

who were as three to one in that Colony, would use force to protect their rights? Why did our Government act, with such excessive coyness towards the French? Were they afraid of France? He hoped they were not. The whole matter at issue was one of the construction of relative rights of treaties. The fact was, our Government had allowed usurpation to grow up, and the French continued to claim an exclusive right of fishing within the district in question. No exclusive right of fishing was conveyed to the French by any treaty. They had no exclusive right of possessing generally, but merely a right to fish in certain places. We should secure their proper rights to our own subjects, the settlers in Newfoundland. No right—no exclusive right, at all events—was conveyed to the French by any treaty, and the time had now arrived, when our Government was called upon attentively to examine and look into the exact state of the treaties respecting this case. The Americans insisted upon a concurrent right of fishing on the Coast of Labrador with the French, and sent two ships of war there, to protect their shipping, and enforced their alleged right. He was asked to-day what he could gain by this motion, if the Law Officers of the Crown decided against us? His answer was that no decision—in his opinion at least—could be given, and that at all events, it would be highly desirable for all parties to know what the law really was. Under these circumstances he could not further trespass on the attention of the House, but he hoped and trusted that His Majesty's Government would not oppose his motion, which was, that a humble address be presented to His Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the Law Officers of the Crown to inquire into the treaties between Great Britain and France, as to the right of fishing on the coasts, harbours, and bays, of Newfoundland, so as to define and secure the rights of British subjects to prosecute the fisheries on that Coast, and in all the bays, harbours, and rivers thereof.

MR P. THOMPSON said, he did not rise to oppose this motion, but to suggest that so formal a proceeding as an address to the Crown was not necessary to get at the information which the hon. member was anxious to obtain. The opinion of the Law Officers could be taken by the Government, and would be taken, for he agreed with the hon. member that the question was one of considerable importance. When that opinion was taken, the Government could proceed in one way or the other, as they should see to be most advantageous to all the parties interested in this question. However, at present he would not give any positive opinion with respect to it. Neither would he press forward an adverse opinion upon this motion, having, on a former occasion, when the subject was brought forward by his late lamented friend (Mr Villiers,) fully gone into the details of the case. The subject was attended with great difficulties. The hon. member had referred with accuracy to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, but that was abrogated by the treaty of Paris in 1814, and the strong declaration which accompanied it. This question had been under the consideration of successive Governments, since 1783, and contrary opinions had been given respecting it in both Houses of Parliament, and by such authorities as Lord North and Mr Pitt (as we understood.) This case, he would again say, was involved in great difficulty—and he would rely upon the opinion of the late Mr Huskisson, who thought it would be inadvisable to enter into it at once, but rather to leave it to after discussion, and amicable negotiation. Under these circumstances, and without wishing to enter further into the subject, he hoped the hon. member would withdraw his motion, upon the distinct pledge on his part, that His Majesty's Government would pay every attention to the subject. He hoped an amicable arrangement could be effected, to settle the question of right, and to secure to us, all that we were fairly entitled to. If America claimed a right under the treaty of 1784, we could assert an equal claim. About that period, two frigates, one French, the other American, were staring at each other, to assert their separate right, but the American went away. He trusted after what he had said, that the hon. member would not adopt the formal course of an address to the Crown but leave the matter to amicable negotiation.

MR ROBINSON said, that for four years he had brought this question under the consideration of His Majesty's Government, and he saw no reason why any further time should be asked for, as to its settlement. However, as His Majesty's Government had so strongly pledged themselves to bring it to a speedy and satisfactory settlement, he should not press his motion. He hoped the Government would not go on to an indefinite period. He had no wish that we should quarrel with France; but he thought that it was high time that the relative rights between French and English vessels, should be definitely settled. They should no longer be left in doubt and abeyance. He wished to avoid all hostile collision with France, and he hoped before the arrival of another Session of Parliament, that the question would be settled. If it were not he would reserve

to himself the right of again bringing it under the consideration of the House.

MR A. BARING said, he considered it a most unfortunate thing, that our fisheries in Newfoundland and the Channel, had been taken such little care of. The consequence of this neglect was, that the British fisheries were declining, while the French were rapidly advancing in prosperity. As little attention was paid to the fishery in Newfoundland as at the coasts of Jersey and Guernsey. In former times our fisheries were placed under the peculiar care of every Government, and as a subject upon which every portion of the Empire would have taken the most lively interest; but he was sorry to see the apathy which appeared in the House on the present occasion. While the French were protecting their rights by sending vessels of war to these coasts, we appeared to be indifferent. If a war should come again between this country and France, we should have abundant reason to regret that indifference.

MR TOWERS expressed his regret that sufficient attention was not paid to this subject; and if one more influential than himself did not bring it again under the notice of the House, he himself would do so at an early period in the next session. It was highly culpable that no steps had been taken to bring the matter to a settlement.

M. P. THOMPSON could assure the hon. Gentleman that steps had been taken to bring the question to an amicable settlement—particularly as regarded the Channel fisheries.

Don Miguel is to have sixty contos of reis between £16,000 and £17,000 a-year. He binds himself not to interfere in the affairs of Portugal, and not to return to the Peninsula.—*London Paper.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1834.

In our last Editorial, "sincerity and candour which pervades," and "drove" were mistakes in the printing.

The account given in our last, of the Dogs &c., was communicated. We take the liberty of intimating to our correspondents, that, as we do not wish to be directly responsible for any opinions, or any style of writing, other than our own; we would prefer receiving their communications to us, in the shape of a letter. For such communications, we shall always feel grateful, and when they accord with our views of propriety, they shall always find a place in our columns provided, that the real author be known to us.

We have been thinking, that, in these days, it is rather a dangerous experiment for any man, who is inclined to be liberal, either in religion or politics, to be too free, in communicating his opinions on these subjects. Amongst the endless varieties of creeds that float upon the surface of society, and imbue the minds of thousands of mankind with notions derogatory to true liberty, either in religion or politics, there are many that can be accommodated to anything that wanders one tittle from established order. If any man therefore, who has a shadow of dissent from the powers that be, or the established order of things should happen to whisper that dissent to the winds; he is, by those who are dissatisfied with every thing, and who aim at the subversion of society, looked upon as one of themselves; hailed as the true pupil of reason, and one of the regenerations of mankind.

The true friend of liberty, the advocates of order, are more than ever called upon to use their united and strenuous exertions, in the support of that fabric in which the gradations of mankind, from the king to the peasant, are classified. A fabric built on the natural laws of society, which operates in raising man above his fellows, by talent and persevering industry; or in depressing him below them, by stupidity and reckless indolence.

The Penny Magazine has been a precedent for the publication of a host of cheap publications, which carry with them, principles that tend, not only to destroy national prosperity, but to brutalize mankind by poisoning the ties of domestic life, and the bonds of consanguinity. What, says the *Crisis*? "Workmen will say to their rulers, if you won't allow reason to govern the world; then raise your own food, and make your own clothes, and build your own houses, for we are independent of you. One year may disorganize the whole fabric of the old world, and transfer by a sudden spring, the whole political Government of the country, from the master to the servant."

What, says the *Pioneer*? "It is possible in a very short time, by combination among the agricultural labourers, to make the whole landed property of the country change hands."

Or Mr Owen of notoriety? "All ceremonies of marriage which bind the parties for life are crimes against the humane heart, and the natural love of offspring ought to be suppressed as a mistake."

Until the time arrives, when "the knowledge of the Lord, shall cover the earth," as the waters cover the sea," men will have minds, and consequently be in circumstances as diversified as their faces, and if the "flesh-pots of Egypt," were to change hands to-day, they would go back again to-morrow, to those, who, by their honesty, industry, perseverance, and wisdom, would deserve them. The men who delude the honest industrious labourer and artisan, with dreams of the happiness they should enjoy in the palaces of the opulent, are but poisoning the minds of those useful classes of men, with principles destructive to their best interests. The humble peasant's labour gives him health, and his health makes sleep visit his lowly pillow. But, the owner of the soil, and the lord of the palace, turn with loathing from the costly banquet, the ennui of nothingness, and the dreams of ambition scare sleep from their downy couch. The poor man has little to envy, and those who would make him dissatisfied with his condition are his bitterest enemies.

We have received London dates to the 19th ultimo, confirming the intelligence previously received here, by private advices, respecting the settlement of the disputes in Spain and Portugal. Both Don Miguel and Don Carlos have removed from the scene of their inglorious bustle and contention, the former stipulating never again to meddle with the political affairs of the kingdom, the throne of which he had so treacherously usurped, and which he has been compelled to abdicate at so much sacrifice of human life. He had embarked on board H.M.S. STAG, and was, with a few of his adherents, proceeding to Genoa. Don Carlos, it will be seen, had arrived off Portsmouth; but his future destination is unknown.—*Leader of yesterday.*

[It appears from the LONDON TIMES, that up to the 19th ult., no appointment had actually been made, neither had any persons been definitely fixed upon, to fill up the vacancies in the Cabinet.—*Ed. Star.*]

We insert the following from the *Ledger* of the 18th inst., respecting the wreck at Baccalieu.

H.M.S. COMUS sailed on the 15th inst., for the Northward, and will touch in at Baccalieu, for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, some leading particulars connected with the wreck. Various conjectures are afloat respecting it, but there is nothing like certainty in any of them.

We find by a Proclamation in the *GAZETTE* that the *Central Circuit Court* will commence at St. John's, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, and continue thence until Friday the 14th day of November following, both days inclusive.

And that the *Northern Circuit Court* will commence at Bonavista on Thursday the 25th day of September next, and continue there until Wednesday the 15th day of October following, both days inclusive; and at Harbour Grace on Wednesday the 21st day of October, and there continue until Thursday the 20th day of November following, both days inclusive.

And that the *Southern Circuit Court* will commence at Great Placentia on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, and there continue until Wednesday the 8th day of the same month; and at Burin on Saturday the 11th day of October, and there continue until Saturday the 25th day of the same month inclusive.

We perceive by the *Gazette* of yesterday that the House of Assembly is further prorogued until Wednesday the 1st day of October next.

PIRACY.—Captain Hayward of the Brig LESTER, which arrived at this port on the 15th inst., from Demerara, reports the following occurrence on his voyage.

"Thursday, June 26.—Wind N.E. by E. lat. 21. 13., long. 61. 28. W. At 10 a.m. saw a schooner on our weather bow steering to the N.N.W. At 11 perceived that she had borne away, with the apparent intention of speaking to us, and not liking her appearance, I kept off the wind two points and made all sail in order to get away; but at noon she was gaining on us fast, and I could plainly discern that her decks were full of men, and a long gun mounted a-midships. At half-past 12, she fired a gun, and hoisted Spanish colours, which I answered, by hoist-

ing the English flag, but still kept on, hoping to get away from her: she then being about a quarter of a mile on our weather quarter. In about 10 minutes she fired a shot, which fell a few feet off our stern, and as she was gaining on us fast, I thought it best to heave to; soon after I did so, the schooner came up alongside, and hailed us, and ordered me to lower my boat, and go on board. I accordingly went with four of my crew, and on getting alongside I jumped on her deck, among a parcel of as ruffian-looking fellows as can be imagined, and was introduced to the Captain, who, after inquiring where I came from, where I was bound to, and what my cargo consisted of, asked me if I could spare him some provisions, which he said he was much in want of. I told him that I had but barely sufficient for my own crew, but if he was actually in want, I would spare him a part. My men were then ordered out of the boat, and six of the schooner's crew were sent with me on board my vessel they were armed with long knives and pistols, and on getting on board immediately went down into the cabin, and ransacked every locker they could find, broke open my drawers, trunks, and desk, plundered me of my watch, part of my clothes, and other valuables, and took away all our provisions, except one half barrel pork, one bag bread, a small quantity of flour, peas and rice, and a little tea and sugar; they took away a box of sugar, a cask of rum, (part of the cargo) together with a quantity of canvass, cordage, twine, and numerous other articles, which loaded the boat twice. They likewise plundered my crew of a great part of their clothes, and held a knife to the mate's breast whilst they took his watch from him. They inquired frequently for money, and several times threatened to stab some of my men who told them there was none on board. They offered no violence to me, but disregarded my remonstrances when they were robbing the ship.—They were fierce resolute looking fellows, and frequently threatened some of my crew to murder us all, which they no doubt would have done, had we made any resistance.—The Schooner appeared about 110 tons burthen, with a great beam, low and sharp, and manned with between 40 and 50 men;—they had a great quantity of small arms on deck ready for use, when I went on board.—They told me they were last from St. Andro (Spain,) and bound to Porto Rico;—but I have no doubt they are regular pirates. At 4 P.M., the men who were plundering left us, and shortly after they had got on board the schooner I had the satisfaction of seeing my own men returning, and the pirate bear away before the wind, and make all sail to leeward.—The Captain sent me fifty Mexican dollars as payment for part of the things his men had taken,—probably to make me believe that he did not countenance them in plundering. The Captain's questions were put through an interpreter, though he appeared to understand English very well—the majority of the crew, were evidently Englishmen and Americans, the remainder Portuguese and Spaniards.—*Ledger, July 18.*

DIED.—On Thursday last, Mr William Butt, aged 73 years.

At Mount Stewart, P. E. Island, on the 22d June, John Stewart, of Mount Stewart, Esq., in the 75th year of his age. At the time of his death Mr Stewart held the situations of Marshal of the Court of Vice Admiralty, at St. John's, Newfoundland, and Collector of His Majesty's Quit Rents for this Island.—*P. E. Island Gazette.*

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.
CLEARED.
July 18.—Schooner Adelaide, Major, Liverpool; 62 tons seal oil, 1810 seal skins, 2 cow hides.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
July 9.—Schooner Britannia, Graham, Sydney; coal.
11.—Clydesdale, Corbin, Cadiz; salt.
Huskisson, Warner, Sydney; coal.
Two Brothers, Torrey, Arichat; cattle.
Edward Stephens, Bridgetown; coal.
Brig Apollo, Ford, Lisbon; salt.
Lady of the Lake, Dunn, Sydney; coal.
14.—Union, Rendell, St. Michaels; Indian corn.
Ann Sophia, Butcher, Trieste; bread, flour, candles, soap.
Mary, Turner, Arichat; board.
Amity, Holmes, Cape Breton; coal.
Schooner Rapid, McManus, Arichat; cattle.
Brig Samuel, Chapley, Cadiz; salt.
Charles, Boudrot, Cape Breton; cattle.
Schooner Margaret, Martel, Mabou; cattle, sheep, butter.
15.—Henry & Mary Ann, Francis, Sydney; coal.
Heien & Catherine, Crémor, St. Vincent; molasses.
Brig Lester, Hayward, Demerara; rum, molasses.

CLEARED.

July 9.—Brig Apollo, Wilson, Pernambuco; fish.
Hannah, Underhill, Miami; ballast.
Maria, Meglar, London; oil, seal skins.
Schooner Dart, Collins, Liverpool, N. S.; raisins, hides, &c.
Elizabeth, Rudderham, Sydney; ballast.
11.—Brig Woodman, Kelso, London; oil, skins.
John & Jane, Patterson, Quebec; ballast.
Schooner Eagle, Fewer, Cork; fish.
St. Patrick, Burridge, Sydney; ballast.
Abeona, Smith, Liverpool; oil, seal skins.
Isabella, Fitzgerald, London; oil, seal skins.
Rever, Reed, Sydney; ballast.
Success, Deagie, Malgaree; sundries.
15.—Rapid, McManus, Arichat; ballast.
Brig Eardon, Thompson, Bathurst; ballast.