

of commiseration exhibited throughout the proceedings, by the Bermudian people of color, was really gratifying. Those persons who had but a short time since, been owners of slaves, spoke with disgust and utter detestation of the slavery system, and decried it quite as much as the anti-slavery society in the mother country could have wished so thorough a change has taken place of late years in the minds of the people of this Colony.—The court did not adjourn until near midnight, when a shelter was afforded to the now liberated people, by the worshipful W. M. Cox, Esq., in an unoccupied store room in the town of Hamilton. They have all been since provided for, either as domestic servants, or taken under the protection of the FRIENDLY SOCIETY, before named.

There is one circumstance mentioned in the preceding, which we think deserves a more than casual notice; we allude to the reception and subsequent of the Writ of Habeas Corpus. The indignity offered to an authority the most celebrated in English Laws, very justly called forth the censure of every man in the community, and the friendly advice given to captain Smith on landing from his vessel, led him to the wise, though humbling necessity of soliciting first from the boat's crew who refused, and eventually from the constable, the resolution of the Writ: had not a most lenient disposition swayed his Majesty's Attorney General on the occasion, which deterred him from bringing the circumstance before the court, captain Smith would now have been in prison, there to remain until the sitting of the court of general Assize, as no bail could have been accepted on such a case.—We know not what induced capt. Smith to conduct himself in this lawless manner, for it is reasonable to infer, that he, a citizen of the United States of America, is familiar with the Laws of his own country, which differ not so materially from ours, as to impress him with the belief that they could be lightly treated or disregarded with impunity. In many countries, such disrespect to the laws, shewn by a foreigner, would have been visited with even more rigour, than if shewn by one of their own subjects, as it would be considered and punished, as contempt of their institutions and their country. But fortunately no such feeling existed here, or if it did exist, the balance has swayed favourably for the aggressor.—If capt. Smith was acting under the impression that physical force alone would exonerate him in the opinion of the shippers, he erred sadly; for, as the Attorney General eventually told him, the writ was the only document that would bear him out on his return to the United States: that no informality existed in the serving of the writ, a fact we know from circumstances; and as to the necessity of a *Sister Car*, no such authority or badge of office appertains to the court from whence this process emanates. "A writ of Habeas Corpus, may run into any port, harbor, road, creek or bay, although the same should be out of the body of any country." Had the *Enterprise* gone into the port of New York, instead of coming in here, as she is owned in that State and the slaves intended for sale, we question much whether the vessel and slaves would not have been seized.

AMERICAN INDEMNITY BILL PASSED.

At two o'clock this morning our Pilot boat reached the city, having boarded the Packet ship Napoleon at sea. By her the editors of the New York Daily advertiser have received copious files of Liverpool papers to the 26th; London to the 25th April, together with later dates from all parts of the Continent. The news is of the highest possible importance, and will be hailed with joy in every part of the United States. On Saturday the 18th April, the great and protracted Debate on the American Indemnity Bill was brought to a close in the French Chambers, when the Ministers triumphed by a much larger majority than was even contemplated. The whole Bill was carried by 289, against 137. The question not to pay interest was also lost. A clause was inserted by consent of Ministers, not to pay the money until satisfactory explanations are made. This we view as a mere plaster to smooth over the wounded honour of France, and which will be got over very easily. We have fortunately received the debate on the last day which we have given. England continues excited in relation to the new Ministry. France is quiet. Spain remains much as usual—some disturbances and fighting, but nothing important has occurred. Portugal is pressing the young Queen to another marriage. Money was abundant in England. Stocks advancing—Cotton Market very firm.—*New York Daily Advertiser, May 26.*

FRANCE.

The Papers of Sunday bring the whole report of the previous day's proceedings in the chamber of deputies, by which it appears that the debate on the American claims has been brought to a close. The bill as amend-

ed by the committee, proposing a grant of 25,000,000f, was voted by a majority of 289 against 137. According to an amendment proposed by General Valaze, to which ministers assented and which was agreed to by the chamber, the indemnity is not to be paid until after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the message of the President of the United States, dated December 2, 1834. Two other amendments—one, that no interest should be paid, and the other, that the interest should only commence from the date of the passing of the bill were both lost.—*Ibid.*

NO MORE PRESIDENTS.—A report has been in circulation for some time past, that instructions had been received from England, that in the case of the death or absence of the Lieutenant-Governor in any of the Colonies, the senior Military Officer in the Garrison should administer the Government, instead of the senior Member of the Council as heretofore. The New Brunswick papers notice the receipt of similar despatches in that Province, and add Lieutenant-Colonel Fane has been specially named, in case of a vacancy occurring over the Bay.—*NOVASCOTIAN.*

Extract of a letter, dated New York, May 14.—"Mr Fennerty is deputed by the Novascotians of this city, to present a piece of plate to Mr JOSEPH HUME, as a testimonial of his talents and manly independence.—*Acadian Recorder, May 23.*"

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1835.

The following extract from a Lisbon letter of the 6th May, with which we have been favoured, will call for attention from many of our readers, who are about to commence their Fishing Voyage for the Season. It will shew them the opinions of some of the Portuguese Merchants, as to the necessity of the Newfoundland people paying particular attention to the curing of their Fish, so as to enable the Newfoundland Merchants to compete with the Swedish Merchants in the Portuguese and other Fish Markets.

Lisbon, May 6, 1835.

"We also advised you the arrival of a Swedish schooner from Drontheim, 1500 qtls, which sold at 4,000 per qtl. on board or cull. The quality of the fish was very fair, and as the cargo dropped in at a moment when the Market was quite clear, sold well. We fear much, it may be an inducement to others to follow,—certainly much to the prejudice of the Newfoundland trade.—It is probable Porto will receive some.—That to prevent their gaining an ascendancy in the Markets of this Kingdom, it will be very necessary to pay much attention to the cure and quality of the fish sent forward, the only means, in our opinion, of keeping them away."

(From the Public Ledger, June 12.)

The Hon. Chief Justice BOUTLON takes his departure for England to-day in the brig Lester. Yesterday a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen, namely, Mr. George Lilly — Mr. John Bulley — Patrick Kough — T. H. Brooking — John Sinclair — John B. Bland — James Grieve — C. F. Bennett — William Richards — Robert Job — R. Trimmingham — J. B. Tremlett — James Tobin waited upon His Honour with an ADDRESS of which the subjoined is a copy:—

Sir,—Having learnt that it is your intention to proceed shortly to England. We, the undersigned inhabitants of St. John's, taking into consideration the present state of this Colony, but more especially of this Town, and observing the attempts that are daily making to excite an unjust prejudice against you, feel it a duty we owe to you, Sir, to the public, and to ourselves, to embrace this opportunity of expressing our assurances of the regard and esteem we entertain for your public character.

We know, Sir, that we are blessed in the possession of wise and merciful laws, sufficient to protect us in the enjoyment of all rational liberty, and competent to furnish a remedy for every wrong. But we also know, and recent events have not tended to diminish the force of our conviction, that firmness and determination in carrying those laws into effect is indispensably necessary to ensure the confidence of the public.

A few weeks only have elapsed, Sir, since the Commercial Society deemed it necessary to present an address to you expressive of the high sense that body entertained of the ability, integrity, and firmness of purpose which have invariably characterised your judicial conduct. Referring to those sentiments, equally honourable to you, Sir, as they are creditable to the body from whom they emanated, we trust that we may be permitted to assure you that we fully participate in them, and desire at the same time to add

our unqualified testimony in approbation of the manner in which the judicial functions of your high office have been discharged since your arrival in this Colony.

Whilst we have observed with deep regret and indignation the unprincipled and disgraceful attempts which have of late been made, and are still continued, to raise an unfounded prejudice against you in the public mind, we have witnessed with admiration and satisfaction the manliness and dignity with which those attempts have been met, and the temper and moderation with which you have vindicated the respect due to the tribunals of our Country.

In ordinary times we might not have deemed it, on an occasion of your temporary absence from the Judgment seat, necessary to address you in this public manner; but these, Sir, are not ordinary times, and we feel it incumbent upon us thus to step forward and proclaim our utter abhorrence of the proceedings of a certain party in this town, calculated as we know they are, to distract our hitherto peaceful community, to endanger the tranquillity of the Island generally, and which in our opinion will, if not repressed, eventually lead to the subversion of all law and order; and while we express our abhorrence of these proceedings, we declare it to be our fixed determination to sustain by every means in our power the legally-constituted authorities of the land, and to preserve in all their purity the laws by which we are governed.

In presenting you with this tribute of respect, we cannot give better proof of the sincerity of our sentiments than by offering to you our best wishes for a safe and pleasant passage to England, and an earnest hope that you may speedily return to us in good health to resume that seat which you have hitherto occupied with honour to yourself and advantage to the public.

[Signed by upwards of 700 inhabitants of the town of St. John's]

To the Hon. HENRY JOHN BOUTLON, Chief Justice of the Island of Newfoundland.

To which His Honor delivered the following Reply.

GENTLEMEN,—

You may be assured that it is highly gratifying to me, on the eve of my departure, to receive the very flattering testimonial of your regard and esteem which you have just offered me.

Next to the approval of one's own conscience, nothing tends so much to cheer a public man on in the discharge of his duty as the cordial approbation of the intelligent part of the community, who have witnessed his official conduct.

My duties, however, among you, are of that official character which forbids my consulting either your feelings or desires; I am bound by an obligation of the most imperative character not even to admit my own feelings to participate in my public conduct.—My acts must be governed by rule, not by humour; and if it should so unfortunately happen that I were called upon to decide a question which might prostrate your fairest hopes, I could not do otherwise than pronounce the fatal decree. I am not, like many other public servants, permitted to strew the blandishments of courtesy and personal civility in the path where strict and impartial justice is looked for. In the discharge of my judicial functions I can know no friend, nor discern an enemy, should I be unfortunately regarded by any members of this community in that unpleasant light.

It affords me great satisfaction to reflect that in all classes with whom I have officially come in contact since my arrival in this Island, I have found every disposition to act with propriety, and in no class more so, than in that most important body of your fellow-subjects, the petty jurymen, who have ever evinced a spirit of impartiality and candour which, considering the exertions constantly made to mislead those in the humbler walks of life, is truly admirable, and has been to me a subject of general commendation.

I am fully sensible of the responsible and arduous nature of the duties I have had to perform, and of the very extensive and important changes I have been the humble means, in a great degree of effecting in the administration of justice in this Colony—changes which I considered absolutely necessary for a people who were to be governed by Law, and not by the good intentions of individuals, however upright and intelligent they might be; and I feel persuaded that Time, the great rectifier of human passions, will soften down many asperities which want of information more perhaps than a perverse disposition, has engendered in the minds of some who will grow wiser by experience.

It is useless for a man to speak of his own intentions, they must be judged of by his actions, but I hope I shall be excused in making this one observation, that I am not aware of ever having done a public act during my residence among you, which I did not believe would rebound to the public good.

As for the slanders of a few depraved men who have for the basest purposes fulminated their calumnies against me, some of them

by means of a newspaper published in this town, and others from a place which ought to have been regarded as too sacred for profane or secular uses, I can only add to the sentiments of regret and indignation you have expressed, my own unqualified contempt, being fully aware that their statements are so ludicrously inconsistent with truth, as not to be in the smallest degree credited even by those who make a trade of propagating them.

For your kind wishes that I should have a safe and pleasant voyage to England, and the very flattering manner in which you have expressed a desire for my return, you will please to accept my warmest acknowledgments: and it will afford me great satisfaction to find on resuming my duties in the autumn, that the influence which your example must necessarily have in this community has had its proper effect in allaying the angry feelings which in some degree disturb the tranquillity of that class of society who are chiefly open to the arts of designing men.

The Hon. Judge BOUTLON sailed for England on Friday last.

Died

On Thursday last, Mr FRANCIS PIKE, aged 75 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of this Town.

At Bellmonte, (near Fredericton,) on the 19th of April, SARAH GREENE, relict of the late Honourable Judge BLISS, aged 58 years.—*N. B. Courier.*

SHIP NEWS.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED. June 11.—Schooner Ethopian, Bennett, Liverpool, 16,584 galls. seal oil. Brig Cambrian, Roper, Quebec, ballast.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED. June 13.—Schooner Collector, Phelan, Bridgeport, coal. Schr. Alicia, Curry, Halifax, molasses, and sundries.

Brig Shaver, Edir, Richebucto, board, shingles. Brig Elizabeth, Smith, Pictou, board shingles, & sundries.

Schr. Emily, LeBlanc, Margaree, cattle and sundries. 14.—Brig St. Lawrence, Harrison, Hamburg bread, oatmeal, butter and sundries. Brig Hebe, Campbell, Oporto, salt and sundry merchandize.

CLEARED.

June 12.—Brig Rapid, LeBlanc, Sydney, ballast. Schr. Enterprise, Peacock Bay Verte, sundry merchandize.

ROLES

OF THE MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CONCEPTION BAY.

Adopted at a Meeting of Ship-owners, held at their Room, on Saturday the 31st day of May, 1835.

RULE 1st.—This Scheme of Insurance shall be Mutual.

II.—It shall consist of the Owners or legal Representatives of such decked Vessels, as may be approved by the Surveyors hereafter appointed.

III.—It shall insure from 12 o'clock at noon on the 1st day of June, until 12 o'clock at night, on the last day of November of the present year. Vessels belonging to Conception Bay, as well as those belonging to any other Port in Newfoundland, provided they are surveyed in Carbonear, employed in the Fishing and Coasting Trade of the Island and its Dependencies, and on Foreign Voyages as far South on the coast of America, as New-York inclusive, including also the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence to Quebec inclusive, with all the Harbors and Islands included within the before mentioned limits.—It shall also insure Vessels for any Port in Europe outside the Straits.

IV.—No Vessel to be admitted into this Scheme after the 20th day of June.

V.—It shall remunerate the owner for a total loss, occasioned by the Winds, Seas, Rivers, Rocks, Shoals, Ice, Lightning, Fire, (in Port or at Sea.) Enemies, Pirates, Thieves or by any means whatsoever; provided the Owner, Master or Mariners, shall not be able to prevent it.—It shall not make good any loss arising from Barratry of the Master or Mariners: neither shall it pay for any losses occasioned by smuggling or any kind of illicit trade.

VI.—It shall also pay the owner for such partial average losses, as shall with the incidental charges amount to fifteen per cent on the sum insured, if the Vessel be stranded at the time of sustaining such partial loss, but not otherwise, except that the Committee shall be invested with a discretionary power, to reward the crew of any Vessel with a certain proportion of any wreck saved by such crew; as may appear to them, the Committee, just