

the liberal party so called in Europe, and wishes to do away with the monastic institutions. Carlos is aided by the priests who furnish money to carry on the rebellion, and thus protract the war, and render the issue doubtful.

NURSING BY STEAM!—It is an absolute fact that a patent has been taken out for nursing by steam! It consists of the application of steam to machinery which rocks the cots of children who happen to be passengers in steam-vessels.

A singular case of exemption lately occurred before a Council of Revision in France. A young soldier was sent home because he was of such colossal stature and so stout that he could not march in an infantry regiment, and so heavy that in the cavalry his weight would destroy any horse he might be put upon.

Colonel C. J. Napier has been appointed Governor of the newly-constituted colony in South Australia.

A woman of Ancaster, Upper Canada, has given birth to two female children, connected together in a manner similar to the Siamese twins, but who have only three legs and three arms.

Napoleon had a French cook, who undertook to dress a fowl for his Imperial Majesty's dinner in a different manner every day for a whole year; he fulfilled his promise, and succeeded in gratifying the Emperor's palate in 365 different ways every one of which was unexceptionable.

A ship is now discharging in our docks a cargo of pitch pine timber, which she took on board in the United States and carried to Halifax to avoid the extravagant duty on foreign timber imported direct, the farce of her calling with it at a colonial port, entitling the importer to enter it here as colonial timber. By this operation the Exchequer loses about one thousand five hundred pounds.—*Hull Paper.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1835.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were called upon in 1829, either by the Attorney-General or the Governor of this Island, to answer certain queries respecting the Catholic Relief Bill: we copy the following extracts from the opinions of the Judges on that subject; more particularly, for the purpose of pointing out the fact, that, although many persons have attributed to the present Chief Judge, a desire to change the manner in which the Laws of England had been applied in this Country, to suit its local peculiarities, and bend to its uncertain customs, or common law; yet, that his opinions with respect to the application of the English Law, in the Courts of this Country, differ very little from those expressed by some of his predecessors.

They say:—"Assuming then, for the reasons here assigned, that the exclusion of Roman Catholics from civil offices under this Government, rests upon the King's instructions, and not upon any positive rule of statute law,—we conceive that it must continue, until those instructions shall be repealed; and confiding, as the Roman Catholics have abundant cause to do, in His Majesty's favourable sentiments and benevolent disposition towards them, they can hardly fail to believe, that as soon as the subject shall be brought by your Excellency under the consideration of the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, such fresh instructions will be forwarded to you, as will be the means of enabling His Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects in this Island, to participate in all the privileges and advantages now enjoyed by persons of their persuasion in other parts of the King's Dominions.

"It has not escaped us in our investigation of this important subject, that *Newfoundland* may possibly be viewed, as standing on a different footing from other Colonies, under that enactment of our Judiciary Law, which declares, that the Law of England, shall be the Law of Newfoundland, as far as it is suitable to her state and condition.

The following extract is interesting. It is taken from a letter published by Mr. HOYLES, in the *Ledger* of the 19th Jan., 1830, in answer to an anonymous correspondent of the same paper, on the subject of Insurance Clubs. The controversy on that subject, at that time, led, we believe, to an abolition of Mutual Insurance Societies in St. John's; and the adoption of the present Insurance Club, constituted of shareholders who are

merchants, and who underwrite for a certain rate of premium.

This plan, has not we believe, given very general satisfaction; it bears hard on those who are thus insured without being shareholders; and shareholders who have no vessels to insure, feel it an inconvenience, as well as an unprofitable business. We think the knowledge of this fact, should be well weighed by those who would deprive themselves of that mutual support, that has operated in keeping the Harbour of *Carbonear* filled with fine sailing vessels. Those would not now be floating in the waters of this Harbour, if the owners of them had been subjected to the payment of a certain premium for their insurance, instead of having them mutually insured among themselves.

Mr HOYLES says:—"Had COLONUS come forward in his real name, and recommended in a friendly manner his proposed plan, as an improvement on the present rules of our Club, we should have been much obliged to him, as we shall be to any person, who will have the kindness to assist us in perfecting our scheme; but I contend that the very nature and principles of our institution ought to shield the members of it from every charge of injustice or partiality.

"While a number of people unite together for their common savings, under circumstances which preclude the possibility that any individual can gain one farthing of profit—and when the managing Committee, chosen by ballot, give up their time and serve without fee or reward, it is too harsh and unmanly in any one to accuse them of acting from sinister motives, or with injustice or partiality to those concerned with them for the same specific object,—that of saving premium amongst themselves, and keeping the money in the country.

The House of Assembly has been occupied for some days past upon the financial affairs of the country, and it has already succeeded in making some reductions, of which we are not now about to complain. It has never been denied by us that some reductions may be made without much, if any, detriment to the public service; whilst we have been ready to contend that the country is deficient of those institutions which ought to be provided and which must necessarily introduce expenses which it has not hitherto incurred. Yesterday, the House of Assembly was engaged in deliberating upon the case of the Treasurer of the Colony, respecting whom it had been proposed by Mr. KENT to be resolved among other matters, that an address be presented to Governor Prescott, praying his Excellency to direct that proceedings be instituted in the Supreme Court in order to recover the sums of money paid by the Treasurer on the authority of a certain illegal warrant of Governor Sir Thos. Cochrane. The intelligence and good sense of the House prevailed over the want of intelligence and the want of good sense on the part of Mr. Kent and his honorable seconder; and after a long and what the reporters call "a stormy" debate, upon certain resolutions put as an amendment by Mr. Row, the honourable mover of the original motion, and that venerable and venerated Patriot Dr. Carson (!) were upon a division of the House, found to compose a glorious and sweeping—minority.

We regret to be under the necessity of postponing our report of this interesting debate until Friday; but we may as well give the resolutions, which were submitted as the amendment, and which were eventually carried. They are as follows:

Resolved—That this House has received with equal astonishment and regret the information contained in the letter of his late Excellency Sir T. J. Cochrane, dated the 5th November last, transmitted to the House with the Governor's Message of the 19th January, whereby it appears that the sum of £853 6s. 11d. had been drawn from the Colonial Funds, by a warrant of his said late Excellency, unsanctioned either by a vote of this House or by any Act of the Colonial Legislature.

That as it is the inherent and undoubted right of this House to originate every measure for the payment of money raised in the Colony by imposts on the subject, so every attempt to appropriate such money, by whatever authority, without the sanction of this House, is a gross violation of its most sacred rights, and would, if suffered to be practised by the Executive, tend to subvert the Constitution of the Colony, and to introduce arbitrary rule.

That a humble Address be prepared and transmitted to His Majesty, complaining of this most unconstitutional act of His Majesty's Representative in this Island, and praying that His Majesty will graciously be pleased to direct that the said sum of £853 6s. 11d., be replaced in the Colonial Treasury.

That it was the duty of the Treasurer to remonstrate against the said warrant, and to use all proper constitutional means in his power for resisting the payment thereof; and that in order to guard against the repetition of such a proceeding, this House will in future insert in every Appropriation Bill a special clause to prevent the payment of any money by the Treasurer without the sanction of this House, or an Act of the Legislature.—*Ledger, Feb. 3.*

In such cases as that of the Treasurer, the moral guilt may be extenuated, but the political crime can never be washed away. As well might the notorious Rowland Stevenson think of returning to the parties whose confidence he betrayed, and telling them that he was now ready to make restitution of all that he filched from them; they may accept his terms, but the outraged laws of his country would demand immediate retribution. The house has only made a beginning; half its duty in this case is not yet fulfilled. Having gone so far they cannot recede. The country demands that an example be made—justice demands it.—*Patriot, Jan 27.*

[We should think that the foregoing sapient sentence taken from the "PATRIOT," is proved by the House of Assembly, to be one of the bitterest labels the "PATRIOT" ever uttered.—*Ed. STAR.*]

We understand that a public meeting has within the last day or two been attempted to be got up by Mr. Patrick Morris and one or two others, for the purpose of working up a petition to the House of Assembly praying that no further taxes may be imposed upon the people of this Colony until all useless offices shall have been abolished, and the expenditure of the country reduced to its lowest minimum. But Mr. Patrick Morris is as perfectly assured as we are, that there is no man in this community, of any grade, or of any party, who is not as sincerely desirous as he is that no taxation should take place beyond that which is necessary to sustain the proper administration of the business of the Colony; and further, that there is no member of our House of Representatives, who would in the abstract advocate a system of taxation.

Why then, we are tempted to inquire, does Mr. Morris desire to get up a public meeting for the purpose of expressing an opinion on a matter upon which he is perfectly aware no difference of opinion REALLY exists? Did it never occur to him that one inference would naturally arise among all classes of the community out of such a course—that he was actuated rather by motives of consideration than by those for the public good? Is it possible that Mr. Morris can so condescend to seek popularity, as to place himself at the head of an assemblage, and by mooted a popular question, upon which all classes are known to be perfectly agreed, to take credit to himself for having originated it, and to put himself forth as the champion of the measure!! Mr. Morris has not only mistaken himself but he has mistaken this community; and the days of his popularity, of which no one ever envied him, have long since gone by.

As to any system of taxation which is likely to be introduced, it is not quite clear to us that the labouring classes, (to whom Mr. Morris would more immediately address himself) would not benefit by it. We are rather of the opinion that they would; and that the whole weight of the burthen would have to be sustained by the merchants, and by what is called the *trade* of the country, to the almost perfect immunity of the working orders. But this is a question upon which it is unnecessary for us now to enter. The conduct of the popularity-seeking Mr. Morris was meant to be the subject of our remarks.—*Ledger, Feb. 3.*

By the OCEAN from Boston bringing dates to the 13th inst., we understand that London dates had been received at New York to the 15th December; at which time the Ministry had been formed, with the exception of Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The following list comprises the arrangements:

- Cabinet Ministers.*
- Mr. Peel, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor Exchequer.
 - Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor.
 - Duke of Wellington, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.
 - Lord Aberdeen, First Lord of the Admiralty.
 - Lord Wharnclyff, Lord Privy Seal.
 - Mr. Goulburn, Secretary for Home Department.
 - Lord Rosslyn, President of the Council.
 - Lord Ellenborough, President Board of Control.
 - Sir George Murray, Master General of the Ordnance.
 - Mr. Herries, Secretary at War.
- Not in the Cabinet.*
- Sir Edward Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces.
 - Sir James Scarlett, Lord Chief Baron.
 - Sir E. Sugden, Chancellor of Ireland.
- Gaz. Jan. 27.*

DIED.—Suddenly yesterday, Mr. William Moores Taylor, an old and respectable inhabitant of this town, aged 60 years.

Notices

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CONCEPTION BAY opens, for the admission of Vessels belonging to *Conception Bay*, on the 6th of MARCH next.

ALL Persons intending to have their Vessels Insured by this Society, are requested to send to me, before the First day of March next, in writing; the names of such Vessels, their age, and tonnage; the names of the Masters, and the Owners valuation of the Vessels in Currency, or the sum for which they would wish to have them Insured.

THOMAS NEWELL,
Secretary.

Carbonear, Feb. 11, 1835.

THIS is to give Notice that I have this day tendered my resignation as Secretary to the Scheme of MUTUAL INSURANCE, which resignation has been accepted.

JOHN MACKKEY.

Carbonear, Feb. 10, 1835.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. JOHN MACKKEY, as Secretary to the MUTUAL INSURANCE, WE, the undersigned, hereby nominate and appoint Mr. LORENZO MOORE, to the duties of that Office.

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Edward Pike | Francis Taylor |
| Edward Hanrahan | Edward Dwyer |
| John Nicholl | Charles McCarthy |
| Felix M. Carthy sen. | James Howell (son of Peter) |
| Francis Pike jun. | Daniel Leacy |
| James Leacy sen. | George Penny |
| John Meany | Charles Hamilton |
| Nicholas McKee | Richard Bransfield |
| John M. Carthy | Nicholas Nicholl |
| John Howell (son of William) | William Brown |
| John Lynch | Thomas Butt |
| Felix M. Carthy (son of Florence) | William Burke |
| Nicholas Ash | Richard Bransfield |
| Robert Ayles | Thomas Oates |
| Felix M. Carthy (son of Charles) | Edmond Guiney |
| | William Waterman |
| | William Best. |

Carbonear, Feb. 11, 1835.

Notice to Creditors.

SUCH Creditors as have proved their Claims on the Estate of GEORGE EDWARD JAMES, of Carbonear, Merchant, Insolvent, may receive THREE SHILLINGS Currency, in the Pound, on the amount of their respective demands, on application to

- JOHN ELSON,
Carbonear. } Trustees to said Estate.
JAMES LOW }
By his Attorney }
JAMES HIPPLISLEY, }
At Harbor Grace.

Carbonear, Jan. 21, 1835.

KELLYGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE
OF KELLYGREWS,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a most safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between KELLYGREWS, and BRIGUS and PORT-DE-GRAVE.—The owner of the PACKET will call every TUESDAY morning at Messrs. BENNETT, MORGAN & Co's. for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has good and comfortable LODGINGS, and every necessary, that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage:—

One Person, or Four, to pay Twenty Shillings Passage, and above that number Five Shillings each.

Not accountable for Cash, or any other valuable Property put on board.

Letters will be received at Bennett, Morgan & Co's. at St John's.

January 14, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Jan 1, 1835.