

THE POLITICAL POSITION AND FEELINGS OF THE CANADIANS.

In our last remarks under this head, after showing how dissonant the state of society, political and general, was in the United States and Lower Canada, we stated that there were other considerations that would weigh with the people of Canada, before they threw off the mild yoke of Great Britain. To those points we now address ourselves. We need not dwell upon the peculiar amalgamation of religious toleration, which has lately been instanced, and still prevails in the Federal Union; those at all acquainted with the state of society there know very well that the religion of the French Canadians is an object of distrust to the people of the United States; and as a proof of this, it is worth while to glance at the proceedings which have lately taken place in the neighbouring State of Massachusetts, upon a petition which was brought before the Representatives of that State by the Ursuline nuns, at Charlestown, praying for an indemnity for the destruction of their Convent. This petition was referred to a Committee of the Representatives, and the majority of the Committee recommended that a grant of money should be made to the nuns to indemnify them for their loss; the minority of the Committee recommended that no grant should be made; and it is worth while to make some extracts from the concluding part of the Report, of the minority, that we may be enabled to form some idea of the reasons they had for declining the grant. The Report was submitted to the House, on the 12th of March, 1832, and part of it is as follows:—

"Is it indifferent to us, that Popery sends its votaries in among us—men who are biased by the policy of a foreigner, who is a despot in religion and political and general rule, and mingles both in one system of tyrannical Government, plants his institutions, religious and literary in our soil, and moves by his invisible, yet certain influence, a vast number of persons and interests? Our own principles, our own laws, our institutions for the promotion of knowledge, virtue, justice, and religion, are essentially Protestant. Popery, uncurbed, unlimited, armed with strength, invited to exert and diffuse itself, is inevitably adverse, and must go against that prosperous state of things to which we hope to render our policy and our measures subservient."

"It is not to enjoy the rights and perform the duties of freemen that Catholics pour themselves, like a deluge, into our community; but to reap the harvest that others have sown, and to riot on the fat of the land. Because the Catholic religion in a Protestant State is *imperium in imperio*, an empire within an empire, and on the most favourable supposition, portends the fate of a kingdom divided against itself; it is recommended to this House not to make a grant from the Treasury to Benedict Fenwick and others, on account of the destruction of the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict."

(Signed)

JOSEPH FIELD.

"NOAH COOLEY."

It is only necessary to add that the House of Representatives adopted the opinion of the minority in preference to that of the majority of their Committee, and negatived the motion for a grant to the nuns by 413 votes to 67. These proceedings need no comment, they exhibit too plainly the distrust and hostility to the Catholic religion, which exists in the State of Massachusetts, and which it is to be observed, is not confined to that State alone, but notoriously pervades the greater part of the Union, particularly the Northern States, which are contiguous to the Canadas. How can it be for a moment believed that the people of Lower Canada, the great majority of whom are Catholics, and proverbially much attached to their religion, would seek the protection of the United States? On the contrary, examples of this kind, naturally contribute to make them feel grateful for the protection Great Britain affords them in the exercise of their religion.

UNITED STATES.

Two Murders.—The following notice is from the Memphis Gazette:—On the 19th inst. George Robeson, Esq., for-

merly of Tipton county, Tennessee, was shot on the St Francis road, thirty miles from this place, by a fellow whose name was William C. Johnson. The circumstances are briefly these: Robeson resided in Jackson County, Arkansas, had come to this place for the purpose of making some purchases; he fell in company with Johnson, who said he was going to pass through the Territory, and would be glad of his company; Robeson had a waggon in company in care of a white man and a negro; Robeson and Johnson travelled in front of the waggon some miles or two; Johnson perceiving a good opportunity, whilst Robeson was a little in front, drew a pistol and shot Robeson in the back part of the head, with two bullets and three back shot; Robeson fell dead; Johnson took Robeson's saddle and blanket, and one hundred and twenty dollars; concealed the body of Robeson on the road side; the horse of Robeson ran back to the waggon; Johnson was pursued forthwith, overtaken one hundred miles from the place and brought back—positively denying everything until he was carried to the fatal spot, when he confessed the whole facts, told where he put the body of Robeson, his saddle, big coat, hat, pocket book, and how much money he got. The citizens being much enraged at the atrocity of the act, about sixty of them held a council and determined to hang him. This was told him—He said it was right, he ought to die.—They then drew down a saplin, tied a rope's end to the top of it, and hung him till he was dead! dead!! dead!!! Johnson said that his age was 21 years, that his father lived in the State of Illinois, and that himself and his brother had sold goods in that State till recently. This lawless spirit of executing summary justice regardless of the forms of law, seems to be extending to every class of crime.—Johnson was as clearly murdered as was Robeson, and the evil example of the murder much more mischievous.

A NEW PROJECT.—A Dr F. Bucklew, of New Brunswick, N. J. in a communication to the Mayor of New York, expresses himself as follows on a new project:—"It is a railway through each of your streets, constructed on handsome turned pillars of marble, stone or wood, of sufficient height to admit all ordinary passing under it. It is unnecessary for me to set forth all its advantages and conveniences, or anticipate and refute objections. Attached to it may be hand some sidewalks and lateral passages to the public and other houses at their second stories. Merchants will be able to reach their residence, at the upper part of the Island in a few minutes, from their stores at the southern extremity, thereby avoiding for a length of time, the necessity of their going out of the city for a residence. It would be free from dust and the noise of the pavement, and may be so constructed and conducted as to be free from annoyances or danger. An electric coal may be used in the production of steam, which produces neither smoke or sparks of fire."

An arrant impostor transplanted to New South Wales as a convict, has been playing curious pranks in that settlement having represented himself as Lord Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harwood, and drawn upon his noble father in England for £30,000, arrears of his pretended annuity of £7,000. He effectually gulled many of the natives in this new character. His real name is James Dow, alias Luttrell, having been transported from Dumfries for swindling.

A Saxon Geologist has discovered an enormous seam of coal in Euboea, and estimates its possible extent to amount to 35 million cwt. The importance of this sable treasure is so much the greater to Greece, as the Mediterranean has hitherto been supplied with coals exclusively from Great Britain, and the Greeks already see in vision, the transfer of the coal trade from the pits of Lambton to the isles of Greece.

Mr Balwell, in his system of Geology, states that in South Wales, adjoining the British Channel, an almost exhaustless supply of coal and iron stone is yet entirely unwrought. It has been stated that this coal field extends over about 1,200 square miles, and that there are 23 beds of workable coal, the total average

thickness of which is 65 feet, and the quantity contained in each acre is 100,000 tons or 64 millions of tons per square mile.

A DIAMOND FOUND IN NORTH CAROLINA.—That a diamond has been found in North Carolina in a mineral association, similar to that of the Diamond Mines in Brazil, is a fact which the scientific world will hear with much interest. And without regarding it as a circumstance likely to give rise to new investments, (which we think it will not occasion) the announcement will we conceive, not be a matter of indifference to any.

CURIOUS WAGER.—FAT AND LEAN.—Whilst I was on a visit to Lord Barrymore, in August, 1799, who then resided in the Steme at Brighton, the conversation after dinner was about pedestrianism. Bullock (at the time well known on the turf) a heavy and corpulent man was of the party, and offered to start against his Lordship on foot for 100 hundred yards, provided he would give him 35; at the same time he (Bullock) was to choose the ground. The bet was instantly accepted, and the following day was fixed for this grand exploit. The prince (Regent) (Lord Barrymore kept the place on the qui vive) was present with a numerous assemblage—many bets on both sides depending—the odds against Bullock, who did not hesitate to take them; when to the surprise of Lord Barrymore, who did not weigh 10 stone (the other 18) and considered himself sure of winning his wager, Bullock had fixed on one of those narrow alleys (with only room for one person to walk, and a high wall on each side) well known at Brighton as the east of the town; and, as the previous wager was specified and witnessed on paper, no objection could possibly be made. A starting each party took his place, Bullock 35 yards in advance, and though Lord Barrymore soon got close to him, the other, by his breadth of shoulders, his arms extended, and being the most powerful, kept the other behind, and laughing, at his ease took his time to win, to the annoyance of the many who lost their money.

UNIVERSITY OF DISCONTENT.—A gentleman had a beard put up on his land, on which was written, I will give this field to any one who is really contented; and when an applicant came, he said, Are you contented; the general reply was, I am. Then, rejoined the gentleman, what do you want with my field?

APPAIR OF HONOR.—Many years ago a dispute took place in one of our towns of Pennsylvania between a Dutchman and a Kentuckian, who terminated in a challenge. The conditions were that the parties should be placed back to back, and after marching five paces each, turn and fire, when they pleased. The Kentuckian turned as soon as he had reached his five paces, but the Dutchman continued walking on. Hullo!—mister, cried the Kentuckian, where are you going? To Villadelpia, answered the Dutchman, to sell mine hogs. It is said that his march is onward to this day.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1833.

(From the Royal Gazette, Feb. 9.)

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased, by the advice of His Majesty's Council, to establish BOARDS OF HEALTH at the following Places in this Colony, and to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to form and compose the same at the said places respectively; Viz.

At HARBOR GRACE—

Thomas Danson, Esq.
Peter Brown, Esq.
John Stark, Esq.
Thomas Ridley, Esq.
Rev. John Burt
Charles Dalton
John Haigh
William Puntton, Esq.
Nicholas Stabb, Esq., and
John C. Nuttall, Esq.

At CARBONEAR—

John Buckingham, Esq.
James Power, Esq.

John Elson, Esq.
Thomas Chancey, Esq.
Rev. John Burt
George Ellidge
J. McKenna, and
Stephen O. Pack, Esq.
At BRIGUS, PORT-DE-GRAVE, and
BAY ROBERTS—
Charles Cozens, Esq.
Robert J. Pincet, Esq.
John Jacob, Esq.
Robert Prowse, Esq.
Rev. Charles Blackman
John Pickavant
P. Ward
Wm. Murray
Denis Mackin, and
Robert Brown, Esq., Jr.
By His Excellency's Command,
JOSEPH TEMPLEMAN,
Secy.

Secretary's Office,
4th Feb. 1833.

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. Simon LEVY to be Inspector of PICKLE Fish at the Port of Carbonear.
Secretary's Office,
5th Feb. 1833.

ARRIVALS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From Lloyd's List.)
Nov. 10.—Victor, Waterford.
20.—Susan, at Cork, from Labrador.
21.—Miriam, Teignmouth.
—Adelaide, Dartmouth, Labrador.
22.—Five Sisters, Bristol.
13.—Otter, Poole.
15.—Hope, ditto.
24.—Theresa, Torquay, with damage.
25.—Shaver, Liverpool.
26.—Irish Lass, Waterford.
28.—Sarah Maria, ditto.
Dec. 2.—Friendship, Teignmouth.
2.—John & Charles, Poole.
4.—Rover, Teignmouth.
6.—Jane & Susan, ditto.
—David, Poole.
7.—Selina, Dartmouth, having borne up, the Master being washed overboard—loss of bulwarks, sails, and much damaged.
9.—Lovely Sally, Bideford, Bristol, Dec. 10.—Cove, for Newfoundland, had put back with much damage.
Falmouth, Dec. 11.—Two Brothers, Newfoundland, with loss of bulwarks; threw part cargo overboard.
Dec. 12.—Velocity, Liverpool.
11.—Lavinia, Greenock.
13.—Speculator, Cork.
14.—Sophia, Greenock.
Nov. 20.—Julia, Gibraltar.
20.—Eliza Ann, ditto.
23.—George 4th, Tarragona.

Plymouth, Dec. 8.—The Janice, Hutchings, from Copenhagen, for Newfoundland, has put in here leaky—loss foremast, bowsprit, and must discharge.—Was within 30 miles Newfoundland when she bore up.

Dec. 10.—Royalist, Veal, Dartmouth. The Clydesdale, is at Lisbon repairing, having been dismasted on the Banks.—She bore up for Lisbon.

AT PORTO:

Providentia from Ferryland.
Carbonear Carbonear.
Nelson Packet, Mortier.
Funchal, St. John's.
Liberty, Carbonear.
Exile, Placentia.
The Albion, 38 days from St. John's, called off here on the 30th December, and was ordered on to Viana.

Married

On the 2th instant, by the Rev. George Ellidge, Wesleyan Missionary, Captain William D. Major, of the Brig Mary Ann & Martha, to Miss Ann, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Rumson, all of this town.

Died

On the 9th instant, Mrs. JANE PIER, aged 72 years and 6 months, much regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

At Port-de-Grave, on the 29th ultimo, WILLIAM WATSON, son of the Rev. Wm. MURRAY, Wesleyan Missionary, aged 12 months.

SHIP NEWS

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Jan. 27.—Brig Joseph, Marshall New