed, though the order had been made. He had also obtained leave to bring in the second bill, but he had not introduced it as yet. He begged to remind the hon. and learned gentlemen of the promise which he had made to him upon that occasion. He (Sir J. Graham) had said that it was most desirable that these bills should both be in the hands of members before the house was asked to take another step in the bill of his noble friend, the member for North Lancashire. The hon. and learned gentleman had given his assurance that both these bills would be in the hands of members in a few days. Ten days had elapsed, but they were not yet forthcoming. One of them might be printed and delivered before Thursday; but, unless he presented the second bill either that night or the following day, it was impossible that it could be in the possession of members on Thursday, when the debate would come on. He wished, therefore to ask the hon. and learned gentleman whether to-night or to-morrow he would present the second bill for the definition of the beneficial interest?"

"Mr. Pigot—I can't introduce the second bill either to-night or to-morrow. The first will be ready by Thursday."

"The hon. and learned member resumed his seat amid loud cries, of oh, oh."

Sir J. Graham—Then I am to understand that it is not possible for us upon Thursday next to have the second bill?"

"Mr. Pigot made no answer."

Was not Lord Howick right on the 19th of May, when he thus spoke of the same honourable and learned Precursor?—

"What said the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Pigot)? Did he say that the present state of the registry was satisfactory? Did he say that there were not great and crying evils which urgently demand reform? Far from it. He said that he himself was ready to undertake the task of that reform, but the learned gentleman was somewhat late in undertaking the task—(laughter.) He could not feel great confidence in that bill being brought in at this period of the session—that bill which, if he rightly understood, was not yet in existence, and with the provisions of which he was at this time occupied—(hear, hear.) He

could not feel very great confidence, looking at the state of parties, and the division of opinion in parliament that the hon. and learned gentleman would succeed with his bill during the present session (cheers.)"

No, it was a rank fraud from the beginning to the end; and our hope now is, that fraud which Lord Homick saw so clearly on the 19th of last month, many of his Lordship's old and honourable Whig friends may discover before the 11th of the present.

DEATH OF SIX HUNDRED SLAVES BY SUFFOCATION.

The Cape of Good Hope Shipping List, received by the last arrival, contains the following dreadful account of the loss of seven hundred slaves, and subsequent wreck of the slaver:—

"The last accounts from the Mozambique state that two slavers, one a ship and the other a brig, were wrecked in Mozambique harbor during the hurricane from the southeast, but the crews of both and two hundred slaves on board the brig, were saved. The ship had arrived the preceding day, and had not taken in any slaves. It was reported of the brig, which was commanded by a Spaniard, that she originally had on board nine hundred slaves, but during a hurricane (in the prosecution of her voyage) the hatches were battened down, and on opening them after the hurricane had subsided, it was discovered that 300 of the slaves had died from suffocation and want of food. The gale re-commencing, the hatches were battened down a second time, the consequence of which was an additional 300 slaves perished from the same causes, and 100 of the remaining 300 slaves died on the passage to Mozambique harbour, whither she repaired for the purpose of getting a further supply."

The same paper, under the head of "Portuguese slaves—Further captures," states that the brig Amazona Constante, of about 200 tons, captured in the Mozambique channel, February 23, by H. M. S. Modeste, and sent into Simon's Bay, originally had of slaves 650, of which about 50 are supposed to have died during the voyage. Another vessel, with 400 slaves on board, had also been captured by H. M. S. Modeste, and was hourly expected to arrive at Simon's Bay, besides which she had run a vessel on shore, where she had become a wreck; but 25 slaves and 6'000 Spanish dollars had been taken out of her.

The slave trade up the east coast continued with its usual spirit, and the Portuguese whaler the Elizal, Lopez master, had, while lying in Mocamba (12 miles south of Mozambique harbour,) conveyed on board 200 slaves, the duty of 7 Spanish dollars per head being evaded, upon which intelligence the acting governor at Mozambique despatched two armed boats after her, but they being without ammunition were kept off, and the vessel sailed with her cargo bound to the Brazils. At Quillimaine, the slave trade there was carried on with the greatest activity, and at Mozambique harbour, it was calculated that during the months ending December last, no less than 12'000 slaves had been exported from that harbour alone.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1840.

A Correspondent wishes to know whether the *Kearneys* the *Stevensons*, the *McCartheys* the *Bransfields*, the *Fitzgeralds*, the *Powers*, the *Greens*, the *Hawthorns*, the *Keefs*, and men of similar talents, enterprise, and ability are to be among the number of those *Copper Coloured Natives* that *NUGENT* and his adherents intend to drive into their Native Woods? He also desires to be informed as to the day and date when this melancholy work of expulsion is likely to commence, and in what portion of the howling wilderness his *Serene Highness* will of his clemency permit them to settle?

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,

I have noticed on perusing your periodical within the last few years

that you have taken occasion now and again to bestow a complimentary remark upon the character of your Roman Catholic Vicar, the Rev. Mr. DALTON, who, if I understand aright has been the means of putting a stop to a good deal of public disturbance, crime and so forth in and about the vicinity of your town, by the firm and energetic manner in which he has preached up temperance, justice and charity, and by his reprobation of those opposite things which tend so much to disorganise society: now Mr. Editor it is all very well for you to bestow honor where honor is due, but at the same time, I don't think it at all consistent in the Editor of a Public Journal whose duty it is to hold the scale with an even hand, to be totally silent when a contrary course of conduct calls for remark and animadversion. In the late attack that has been made upon Mr. PETERS from the Altar, at Carbonear, I can discern but another instance of the Spiritual tyranny which I am sorry to say has many times characterised the demeanour of that Rev. Gentleman who, I doubt not, would long ere this have carried even a much higher hand than he has already done, were it not for the spirited and talented opposition of Mr. TALBOT. Junior, who from the time of his first residence among us has, both in season and out of season, at the risk of his bones and to the almost ruin of his circumstances, endeavoured to oppose the current which threatened to bear down all before it. Indeed when I come to reflect upon all that Mr. TALBOT has said, done and written with a view to bring the Priesthood of his Church to a proper bearing with regard to the freedom of the communion to which he belongs, I cannot but wonder that something of a public nature has not been effected as a testimony in his favor.

No one can forget the noble stand he took in the matter of the National Schools—no one can forget the able remarks which appeared upon our late Election—nor can any one listen to his private conversations without being convinced that his ideas of *real liberty* are sound and constitutional. I hope Mr. Editor as the harsh and uncalled for measure above alluded to is now fairly before the public that you will use your pen in behalf of an individual who for no cause in life has been most unwarrantably handled.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A LOOKER ON.

[We fear our worthy Correspondent has put himself in a bit of a fume about nothing; the smallest child in the community may see that this attack upon Mr. PETERS is all a got up thing to create dissensions among the Catholic and Protestant Natives; but, it won't do; what "God hath put together, man durst not put asunder."—ED. STAR.]

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,

Observing in one of your late numbers an account of a curious substance resembling Sulphur which fell a short time since in the neighborhood of Trinity, I have thought it worth while to extract from Dr. Clanny's work on Asia-

tic Cholera the following memorandum which you will have the goodness to insert in your next paper.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

Harbor Grace, August, 1840.

February 14th, 1832: Peter Clark, aged 19, residing at Warren-street, informed us that he was at Crostadt, mate on board the ship *Trimdon*, when Cholera prevailed at that place. There was much thunder and lightning at the time. There frequently fell during the night time, a quantity of yellow substance, very like sulphur in appearance, which covered the water, the ship, and the clothes which the sailors wore at the time. He saw, as well as all the other sailors the captain take some of this substance and place it upon a sheet of paper and hold it over a candle when it inflamed with a blue flame like what we observe when sulphur is submitted to a similar process. It smelt like sulphur before it was submitted to the flame and also after it was inflamed. The smell of the air was very sulphurous and offensive. The ships' company were informed by persons from the shore that the same phenomena were observed on the land. They saw at the same time large quantities of cod-fish lying dead at their sides and floating round the ship."

[*In noticing this curious phenomenon a few weeks since we intimated that some specimens of the powdery precipitate had been sent forward to St. John's for chymical examination, and we expressed a hope that the public mind would be speedily enlightened as to its origin and character: not one word, however, has yet transpired respecting either the one or the other, so that we are left without a single clew to the cause of one of the most remarkable appearances that we remember to have seen upon record. If, for want of the proper apparatus our philosophical friends in the capital were unable to give the precise ratios of the components, or if they were not prepared to refer it to its true place in the catalogue of known bodies, still it was surely in their power to describe its taste, colour, feel, &c.—to inform us of its specific gravity, of its behaviour with the acids, with spirit of wine, water, heat, electricity, &c. &c.—together with other interesting particulars that require but little time, and but a moderate acquaintance with practical chymistry to obtain. As we, in this part of His Excellency's Government, are still exceedingly anxious to procure the data above referred to, it is to be hoped that our metropolitan friends will no longer disappoint us. Should they persist however in keeping the public in "unenviable darkness" we beg to state that by sending a small portion of the substance to the Office of this Paper, any one desirous of such information may be satisfied upon, at least, the particulars we have just enumerated.—ED. STAR.]

We are sorry to state that the residence of Lady Pearl, at Mount Pearl, in the neighbourhood of this Town, was, together with the greatest part of her valuable household furniture &c., totally destroyed

by fire on Saturday last. We believe that it is not known in what manner the fire originated.—*Gaz.*, Aug. 4.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland has appointed the Reverend WILLIAM BULLOCK to be the Rural Dean of Trinity, with jurisdiction over the several Ecclesiastical and Missionary Stations from Twillingate to the Southern shore of Trinity Bay, inclusive, being the Northern District of the Diocese of Newfoundland. 25th July, 1840.—*Ibid*

Ship News.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

July 31.—Schr. Two Sisters, Aderson, St. Peters, wine.
Brig Juno, Gibbs, Copenhagen, provisions.
Angerona, Parker, London, ballast.
August 1.—Schr. Mary Anne Bilton, Fawcner, Hastings, ballast.
Schr. Devonshire, Wainwright, Porto Rico, rum sugar.
Bermudian, Newbold, Bermuda, pork, rum, and sugar.
3.—Brig Amanda, Hore, Cadiz, salt.
Mary Ann, Browne, New Brunswick, lumber.
Phoenix, Haye, Boston, general cargo.
Spanish Schr. Pepita Esparanga, Guerrero, Matanzas, sugar, coffee, molasses.
Spanish Brig Iberia, Sarracha, Havannah, ballast.
Spanish Schr. San Rafael, Mearario, Havannah, ballast.
4. St. Patrick, Aid, Cape Breton, coal.
Waterlily, Cuthbertson, Figueira, salt, and sundries.

CLEARED

July 31.—Schr. Hope, Forest, Cape Breton, ballast.
Brig Comet, Davis, Cape Breton, ballast.
August 1.—Brig Manico, Dawson, Quebec, ballast.
American Schr. Tatler, Smith, Boston, seal oil and seal skins.
Schr. Rambler, Dowsley, New Brunswick, sugar, tobacco.
3.—Speculation, Wood, Cape Breton, ballast.
Brig George Henry Harrison, Hartery, P. E. Island, sundry merchandise.
Schr. Inverness, Mc Mist, Cape Breton, merchandise.
4.—Eleanor Archibald, Sutherland, P. E. Island sundries.
Seaflower, Martell, Cape Breton, sundries.

For Freight or Charter.

To Any part of the Navigable, World.
The fine fast-sailing, first-class, coppered Schooner.

 DON JUAN,

W. Shearer, Commander,

Will stow about 3700 quintals Fish; in Bulk or 130 Tons Oil.—Apply to

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co.

Who have for Sale on board said Vessel, 200 Tons salt.

Harbor Grace August 4, 1840.

Carbonear, August 4, 1840.

MR. EDITOR,

Will you permit me, through the medium of your Journal, to place in its true light, a circumstance of late occurrence which was made the subject of severe animadversion in the Roman Catholic Chapel by the Revd. CHARLES DALTON, on Sunday the 19th ult., of course I did not, personally, hear the Revd. Gentleman's strictures; and must therefore rest upon the relations of those who attend his ministrations what I know respecting them.

On finding that my name, my,—or rather the whole reformed system of Divine Worship, and my reputation, if not my very existence, were laid under the most unqualified malediction;—I waited on the Magistrates for the purpose of submitting to a Deposition in explanation of the whole transaction: but, finding an Act exists prohibiting the administering

of voluntary Oaths, I embraced the Declarative form; and the following communications were promptly deposited with the Revd. CHARLES DALTON.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Harbor Grace, }
to wit.

I, JOSEPH PETERS, of Carbonear, Teacher, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that a few days before the death of the late Mrs. GUINEY, this Declarant and Mr. TOCQUE, in the course of an evening walk came near the house of the Deceased; that Declarant stepped up to the Father of the Deceased, JAMES DRISCOLL, who was standing near the door and enquired how were all within?—that one female who was at the door stood still while another female acquainted Mrs. GUINEY that Declarant was at the door, who came from her and invited Declarant in—Declarant conceded, and sat in a chair placed for him by the bed-side;—that late Mrs. GUINEY in reply to the usual queries on such occasions, said she was very weak, felt no pain, but expressed a perfect confidence she should recover:—that, a few general remarks were interchanged between Declarant and another of the females who happened to be near the bed: that, except the time occupied by late Mrs. GUINEY in dropping the above expression, she appeared in a state of torpid insensibility;—and that not a hint as to any particular Religious creed escaped from any one present during said visit.

J. PETERS.

Declared and Subscribed }
before

JAMES POWER, J. P., Carbonear

The above, as well as that which follows is from memory: no copies having been kept.

The other communication gave the names of the parties present, and other circumstances, in more minute detail, something like what follows—“ELEANOR BRINE stood at the door and distinctly heard what passed between me and JAMES DRISCOLL: MARY BRINE informed Mrs. GUINEY and came from her to shew me into the room where the dying sufferer lay; placed the chair by the side of the bed sat down near me herself, and heard all that passed between me and the Deceased.” Some Gentlemen in Carbonear who saw the above communications and who enquired of the persons referred to, expressed a full conviction that justice would have been restored last Sabbath; but they were disappointed.—If the above were not sufficient to convince every unprejudiced mind of the perfectly innocuous quality of this wonderful visit, I hope the following additional broad day light testimony will suffice.—The amiable daughter of Mr. GEORGE JONES was the person with whom the remarks were interchanged.—Mrs. AYLWARD sat near enough to hear every word that passed—these together with the both Mrs. BRINE's fearlessly assert the statements made above as plain facts and are willing to substantiate their assertions before any authority.

Two individuals called on Mr. DRISCOLL and demanded whether he had uttered any thing to my prejudice—DRISCOLL swore he had not!—and to wind up the whole—if I had offended this afflicted father by any improper conduct towards his beloved, dying, child;—would he have brought me her breast-plate to letter? thus not only sanctioning my almost last act of sympathy to the living, but giving melancholy pleasure of exhibiting her name to her weeping friends the last time in this world!—human nature bad as it is can hardly perpetrate such duplicity as this.

While I live I shall respect and esteem my Catholic friends in Carbonear, for the pains they have taken to arrive at the truth in this bloated affair; the sympathy which they have manifested towards my family, and the deep abhorrence in which they hold the person with whom originated the glaring falsehoods of which I am the victim: and for their sakes alone and because they are the only competent judges I feel myself very happy in having it in my power to lodge the following appeals—

Whether during my residence in Carbonear I ever entered the house of a Catholic, highly as I esteem them, except on business?

Whether I ever visited one of this Faith in affliction, without a special invitation?

Whether I ever hinted at introducing any kind of devotion during such visits, or called in question the validity of the Catholic Faith?

Whether an object of distress ever heard a question about Creed as a measure of relief?

Whether I ever sought a Pupil of any Cree either in person or by patronage?

Whether Carbonear can produce more sedate, devout, and consistent youths of

both sexes, than those who were educated under my care?

Whether many of my voluntary visits were not based upon the business of finding the Widow and the Fatherless, with the sole desire of sending or procuring them relief?

The paper employed for these purposes would perhaps reach from where I now write to where my reputation was recently immolated: and the spontaneous testimony of one of my Revd. Catholic friends, who has a tolerable knowledge of the latter fact, came warm from an honest heart, when he said—“The Grace of God be upon him and his family! those are good actions, he must be a good man.”

Let the reader if he is not tired, and I don't think he is, consult the whole over again, and try where he can conjure up a Devil in sheep's clothing so malignant that the good people on meeting him should bless themselves and look another way?—or why a Christian Minister surrounded with the placid countenances of Saints in Glory, and in the august presence of that compassionate Jesus whose heart's blood flowed for his enemies—should devote my person to the assassins knives and my family to ruin.—Reader think!

JOSEPH PETERS.

On Sale.

Ex-MARTHA from CADIZ,

300 TONS

SALT,

By

THORN, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,

June 24, 1840.

BY THE

Subscriber,

ex-HOPE from BRISTOL,

Best Bristol Yellow Soap

Men's & Women's Hose

Buckskins

Flannels

Serges

Very superior Blankets

A capital Assortment of

Earthenware

Iron Tined Tea Kettles

Ditto Saucepans

Tin Tea Pots

Tin Pans

Nails, Spades, Shovels

Knives and Forks

Penknives, &c. &c.

GEO. HIPPISELY.

Harbor Grace,

May 27, 1840.

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 experienced.

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.

Carbonear.

G. P.illard,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

ex Ann from Bristol, Dash from Liverpool, Active from Dartmouth, and other Vessels,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE

AT HIS USUAL LOW PRICES,

The undermentioned Articles,

Ladies' Cloth Top'd BOOTS
Children's Morocco ditto, and SHOES
Men's, Women's, and Children's Strong and Fine SHOES
Sole LEATHER, HEMP
AWL BLADES, BRISTLES
HOSIERY
FLANNELS, SERGES
Fashionable Printed MUSLINS
MUSLIN DE LAINE
Colored MERINOES
COTTONS
CALICOES
SHIRTINGS
FUSTIANS
UMBRELLAS
RIBBONS and HABERDASHERY of all kinds
COMBS of every sort and description
Sweeping, Scrubbing, White-wash and other BRUSHES
CHOCOLATE
COFFEE
RAISINS, CURRANTS, SPICES
SUGAR, Loaf and Meist
TEAS
SOAP and CANDLES
SNUFF
Negrohead TOBACCO
An assortment of GENUINE DRUGS
SPADES, SHOVELS
Patent SYTHES
GRASS HOOKS
Iron Tin'd TEA KETTLES
SAUCEPANS
FOUNTAINS
Silvered formed BREAD BASKETS
TEA TRAYS
Brass and Japaned CANDLESTICKS
Brass Drawer and other KNOBS
Italian IRONS
BOX and HEATERS
Cinder SHOVELS
FIRE IRONS
Brass COCKS
Iron Rimeed and Stock LOCKS
COFFIN FURNITURE
Fancy SNUFF BOXES
STEEL PENS

AND A SPLENDID

Assortment

OF

Jewellery

AND

BRITISH PLATE

ARTICLES,

Consisting of

Gold BROACHES, handsomely Set
Gold FINGER RINGS
Gold BREAST PINS
Gold EAR RINGS
Gold EAR DROPS
Gold BRACELETS
Gold WATCH KEYS and SEALS
German Silver Four-pronged FORKS
Ditto ditto Desert Ditto
Ditto ditto Table and Tea SPOONS
Ditto ditto WATCH GUARDS
Ditto ditto PENCIL CASES
Silver Patent Lever and other

WATCHES.

Harbor Grace,

May 27, 1840.



PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Governor (L.S.) of the Island, and Commander-in-Chief in and over the

Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

WHEREAS on FRIDAY the 15th of this instant MAY, a most atrocious and diabolical outrage was committed by Four Men, at present unknown on the Person of

MR. HERMAN LOTT,

of St. John's, who was then on his way from Carbonear to Harbor Grace in this Island. And whereas it is no less especially necessary to the ends of Justice than essential to the protection and safety of the lives of all Her Majesty's subjects: that the perpetrators of this daring outrage should be detected and brought to punishment: I do therefore call upon all Her Majesty's faithful subjects to aid and assist Her Majesty's officers in discovering and apprehending the Persons concerned in perpetrating the aforesaid crime; and for the speedy detection of whom I do hereby offer a Reward of

£300 Sty.

To any Person or Persons (except the Person or Persons who actually committed the said outrage,) who shall give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offenders.—And I do also promise a FREE PARDON to the Person or Persons who (being an accomplice or accomplices, but not the actual perpetrators of the said crime) shall give such information as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at the Government House at St. John's in the aforesaid Island, the 18th day of May, in the Third year of Her Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of Our Lord, 1840.

By His Excellency's Command,

JAMES CROWDY, Sec'y.

New Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

EX-ANN, FROM BRISTOL

An Extensive Assortment of

MANUFACTURED DRY GOODS,

50 Tons SALT
10 Tons Best COALS.

And, ex-VETO, from New York,

160 Barrels Flour
45 Barrels American New Pork
5 Barrels Prime New Beef
Spirits Turpentine
Bright Varnish, Tar, &c.

Offering at Low Rates for Cash

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace,
April 29, 1840.

On Sale.

FOR SALE

BY

Ridley, Harrison & Co.

25 Puns. High Proof

RUM,

Of fine flavor,

JUST IMPORTED

By the Atalanta from Liverpool.

Harbor Grace,
June 10, 1840.

HORRIBLE CRIME.

A very curious case engages at present the courts of Criminal Justice in Paris. A lady connected with the first families in France has just been charged with the murder of her husband. The circumstances of the case are these: Her husband, a few weeks since, had occasion to go to a distant province on business of importance. During his absence he corresponded with his wife, and received frequently most affectionate letters from her. The warmth of her correspondence seemed to increase with the prolonged absence of her husband, and from simple tenderness it reached by degrees the highest point of romance. She wished to know how he spent every moment in the day, in order that she might conform as much as possible to his habits, and she requested that he might breakfast, dine, and sup, at fixed hours, it being her wish in imagination to sit down to table with him, and enjoy in idea the pleasures of the domestic board. She next sent him half a biscuit, which she said was made by her, and requested him to eat it at the same hour when she proposed to consume the portion remaining in her hand. The poor husband, delighted with these marks of fondness, overlooked the childishness of the request, and first conforming himself to the hour prescribed, finished by eating the half biscuit which she so earnestly recommended to his taste. Two hours after the biscuit was eaten the poor husband was seized with violent pain, and in the course of the afternoon he died in the most dreadful torture. The medical men declared that he was poisoned, and by order of the next magistrate the body was opened, and arsenic distinctly recognised to have been administered. The servants of the house where he lodged were examined, the cooking vessels tested, in short, everything was done without affording the least clue. The magistrates next took possession of his papers, and on reading them the letter relative to the biscuit was found. Suspicion instantly arose against the wife, and a communication being made to Paris, the police paid a visit to her hotel, and examined every part of the establishment. In one of the drawers of her dressing-room, a paper with arsenic was found, the possession of which she could in no way account for, than by alleging that she was in the habit of using it for the destruction of rats. This answer not being deemed satisfactory, an inquiry was made into the kind of life she had led during the absence of her husband and then it appeared that she had formed a connexion with a young man of lower station in life, to whom she at length admitted she was violently attached. Under all these circumstances, the police have thought it proper to arrest and commit her to prison for trial.

In one of the latest days of Fox, the conversation turned on the comparative wisdom of the French and English character. "The Frenchman," it was observed, "delights himself with the present; the Englishman makes anxious about the future; is not the Frenchman the wiser?" "He may be the merrier," said Fox; but did you ever hear of a savage who did not buy a mirror in preference to a telescope?"

On the morning of the day when Mr. Tooke was tried for high treason, he was asked by Mr. Cline his surgeon, when would be the best time to have a chance of hearing him speak. "When the court opens," said Mr. Tooke; "for the first foolish word that my old acquaintance Chief Justice Lyre utters, he or I shall remain master of the court." Accordingly, when Mr. Tooke said, "My lord, I demand to sit near my counsel," the Chief Justice puffed and blew, as was his manner, and after consulting with the other judges he was beginning, "Mr. Tooke, if you ask the indulgence of a chair," "My lord," said the other, "you don't sit there to grant indulgences, nor will I accept any indulgence at your hands. I demand it as my right; and, if your lordship doubts it I am prepared to argue it as a point of law;" and he immediately pulled a bundle of papers out of his pocket, threw them down on the bar, and assumed the attitude of a lion in debate. This scene gave rise to a witticism of Edmund Burke's, who, upon being asked what he had seen, said, "He had turned the tables upon the old notion of the lion and the unicorn, and was driving the judges and court before him about the town."

Since our last notice of the operations on the hull of the Royal George much wreck has been brought on shore, among which are entire deck beams, the stanchions or wooden standards of the orlop deck which rested on the keelson, some fragments of the after part of the keel, with the dead wood framed into them, attached to which are strong connecting plates of brass, the stanchions of the pump, well, or shotlocker at the main hatchway, with two vertical rabbits, into which the bulkheads connected with in were inserted; all this shows that the wreck from the stern-post to the main hatchway is completely thrown abroad, and that little now remains to do but to pick up the fragments. Besides the two divers, George Hall and Fullager, two others of the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners have commenced with considerable promise; one, a private, Andrew Duncan, who distinguished himself before he entered the service by saving several lives by swimming, for which he received premiums from the Royal Humane Society; to this man, however, a trifling accident, luckily attended with no serious consequence, happened on Thursday morning, owing to one of the riggers, who had charge of the life-line, having allowed it to become too slack, in consequence of which he fell down which rendered it necessary to haul him up, as his helmet was full of water, and he had become senseless, or nearly so, but he soon recovered, and this spirited young soldier is ready to dive again; it was only the second time he had been down, the first time he got up a beam. Corporal David Harris has also been diving for several days with great activity and success. This morning an iron 32-pounder and two gun-carriages were got up, and about two dozen bottles of wine, but the quantity of wreck recovered during the last two days has been rather smaller than usual, so that Col. Pasley has directed two charges to be fired on Monday next, one of 260lbs. the other of 47lbs., at the mid-day slack tide, and it is proba-

ble that a large charge of upwards of 2,000lbs. will be fired at the next neap tides, that is in about a fortnight from this, probably on the 22d inst. Several small charges have been fired during the week, as the mud has been more troublesome than usual, and will continue so, as long as any great quantity of wreck prevents the current from carrying it off either by the flood or ebb tide.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Labours of Printers.—The business of a printer is a most arduous and irksome one. The toil is incessant; it is so mentally and physically; for though the manual part of the work be not what is called hard, the circumstance of being constantly in the same standing position, with their heads hanging over the "case," renders their employment exceedingly fatiguing to the human frame. And what aggravates the nature of their labour, is the fact that, in most cases, they have to breathe a vitiated atmosphere, vitiated by the breath of so many persons in a limited apartment; by the gas, which is burnt for a large part of the year; and by the effluvia caused by the drying of the type, after being washed with an unhealthy and unpleasant liquid.—*Grant's London Journal.*

A Dinner 200 years ago.—Home from my office to my Lord's lodgings, where my wife had got ready a very fine dinner—viz. a dish of marrow-bone; a leg of mutton; a loin of veal; a dish of fowl; three pullets, and a dozen of larks, all in a dish; a great tart; a neat's tongue; a dish of anchovies; a dish of prawns and cheese. *Pepy's Diary.*

The Holly or Holly Tree. Tradition says, it sprang up in perfection and beauty beneath the footsteps of Christ when he first trod the earth.

Mince Pies. The mince pie is of great antiquity, and by some Catholic authorities its savoury ingredients are supposed to have reference to the offering of the wise men; and the same authority states, that it was formerly made oblong, in imitation of the rack and manger in which Christ was laid.

POETRY

A WISH.

Oh! I'd have a bark
On the deep, deep sea,
And none to share it
With thee and me:
A bark to flit
Like a Naiad's shell,
With a spice lamp lit,
To guide us well;
With a silken sail,
And a gilded oar,
And a fragrant gale
To breath from shore.

Oh! I'd have a bark
On the deep, deep sea,
And none to share it
With thee and me.

Then we should float
On the summer wave,
In our buoyant boat,
Secure and brave,
With song and music,
Caress and smile,
We'd float away
To some Indian isle—
Some fairy home
On the eastern sea,
With a green wood roof,
For thee and me.

Oh! I'd have a bark
On the deep, deep sea,
And none to share it
With thee and me.

Notice

**CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS
St John's and Harbour 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 Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

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

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

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOUR GRACE
PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, ST. JOHN'S
Harbour Grace, May 4, 1839

**Nora Creina
Packet-Boat between Carbonear and
Portugal Cove.**

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

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

TERMS.
Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6.
Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6.
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 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 PACKETS 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 the 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 very 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.
Mornings Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d
Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single 6d
Double, Do. 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size of weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and in St. John's for Carbonear, &c. at Mr. Patrick Kielty's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr. John Cruet's.
Carbonear, June 4, 1838.

**TO BE LET
On Building Lease, for a Term of
Years.**

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

MARY TAYLOR,
Widow.
Carbonear.

Blanks

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