PACEETS race Packets

ket being now undergone such ts in her accoms the safety, comsengers can possuggest, a carep having also been sume her usual eaving Harbour DNESDAY, and Clock, and Por-

.....7s. 6d. will be carefulaccounts can be es, nor will the for any Specie or conveyance. RYSDALE, TARBOUR GRACE D & BOAG, ents, Sr. Joun's

arbonear and

turning his best or the patronage aly received, begs of the same fa-

until further noon the mornings and FRIDAY, posithe Packet Man the Mornings of SATURDAY, at 9 t may sail from

> 78. 6d 5s. to 3s. 6d \$

YLE will hold rall LETTERS

ATBRUK

begs most respect, e Public, that the commodious Boat pence, he has fit-· CARONEAR. E, as a PACKETs, (part of the after with two sleeping e rest). The foreted up for Gentleerths, which will tisfaction. He now nage of this respect ie assures them it vour to give them

I leave CARBONEAR, s, Thursdays, and k in the Morning lock, on Mondays, lays, the Packet. 8 o'clock on those

ers 7s. 6d

n to their size or be accountable for

John's, &c., &c. Carbonear, and in &c. at Mr Patrick d Tavern) and at

LET for a Term of

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

MARY TAYLOR.

Sale at the Office of







Concentino

WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1839.

No. 263

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

VOL. V.

When our country is in danger, a worbid love of ease and retirement is criminal in the highest degree. This country is in danger, in imminent danger, at the present moment. All its mighty and multipled interests are in the greatest peril. At home the charrist masses theaten us with a revolution ; -- abroad our influence is daily diminishing, and our commerce is suffering in consequence; our colonies are only held by the slenderest thread, a breath is almost sufficient to sever the commection. And what is the cause of all this? to this question is, that England has a government impotent for cutemplating the dangers by dresses? which we are surrounded, without muking any adequate effort to be overcome them!

mischief, let that government be principle, and straightforward inremoved, and superseded by a bet- tegrity of purpose. Nothing is enthralled by a destructive faction, tive of facts. But the facts speak vity in which she is placed.

to be trifled with any longer. We are glad to find that this requirements from the Queen. policy is not universally acted | It was never contemplated, Sir upon. Norwich, Ipswich, Brigh- Robert tells us, to change all the ton, Bristol, Shrewsbury, and other ladies of the household. The places, have had their meeting to changes intended to be made were petition her Majesty to dismiss specifically pointed out, and they from her councils the present extended no further than to the reckless administration, and to Ladies of the Bedchamber. Is summon to her assistance men who | there one even of Sir Robert Peel's will defend her throne and protect opponents who would not have her subject, men who, while they charged him, openly or secretly, will give us wholesome and neces- with the grossest fo'ly, if he had sary reforms, will not suffer the allowed these ladies to remain? the leveller to touch the citadel of him with his eagerness for piace, our constitution, men who will in catching at it upon any condithrone and the glory of the British cupation of all the places of trust that some intrigue hal been at work for the Chamber of Deputies is hopelessly nation. The inhabitants of the and emolument? Yet these were the purpose of superseding Lord Hill: Radical.

Wellington in power.

The "shabbies" have had their from her Majesty's Bedchamber, chartists have also had their meeting removal of Lord Normanby from in Queen-square, but what have the Colonial-office. our conservative friends done?

more harm. If the Queen is really | it is a simple, unvarnished narralet the people of England unite to for themselves. They show, that release her from the object capti- while strictly regardful of the responsibility he was under with We confess ourselves to be reference to a great public princiheartily tired of the Fabian policy | ple, he never lost sight of the dutihitherto acted upon by the con- ful respect owing by a loyal subservative leaders, and still recom- ject to his Sovereign; and they mended by many good friends to give the lie to the monthy clamour the cause. The welfare of the that has been raised on all sides country is a matter too momentons about the wanton harshness and extravagant presumption of his

strenuously maintain, in unimpair- tions, however humbling, unusual, ed integrity and in undiminished or inconvenient? Did the Re-

From the Liverpool Standard, May 24 | places which we have mentioned | offices in which political opinion | indeed, the whole course of the mean and are anxious that the Queen should was of much less consequence call to her assistance men of than in the administration of the constitutional principle, of disin- affairs of the nation, at the founterested honesty, and of genuine tani-head of public morals, and at and unsuspected lowalty; and they | the highest seat of official influence, very consistently pray that she for good or evil. The Queen's would dismiss Lord Melbourne household, in fact, so far as Sir and his associates, and place Bir Robert Peel proposed to interfere Robert Peel and the Duke of with it, is a political household; and it is not less natural that he of the Queen, and prejudicing her against Why are the conservatives of should insist upon the removal of Liverpool silent on this matter? Lady-Normanby, for instance, meeting in Clayton-square - the than that he should insist upon the

But did Sir Robert Peel go a The only answer that can be given | Why do they not show, by a step further than was absolutely demonstration of the most unequi- sesential to the efficiency of his vocal character, that there are control over the various departgood, but powerful for evil. We loyalists as well as liberals and ments of the public service? The The character of the movement seems firmly believe that this is the chartists in Liverpool? How can whole history of his negotiations rather to have been that of a rash, exresponse which nine-tenths of the Queen know the dangers of for the construction of a ministry, denoral want of employment offered a population of great Britain would her position, or ascertain the feel- and his correspondence with the strong predisposing cause, than that of a give to the question; and yet the ings of her subjects, unless by Queen, assure us to the contrary. regular, organised, or deep-laid scheme nation contents itself with calmly means of loyal conservative ad- We see, throughout, the utmost teaderness for her Majesty's perbroeding could distate, or renned delicacy require, the most perfect It has been said that "the SIR ROBERT PEEL'S explana- freedom allowed her in the choice strength of a nation is perceived tion of the circumstances con- of her servants and associates, than anywere else; and such, unhappily, in its silence." We confess that nected with his u successful en- where public duty did not enjoin is the lack of moral support under which we had much rather see the strength deavour to form an administration. a limitation On this point, howof the people of England putting which we give in another place, ever, it will be seen, that Whig forth its active energies than pati- will be read with universal interest. falsehood and audacity did not manifestation of a force sufficient to put ently watching "the tide of at- It is in all respects such an ex- reach so far as the profligate Whig fairs." It this country is cursed planation as might have been journals were anxious to present. with a government potent only for expected from a man of his high The answer of the Queen to Sir Robert, as blazoned forth in large type by the newspapers, was, that ter, hefore it has time to inffict glossed over, nothing concealed: she " would rather be reduced to the level of a provate subject, than be deprived of the society of those to whom she was personally at- institutions." Such was Julius Cæsar, tached, and who had been the friends of her childhood." An answer of which it could only dependance upon the soldiery. As the have been said, that its undignified peevishness was only equalled by its hypocritical untruth. In the official note, as communicated by Sir_Robert Peel, her Majesty is merely made to say, that she " cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to the contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings"

by Lord John Russell. His lordship distinctly proved, that Ministers have been all along behind the scenes, and that the royal letter upon which we have been remarking was actually the production of an ex-ministerial conclave, expressly called together for the purpose! conduct could not have been furnished: liar dispositions to defend, a commanderrude hand of the republican and Might they not fairly have taunted in chief cannot go far astray in giving

We understand, from an authority on which we can place implicit reliance, usefulness, the Protestant Church formers, on getting hold of the that it is the intention of the present of England, that church which is municipal corporations, allow their trumpery admisistration to displace Lord consequence of these events. It is not

dirty, but selfaggrandising policy of the whigs, might have led us to expect that the gallant chief of the army would eventually be sacrificed to the insatiable cupidity of his political enemies. There have been, however, difficulties almost in superable in the way of his removal, the chief of which is said to have been the deference paid to the advice of the Duka of Wellington in the highest Quarter,-The Whig intriguers and intriguants having succeeded in poisoning the mind her best friends, it is now thought practicable to remove Lord Hill. The wing have already tampered with the Queen and they are now seeking to tamper wit the army. Let them try. Of one thing however, we can inform them-that he country will not be tampered with

THE recent insurrectionary proceedings at Paris have fortunately had a speedier and less bloody termination than there was at one time reason to anticipate .of revolution. Louis Philippe, it is now seen, was not at all too cautions in making Paris, as he has done, the headquariess of so large a body of troops. A culates from one extremity of the king dom to the other: in the capital, o course, its effects are more to be dreaded efficient security against rebellion is the

Some indications there appear to have heen of a sympathy between the rioters and the National Guards. Nor is this surprising. The National Guards are essentially a popular force, and Louis Philippe's measures have been necessarily anti-popular. The necessity is explained by the anomaly of his position. He is "a monarch, surrounded with republican and as such, his government could only be sustained by crushing the liberties of the commonwealth, and placing all terms themselves are contradictory, so the things they represent must be in perpetual conflict. The absence of a powerful hereditary peerage throws the entire burden and odium of controlling an aggressive democracy upon the King. And this control is only the more impatiently submitted to, because the less consistent with what men would naturally expect to experience under " republican institutions." It is Lord Bacon, however, as well as Lord Stauley, who says, that " a kind, to be loved, must first be An explanation was likewise tendered | feared;" and Louis Philippe would in vain hope to mend his situation with the people of France by showing that he did not know how to govern them. Rational person can comprehend his policy, and understand the motives for it. It could not be from the conformity of all his actions with the standard set up in 1830, A better justification of Sir Robert Peel's and must therefore have been from a love of order, and a willingness to make ala post which the enemy has made pecu- lowance for circumstances, that the pupils of the Polytechnic School, amongst the most active in the revolution of the equal prominence to in his plea of "three glorious days," on being invited to join the insurgents on the present occasion, answered by a discharge of

musketry. The formation of a Ministry, after an interregaum of six weeks, has been one

recovered from the bewilderment" into which it has naturally been thrown by the recent exciting events, and men can thoroughly comprehend and calmly contemplate what the rapid revolving of the political wheel prevented them seeing at the time in its true aspect, we anticipate a very decided change of sentiment, amongst a large portion of the community, with reference to the peculiar position in which the government of this strength nor change of opinion. country is now placed.

It is not strange that a minister's restoration to office, treading on the heels of his retirement, and connected with the equally sudden transition of a powerful political rival from the acquisition of official influence to the loss of it, should be exulted in by the party attached to that minister as an unexpected stroke of good fortune. It is natural that they should be loud in praise of the firmness of the Queen, and in execration of the cruel tyranny of interfering with ber deceptive medium of first impressions, should be inclined to think that Sir

Sir Robe t Peel may, after all, have been

too fastidious, and console themselves with the idea that we are only where we were for a short time longer.

But have Liberals ever seriously considered what is the real nature of the triumph they have gained? It is true the Melbourne Ministry is reinstated .-But is there anything in the circumstance of Lord Melbourn's return to office to do away with Lord Melbourne's confessed incapacity to carry on the government? Admitting the Queen to have been a free agent in bringing about Sir Robert Peel's defeat, and giving its full weight to the inference to be deduced from that admis sion, namely, that the Queen's partialities are Liberal, what practical purpose can this serve? What rational hope of final success-what amount even of present advantage-does it give to Liberalism? Why did Lord Melbourne resign?-Because he had not the confidence of the Queen? No such thing. He resigned, we say, as a bankrupt swindler resigns himself to the hands of the sheriff's officer, when his means are exhausted, and his shuffling arts will no longer suffice to keep his head above water. He resigned, say the Radicals, because he preferred moving out to moving on. His Cabinet "expired of finality." Well: has the Queen bound him over to renounce finality? Is there any reason to suppose that the coach will move faster after its capsize than it did before? If none can be shown, as none yet have been shown, what other means are left to the Radicals for rendering their supposed victory of any substantial avail? Can the Queen compel the House of Commons to support Lord Melbourne? One of these two things must be done .-The Queen must prevail upon the House of Commons to repose confidence in Lord Melbourne, whether he choose to grant more Liberal measures or not; or she must prevail upon Lord Melbourne to grant those measures. We call upon the " earnest Reformers," as they guardedly style themselves, to show what guarantee they have received that either of these courses will be adopted.

To dream of advantages to Radicalism from a Radical Queen is to lose sight of the obvious fact, that the Queen, in the transactions which led to the restoration of the Melbourne Ministry to office. was not a principal, but an agent. The principals were Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, who, in fact, recalled themselves. We discredit all the stories about the resignation having been a mere feint. We think that the inventive subilety of the writers, rather than the sober truth of the case, is displayed in the various suppositions which have been hazar ed, as to Lord Melbourne having precomerted the whole affair just as it fell on . -- as it were with a view of trying the ellert of " suspended animation," in mission a higher development and more healthy and energetic action of the amma powers. We put no faith in these suppositions for any reason, -that they disprove the existence of the very quality in Lord Melbourne on which they are based. Supposing him to have had the cunning to frame so deep a contrivance, he would likewise, it many fairly be presumed, have been cunning enough to see, that Sir Robert Peel might by possibility refuse to be baffled by the Whig ladies, and so at once spoil his plan- But it is quite consistent with Whig meanness, and trickery, and selfishness, and fraud, after having, by their want of capacity and want of principle, worked themselves out of office, to wish to retain an influence at the Palace which of right belonged to their successors .--This is the explanation of the difficulty | true principles of politics, and the most thrown in the way of Sir Robert Peel; | imperative demands of morals are alike and the restoration of the O'Connnell | unheeded. We are burdened by a body | place herself as nearly as possible

quence. They were, as we before stated, brought in by themselves. But by the same rule they might have remained when they were in. Between standing in the way themselves, and making their female relatives stand in the way, the difference is immaterial. The effect is the same. The Whigs are again in office: but the evolution they have gone through implies neither accession of

What, then, have the "earnest Reformers" gained? They have gained nothing as yet. They have got back a Ministry, on which, when before in power, they heaped unmeasured abuse; they have got it back unpledged to a single concession, unreformed on one of the points which made it the object of their bitter and incessant attacks. They will have gained something, if, with the Conservative administration which, since Whigs have learnt resignation, we may safely pronounce to be inevitable, they private friendships. Nor need we be can succeed in combining a Radical astonished if some Conservatives, half court. But to this arrangement they and viewing things through the same | Peel. Will he be persuaded to gratify

> The "earnest Reformers" boast of their zeal for popular liberty and popular rights. The constituted guardian of popular liberty, the assertor of popular rights, the great recognised organ of of Commons,-" the people's house."--The Melbourne Ministry is a ministry holding office in defiance of the declared disapprobation and distrust of the House of Commons, -it is a ministry, therefore, if the people's representatives have correctly expressed the people's mind, uncongenial to the popular feeling, and unfriendly to popular liberty and privilege. And yet, by some unaccountable | construct a new administration. The process of reasoning, the Liberals, the "friends of the people," have brought and Sir Robert the necessity for their themselves to rejoice in the return of such a Ministry to power! Let us new government might not be subjected substitute the Duke of Wellington for to the adverse representations which Lord Melbourne. Let us assume the date of the occurence to have been 1830. Suppose, on the Wellington administration breaking down, and Lord Grey being called to the head of affairs, a similar stumbling-block had been encountered, and Lord Wellington had reassumed the reins of government with the sole confidence of some half-dozen Tory lords who happened to have got the ear of the king. What torrents of patriotic indignation would have been poured forth against the tyranny of itresponsible government, the insult to the Majesty of the people, the virtual denial of the principle of representation, and the intolerable nuisance of a knot of Tory locusts dictating to a great, free, and enlightened nation!

To Conservatives who think it was a stake of little value that Sir Robert Peei contended for, we would say, read the speech of the Duke of Wellington, -a speech which, for manliness of spirit, clearness of thought, sound argument, and pointed and purpose like application, has never been surpassed. It exhibits a perfect coincidence between the views of the illustrious duke and the proposals of Sir Robert Peel to her Majesty, and proves irresistibly, not only the legitimacy of those proposals, but the absolute necessity that they should have been made and insisted upon. And we would say, moreover, look at the effect upon public order of the uncertainty which now hangs over all the operations of government. Stability, as Paley observes, and as every one's experience must assure him, is a government's prime requisite. What stability has Lord Melbourne's government? Is there any certainty that it will last for a week? And while it does last, what can it do? What moral power can it exert? No sooner were the Conservatives known to be in office, than the treasonable Chartist "Convention" fled panic-struck from the capita. I What is to check the progress of the treason now? The last flickering remnant of moral influence departed from the Melbourne Ministry with the act in which it pronounced sentence upon itself; and now, with more than ordinary occasion for a firm, decided, uncompromising, and uncompromised government, we have, in fact, no government at all. We have, for the satisfaction, as they seem to think it, of the Radicals, a stand-still ministry revived. but it is revived with the depreciating endorsement of its own confessed inability

to govern -Liverpool Courier, May 22 GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WHIG PETTICOAT PENSIONERS.

(From the Bolton Chronicle.)

If ever a nation was degraded by her

WHEN the public mind shall have fully | Ministry followed as a natural conse- | of men who possess neither talent, integ- | upon an equal footing with her rity, nor the public confidence-men who have hurt religion, encouraged profligacy, defied decency, and betrayed the people. The court is corrupted—the throne compromised. The highest situations of public life, from which good examples and the sternest probity should flow, contribute only baseness and profligacy to the funds of rational government. In spite of the votes of the people's representatives, the Whigs still dare to insult the nation by resuming the reins of office. -Are we Pagans, that we endure further aggressions upon the Christian faith? Are we debased so far that our morals resemble more the code of conduct patronised by Mingrelian barbarians, than the upright rules of society adopted and enforced in a civilized land? Are we so indifferent to the dearest interests of the country that we permit them to be sacrificed for the sake of a few gossipping women, who happen to be the owners of certain pretty coronets? We verily believe it would be no disadvantageous exchange, did the whig ministry take carried away by the general clamour, must have the consent of Sir Robert | the places of the ladies of the bedchamber, and the ladies of the bedchamber become ministers of state, and form creased facilities of communicathemselves into a political petticoat government. The only difference would be, that instead of having a parcel of old women to rule over us, we should be enabled to console ourselves under the popular feeling in the state, is the House | inflictions of whiggery, by knowing that our tormentors were perhaps young and

" fair to look upon."

But one point in the late contemptible proceedings is deserving of strict attention. It is this. The whigs, finding the Commons adverse to their colonial policy regarding the Jamaica House of Assembly, resigned. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were called upon to evil intrigues of one or to female rela-" earnest Reformers," the par excellence | tives of the whigs suggested to the Duke dismissal, in order that the policy of the horse power to ply between Hasuch parties might be instructed to make to the Queen their mistress. Her Majesty (doubtless acting in accordance with her own free will) declines to dismiss her little company of amiable backbiters, and Sir Robert, with manly promptness' instantly declines to form a ministry. The whigs, therefore, remain in office; but how they are to retain it, when by their own admission, implied in their resignation, the country is unfavourable to them-nay, emphatically and determinedly opposed to their rascal ly policy? As far as the kingdom and themselves are concerned, the constituency and the cabinet are directly at issue. How are they to get out of this dilemma? They must either abandon their Jamaica bill, shrink from any collision with the conservative party, try their fortune again, or appeal to the electors, in which latter case the matter will be easily settled by an overwhelming majority against them Let them extricate themselves from this hobble if they are at le.

> Land Land Control of the State The Star.

> WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1839 AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O

To Correspondents

If our Brigus correspondent will have the goodness to send his proper signature, his communication shall have immediate insertion: we think it very probable that there is some underhand work about the line of road in question. and we further agree with our correspondent in laying the disgraceful part of it to the door of our HONEST friend "PETER OF THE CASTLE."

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to an Address from the Inhabitants of this Town, to NICHOLAS STABB. Esq., late Deputy-Sheriff, upon his resignation of office and removal to St. John's, and we believe the sentiments conveyed in the Address will meet with a ready response from every one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance.

We observe that the Solicitor General has introduced a motion into the House of Assembly in reference to the establishment of a Steam Vessel between Nova Scotia and this place, for the purpose of securing for this country a participation in the anticipated benefits to the Colonies from the establishment of Steam Navigation between Novascotia & the Mother Country. We should hope that the matter may not be lost sight of, as now that a definitive arrai gement has been agreed upon as far as the other Colonies are concerned, it ministers, England at present is. The becomes indispensable that Newfoundland should endeavour to

neighbours in this respect. We cannot for a moment deem it necessary to refer to the advantages which may reasonably be expected to be consequent upon the introduction of Steam into this country; it is sufficient to point attention to other parts of the world, and there to note the vast impetus to husbandry and to manufactures, and the important increase of trade, wherever this mighty agency has been brought into operation. The circumstances of this as contrasted with the countries were all those advantageous results have be a experienced, disclose, to be sure, many important dissimilarities, which teach is that they cannot be regarded as a criterion by which to form an estimate of what we have a right to expect; but intion, which are so efficiently promoted by Steam, must tend to the improvement of trade in every country -- and even this general view points to certain beneficial results.

We feel persuaded that this suggestion cannot be regarded otherwise than with satisfaction by the community, for on such a subject the most perfect concurrence of sentiment must prevail. We believe it is proposed to offer a bonus of £1500 a year, for 5 or 10 years, for a Steamer of about Eighty lifax and this port once a fortnight, leaving the former place immediately on the arrival there of every steamer from England. As the passages between Halifax and here would not generally occupy more than six days, the vessel might during the remaining seven or eight days be well employed by the Proprietors in towing vessels in and out of this port, or in such other way as might be deemed most attractive. It seem to offer a most desirable investment, and we are sure that a sufficient numher of enterprising individuals will be found in this community willing and ready to accede to the contemplated proposal The subject is one of much vital importance, and we trust it may not be neglected. - Newfoundlander, July 11.

NICHOLAS STABB, Eso.

Late Deputy Sheriff for the Northern District of the Island of Newfound-

WE, the undersigned, Clergymen, Merchants, Traders, and principal Inhabitants of the Town of Harbor Grace, in the Island of Newfoundand, understanding that you have resigned your Office of Deputy Sheriff, to embark in Mercantile pursuits in the capital of this Colony, deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and to you, thus publicly to address you, previous to your final departure from among us: it affords us great satisfaction, that we conscientiously can, and hereby do, bear testimony to the industry, zeal, and integrity, with which you have discharged the responsible duties of your office for the last Eleven years. And whilst your faithful and honest publie services entitle you to our thanks, it is equally a pleasure to us to express our admiration and approval of your praiseworthy moral conduct as a

In all our official intercourse with you, have constantly witnessed your mild and gentlemanly deportment, and although we do regret your departure, you will have the proud consolation of knowing that you carry with you the esteem and respect of your fellow-men. That prosperity may attend you and yours, shall ever be the sincere wish of those who now bid you fare.

We have the Lonor to be,

Your most obedient Servants,

Harbor Grace,

John Snowball John Burt Thorne, Hooper & Co. James Bayly James Prendergast Thomas Danson John Stark John Smith Robert Lee Whiting Samuel Bennett C. C. Thompson William Meagher Francis Lynch Robert Walsh William Walsh

Francis James E Thomas James Bi George Edward Andrew Maurice Michael Richard James M Edward Francis 1 Richard Patrick I Maurice Joseph S Thomas I Andrew James E Arch. Mu W. C. SI James St Daniel G John P. Thomas Henry C. Charles . Mark Pa William Henry St John C. William John Cur John Fit John Ste William A. Mayr John T.

Edward ! William.

Levi Pik

GENTLEMEN. on receiving from you have this day ing the office of D bor Grace.

To have obtain citizens in the dis indeed most grad honor that can however high his humble, than wh

The official con us for the last el

of myself and fa

that you may b

Your roost of

Sir,-It is man by the nam the Board of Edi seven of the neout ever havin the proper man called into the tion How muc part of the mati towny and bo Brown's -- Brown Board-and the has caused him spector of thes nobody in the is to look into ings?

Your

Spaniards Bay.

Port of

July 15 .- Bri gueira, 150

July 15 - Ear 67 tuns oil

wood, 21/2

June 15 .- Susa coal. Hiram, Doane, 1 American Schoo Boston, flour. Ellen, Kielly, M Annandale, Irvir

shingles Flora, Shaddock 17 .- Alpha, Fara George, Jones, shingles, potal Coquette, Bolan,

Ardgowan, Mart

re all those have be a to be sure, similarities, ey cannot be by which of what we ct; but incommunicaefficiently nust tend to ade in every this general

n beneficial

that this sugirded otherction by the ch a subject currence of il. We beoffer a bonus or 10 years, out Eighty etween Hae a fortnight,

place imval there of ngland. As Halifax and ally occupy the vessel aining seven employed by wing vessels , or in such be deemed eem to offer estment, and fficient numdividuals will munity willccede to the al The subvital imporit may not be indlander, Ju-

BB, Esq. or the Northern l of Newfound-

, Clergymen, Mer-Inhabitants of the sland of Newfoundes, and to you, thus ous to your final deustry, zeal, and indischarged the rethanks, it is equally ur admiration and moral conduct as a

ursé with you, was ar mild and gentleugh we do regret ry with you the esw-men. That prosyours, shall ever be now bid you fare. or to be,

nt Servants,

Edward St. John William Mitchell Levi Pike Francis Parsons James R. Knight Thomas Woolfrey James Britt George R Woolfrey Edward Knight Andrew Barnes Maurice Power Michael Green Richard Lahey James McDonald Edward E. Brown Francis Ronan Richard R. Martin Patrick Dawley Maurice Walsh Joseph Soper Thomas Ridley Andrew Drysdale James Fox, jr. Arch. Munn W. C. St. John James Sharp Daniel Green George P. Jillard C. W. Churchwell John P. Jillard Thomas Power Henry G. Clow Jacob Moore Charles Evill Thomas Godden Mark Parsons William Parsons Henry Stowe John C. Nuttall

REPLY.

William Coady John Currie

John Fitzgerald

John Stevenson

Thomas Dunford

John T. Burton

William Dow

A. Mayne

James L. Prendergast

GENTLEMEN, - I cannot express all that I feel, on receiving from you the handsome testimonial you have this day presented to me, on my resigning the office of Deputy Sheriff, and leaving Har- St. John's, bor Grace.

To have obtained the approval of my fellowcitizens in the discharge of my public duties, is indeed most gratifying. I know of no greater honor that can be conferred on a public officer, however high his situation may be, or however humble, than what you have by this address be-

The official connexion that has existed between us for the last eleven years is now at an end,-but, I trust, Gentlemen that the friendship and kindness, I am proud to acknowledge having received from you, may still continue.

Permit me to offer you my sincerest thanks for the very flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express your approbation of my public 4000 Bricks and private conduct-for your regret at my leaving-and for your wishes for the future prosperity of myself and family. Be assured Gentlemen, I shall always remember with satisfaction and pleasure, the time I have spent among you, and that I shall always feel deeply interested in the welfare of the Inhabitants of Harbor Grace.

I cannot bid you farewell, without thanking you for the many acts of kindness, I have received from you, and offering up my fervent prayer that you may be blessed with peace, happiness,

I have the honor, to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient and humble Servant, NICHOLAS STABB.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

Sir,-It is generally reported that a man by the name of CROKE has agreed with the Board of Education to build no less than seven of the new School Houses, but without ever having Tendered for them in the proper manner, having been merely called into the room and asked the question How much &c.? But the curious part of the matter is, this Mr. CROKE is a towny and boon companion of PETER Brown's-Brown is Chairman of the Board—and the Chairman of the Board has caused himself to be appointed in spector of these seven Schools. Is there nobody in the country whose business it is to look into these barefaced proceed-

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

A CONTRACTOR.

Spaniards Bay.

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace. ENTERED July 15 .- British Queen, Munn, Figueira, 150 tons salt.

July 15 .- Earl Grey, Hunt, Liverpool, 67 tuns oil, 11/2 tuns blubber, 500 wood, 21/2 cwt. old junk.

Port of St. John's. June 15 .- Susan, Burke, Bridgeport,

Hiram, Doane, Halifax, rum, sugar. American Schooner Attention, Plummer, Boston, flour.

Ellen, Kielly, Margaree, cattle sheep. Annandale, Irving, P. E. Island, lumber, shingles.

Flora, Shaddock, Lisbon, salt. 17 .- Alpha, Farrell, Sydney, coal. George, Jones, P. E. Island, lumber, shingles, potatoes. Coquette, Bolan, Figueria, salt.

Ardgowan, Martia, Cadiz, salt.

NOW LANDING

On Sale.

AT THE WHARF OF

The Subscribers

From the brig Ann, from Miramichi,

8,000 Feet Birch Plank,

3 inch & 2 1-2 6 M. Pine Decking3 inch,

30 M. Merchantable Board

30 M. Shingles 12 Spars.

THORNE, HOOPER & Co. Harbor Grace,

July 10, 1839.

of Plans, &c.

THE Inhabitants of the Island are respectfully informed that the Subscriber will furnish

Plans, Specifications, &c.

and inspect Public and Private Build-Address-Mr. MICHAEL M'GRATH, Archtiect, at Mr. John Dillon's, Queen-st.

St. John's. N. B -An APPRENTICE wanted.

July 2, 1839

FOR SALE BY THE

SUBSCRIBERS,

Ex NAPOLEON from HAM-BURG,

BREAD, FLOUR and

The latter at Cost and Charges. if taken from the Ship's side immediately.

ALSO, 90 Tons

SALT,

20 Tons Best House

Coals.

Ex Apollo, Captain Butler from LIVERPOOL.

RIDLEY, HARRISON & Co. Harbor Grace, July 3, 1839.

Eligible Premises!!

To be Let

FOR A TERM OF YEARS Those conveniently situated

STORES, WHARF,

SHOP, &c.,

adjoining Mr. TIMOTHY HOGAN'S PREMISES, at present in the occupation of Mr. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, and Mr. JOHN O'MARA, but whose Lease expires on 10th October next.

For Terms, apply to ROBINSON BROOKING, GARLAND & Co. Or, to GEORGE BURTON.

St. John's, July 3, 1839.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER

THE BRIG



Burthen 108 Tons.

Apply to

THOS. GAMBLE.

Carbonear, June 12, 1839.

New Goods!

JUST LANDED

Ex Ann, from Bristol,

BLAS RO CRA 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 11/2 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 Sheeting CALICOES

Irish Union Ditto Unbleached Ditto Fancy Shirtings Fustians, and Moleskins Printed Ditto Twist, Check

Aberdeen Dowlas A Large Assortment Fancy Printed | Guineus, is hereby offered to any 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 & colord), Saxony Ties CHENILLE Handkerchiefs Figured Squares THIBET Shawles & Turnovers Colored, Black & White KidGloves Ladies Thread Ditto

VelvetSlippers German Lace Cotton Gentlemens Satin & Mohair Stocks Blue, Black, & Green Superfine Broad HOSIERY, Dornet, Lancashire & Welch

FLANNELS Scotch PLAID, Green Baize LEATHERWARE EARTHENWARE

Stone Jars, & Ginger Beer Bottles Also,

30 Tons Best Red Ash

NEWPOBT

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.

15 Tuns BLUBBER.

For Sale by

THOMAS GAMBLE. Carbonear, Jan. 9,1839.

SUGAR and

Molasses.

FOR SALE

BY

BIDLEY, HABRISON & 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 Auimens REWARD.

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

WESLEYAN CHAPEL

n this Town, and Stole from hence the

Holy Bible,

out of the Pulpit, and Two HYMN BOOKS.

The above Reward of Twenty 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

EGS 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 Proper-

ty committed to his charge. Application for FREIGHT may be made, and Letters or Parcels left at Mr. JAMES CLIFT'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

permiting). May 1, 1839.

For Portugal Cove.

The fine first-class Packet Boat

CERAI EVITAR

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 bulkhead, and which has given such security and confidence to the public. Her cabins are superi-

or to any in the Island. Select Books and Newspapers will be kept on board for the accommodation of passengers

First Cabin Passengers Second Ditto Single Letters N. B .- James Doyle will hold himself responsible for any Parcel that may be given in charge to

Blanks

At the Office of this Paper.

Dear Melbourne, of course I can't tell (And I really don't want to be fishing) What the rest of the colleagues may feel In our present most awkward position. But I own it wants very little Of totally turning my brain,

Set up, as I am, like a skittle, For the sport of being knock'd down again!

Your O'Connells, your Sheils, and your Tennysons,*

And such like expectants may shower On our mistress their pauper-like beni-

For placing us once more in power. To old Harry I'd freely devote it, And the whole of the beggarly crew

Unless, my lord, now that we've got it, They can tell what the deuce we're to do with it!

There's that cursed Jamaica concern-Oh! how or which way can I turn, I'er I'm in it, and cannot get out of it! I am like Pat Macturgough's old cow When she got in the bog. and slack! What can a poor flounderer do Who can neither get on nor back?

Once I look'd for a lift to friend Joe; I could scarcely have been compes mentis-

Were his aid even offer'd me now, Odi Græcos et dona ferentes! Twere like offering the loan of a gun, With the hope that you wouldn't refuse it:

When 'twas sure, after all's said and done, To burst the first time you should

use it!

And then there's our plot for bewhigging The young, by "illuming the consci-And sending our Normals a jigging

To teach them religion is nonsense! To me 'tis as clerr as the light I can never go onward with that Tho' I swear we mean nothing but right,

Till my face is as black as my hat!

And yet I am forced to proceed, To contend its no matter if babby Is imbued with its prayers and its creed By a christian divine or a rabbi! For this very ingenious bubble I doubt I shall pay pretty dear, And be sent right about for my trouble, As they say, with a flea in my ear!

From this, and full many a scrape, I imagined, a fortnight ago, We had mode quite a handsome escape; But fate would not have it be so! Then our guilt had not gone very far-We had only on one point offended-But now we're called back to the bar,

* It was understood that in the course of the Litchfield House compact, O'Connell insisted on Mr. Tempson for speaker, and only withdrew him upon a pledge of the reservation of the chair for him when Mr. Abercromby retired. If so, poor Mr. Tennyson has not been very well used.

To be sentenced for all we intended!

THE REPLY OF THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE TO THE LAST EDUCATION EPISTLE OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"Well done!" my Lord John, thou hast neatly play'd The statesman's part-that motion was

well tim'd-It was the knell of the expiring church,

Shalt be remembered at the Vatican When Popes do reign in England. Soft-

ly on, And we shall wreck them. Oh! how finely plann'd-To rob the arch-prelate's meeting of its

And then to clutch the grant! All still at Oxford,-Ay, and at Cambridge too-no mouse is

We'll take 'em in their sleep, or, if per-

They wake, the deed is done, and all is Methinks I see my Priestly rise again To hear our story. He listens to the tale

With silent rapture-bishops and churches fall, Tithes cease, and church-rates are no

Of wandering curates and of exiled par-

Philosophers ascend the pulpit, and their

And now he sees its trumph-versions

old and new-The Rhemish and the Douay-above

The unitarian, papists, dissenters, church-All learn at once, and all confound each

'Tis Babel-but that Babel charms his These are thy glorious works, parent

of mischief To the parsons-thine this scheme of To England's church! O, Russell, thy

forefathers Did rob the church of Rome, and thou repay'st

The debt thou owest. Wyse and O'Connell wait To take thy offering. Thrice thirty

thousand Were but a scantling of thy obligation. Hush! and we'll take the whole-not one mite wanting Of centuries yet unpaid; but silence-

lush I must weather another sad bout of it; | Stanley and Peel do watch our footsteps -lush!

Once get the grant, and we'll be cowards no longer.

ZINC MILK-PAILS. - Among the patents lately taken out in America, one is a process for extracting cream from milk by the use of zinc. It is said, that, if zinc be put into the milk-pall, or the greater proportion of cream or butter .- all the fat, else we kitches toko. They Repertory of Inventions.

A JEW DE Mor. - Somebody asked a wealthy Jew to take venision. "No, said the capitalist, "I never eat whenshen; I don't tink it so coot as mutton. "Oh," said his friend, "I wonder at your saving so: if venison is not better than mutton, why does venison coast so much more?" "Vy, I will tell you vy; in dish varld de people always prefersh house, said to him, "You're the man I vat ish deer sheep.

Sorrel -- Sorrel is found wild in gras-Alps of Lapland to Greece. It is now scarcely known as a potheab in this country except at fashionable tables, and the small demand having now nearly banished it from the metropolitan markets, it fetches the price of dainty forest plants. This is owing principally to the caprice of fashion, which extends even to our vegetable food, variety being more frequently coveted that excellence The use of correl is of great antiquity, as are its medicinal properties, which from its nature are acid and cooling. It is grateful to the stomach, quenches thirst, allays the heat of the choler, and is an excellent anti-scorbutic. A handful of the leaves boiled in a pint of whey is an excellent medicine in April; in short it is one of the most effectual remedies against the scurvey, if the leaves are eaten green, or their juice drunk at the time above mentioned -The Vegitable Cultivator, by John Rogers.

JAMES THE FIRST AND THE CITEZENS laudation of the Thames, it would be unpardonable to omit. James being in want of £20,000, applied to the corporation of London for a loan of that sum. The corporation refused; upon which the ance, of the foot-guards, marched into Xing, in high dudgeon, sent for the lord | town yesterday, and the captain and six mayor and some of the aldermen, and, rating them in severe terms for their dis. They were remarkably fine-looking greloyalty, insisted upon their raising the | nadiers, well dressed in white round money for him. "Please your Majesty," | jackets, with yellow epaulets and blue said the lord mayor, "we cannot lead trousers, and all their appointments you what we have not got." "You must seemed substantial, clean, and soldierget it," replied the King. "We cannot," said the lord mayor. "I'll compel you," rejoined the King. "But you cannot muck. After the rock was called, and compel us," retorted the lord mayor .--"No!" exclaimed the King; "then I'll | commanding officer called one of the ruin your city for ever. I'll make a desert of Westminster; I'll remove my courts of law, my parliament, and my court, to York or Oxford; and then what once, this man repeated the Lord's will become of you?" "Please your Majesty," rejoined the lord mayor, meekly, "you may remove yourself and your courts wherever you please, but there will always be this consolation for the poor merchants of London-you cannot take the Thames along with you."

A FACT. A worthy individual residing not fifty miles from Bunker's Hill. Bradford, lately erected a domicile for his ass. All went on well, and the building was completed-covered in and all that. Rejoicing over his work, a passer Oh! how it glads them to enjoy the by asked, "How d'ye get into it?" He sight then discovered to his amazement there was no coor way.

On a noted wit of the present day saying that of all the difficult things to carve, Sweden.

Is revolution-changing was his plea- | he thought the cutting up a hare was the most difficult, a gentleman, alluding to his own bald head, observed that he had found no difficulty in cutting his hair. "True," said the wag, "but you have not cut it thick.'

> Lord Durham in his report, complains that so little care, knowledge, or foresight, has been used in making grants of lands in Canada, that some allotments have been found to consist almost wholly of lakes!

> The Rev. Sidney Smith observing Lord Brougham's one-horse carriage, remarked to a friend, alluding to the B surrounded by a coronet on the panel, "There goes a carriage with a B outside and a Wasp

The servant of a gentleman a few miles from town wanted to pass through a turnpike without paying, stating that his master would pay the next time he came that way; but the dame was not in the "'pon tick" line, and said the man should not pass. Shortly afterwards the master came by, and remonstrated with the dame rather angrily, and said, "What, are you afraid to trust me for 2d., who will, when I die, leave thousands behind me?" "Oh, is that all," cried the old lady; "when I die, I shall leave the whole world behind!"

BOARDING SCHOOL FARE -- " And do you live well, my poor boy?" said Cuthbert. "Lots of grub," said Tom, " sich as it is. Sundays we has paked beef-long bony bits-hunder done, and milk be put into a vessel made of that | plenty of ard pudden. Saturdays, scrapsubstance, the same milk will yield a lings and stick-jaw. Hoblinged to bolt gives us swipes for dinner and supper, with cheese as ard as hiron, hand as black as my at; but they tells us it's olesome." - Gurney Married

Rustic Acumen. - A short time since because it was deficient in weight; and meeting him a few days after in a publictook twenty pounds of butter from." " No, I bean't," replied Hodge. " I am sy pastures throughout Europe, from the sure you are," says the beadle. "I tell alps of Lapland to Greece. It is now ye I bean't," rejoined the countryman; " and if thee lik'st I'll lay the a guinea on't." "Done!" replied the beadle; and the money was quickly posted. "Now." says the countryman, "thou didst take twenty lumps of butter from me; but if they had been twenty pounds, you'd have no right to take them; and this,'s continued he, very coolly pocketing the money, " will pay me for the loss of the

RURAL SIMPLICITY.—A young lady who had never been out of the sound o Bow-bell, and whose ideas of a country life were formed from reading "Thomson's Seasons," received an invitation to spend a few weeks with her aunt about forty miles from London; and was extremely disappointment at the total absence of that moral elegance, that Arcadian simplicity, which she had pictured to herself of a country life. One day, however, she considered herself fortunate in encountering a shepherd returning or London.—A good story is related of from the fields, with hook in hand, quite James I. and one of the Lord Mayors, in a la Corydon. "Youth," said the reference to the properity of the twin | citoyenne, " why have you not your pipe cities, and which, for its happy, quiet | with you?" "Bekase, ma'am," answered he, "I han't got no backee."

> SWEDISH SOLDIERS .- A company of soldiers, as I thought from their appearmen were billeted upon my landlord.like. Their evening parade upon the street before our door struck me very the reports and orders delivered, the soldiers out of the ranks, it appeared to me without turn or selection; and the whole company taking off their caps at Prayer, after which they all sang a hymn very beautifully, and the parade was dismissed. This morning early, about two o'clock, the company mustered before the door again to march to their next halting-place before the heat of the day set in. Between sleeeping and waking, I heard the same service repeated—the Lord's Prayer, and a morning hymn sung, before they marched off. The service was not hurried over. It lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes, and was gone through as slowly and solemnly as in any religious meeting. This is a remnant of the military practice of the great Gustavus Adolphus, which has been retained in the Swedish service since the Thirty Years' War. - Laine's Tour in

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS St John's and Marbor Grace Packets

HE 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 carep ful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and Porugal Cove on the following days.

FARES. Ordinary Passengers7s. 6d. Servants & Children5s. 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, May4, 1839

Nora Creina Pucket-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

AMES DOYLE, inreturning his best I 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 one of the beadles of Brighton took a Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 9 clock in order that the Boat may sail from the cove at 12 o'clock on each of those

> TERMS. Ladies & Gentlemen 78. 6d Other Persons, from 5s. to 3s. 6d Single Letters

And PACKAGES in proportion N.B .- JAMES DOYLE will hold imself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

Carboner, June, 1836.

THE ST. PATRICIS

NDMOND PHELAN, begs most respect. fully to acquaint the Public, that the has purchased a new and commodious Boat which at a considerble expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARONEAR. and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two abins, (part of the after cabin adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping berths separated from the rest). The forecabin 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 respect able 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.

Fore ditto. ditto, 5s. Letters, Single Double, Do. Parcels in proportion to their size or The owner will not be accountable for

After Cabin Passengers 7s. 6d

any Spe cie. N.B.-Letters for S1. John's, &c., &c. received at his House in Carbonear, and 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.

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 est by the Subscriber's.

MARY TAYLOR. Widow. Carbonear, Feb. 9, 1839.

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



VOL. V.

Hannoun Gn

CIR

The country ki Circassia, consists tains (the Caucasi almost impassab eastern coast of t extends about 30 from thence, in ness, till it reach the line which ser Russia, from the n the south, and isaggressions in th mountains, more cessible than the by a population more than a milli to war, and hards filled with one hatred to the Russ rier of the Caucas crossed only by t Demir Capu, or long, difficult, a other, the Vlady and which is the Russians, (by hel) men and artillery to pass,) from th to Georgia, but men could easily against any army to bear. Now w Russia, by an unp it is not my object got possession o Cancasus; wherel in Asia, south of of which positio menaces, and kee one hand; and on Egypt and Turke between the reb sultan, and by be secures dominion we consider by th only by the power acting on Turkey because impassab progress in any o is put on the high we consider that by the treaty of Poland is prostra Moldavia and Austria overawed of the Muscovite. When we consi states of Cabul an arms against, us, insulted, misgov population in Ind forward to any cl them from the misrule. When the Russian gover Gazette,) and fi that " the vocat acquire, to organi till this mighty completea; till t tersburg can emb in one arm and When we see in the threat of the " when its turn is to this proud and at Calcutta! W! dispassionately on complication of ou shall be able to the now one b burst which Ru expended her ener vain. Surely ever with gratitude to t long has continue dangerous foe : au admiration on tha language of the eloquent political " the only people Tangier, from the Ocean, prepared to resent any injury f

covy."

If any reader sl

may be an exagger