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The Morning Chronicle says of M. Armande Carrel editor of the (Paris) *National*, who was killed in a duel with M. de Girardin—He was almost the only one of those distinguished writers who raised the French against Charles X., and accomplished the revolution of 1830, that continued his illustrious though honorable profession of journalist. One of his co-editors of that journal is Prime Minister. His brothers of the pen had all long since grown into Ambassadors, Secretaries and Counsellors of State. Carrel alone, true to his democratic principle which he first adopted and to which he rigidly adhered, was in 1830 precisely where he was in 1836. His ideas of republicanism were not exaggerated, being of the American school, and as such were repudiated by perhaps the greater number of those, styling themselves republicans of France. But such was the ascendancy of his character, that he was respected and looked up to as a leader by those who differed widely from him; and even his direct political antagonists join in the universal regret excited by the premature death of one so highly gifted and so full of promise.

The Editor of a journal called the *Senegal* publishes the *Cours*, in which were published the Lectures of the Professors of the School of Medicine, from notes taken in short hand and subjected to fine, and the principle settled that such publication was a violation of literary property. This decision is remarkable inasmuch as a similar trial in England led to the conclusion that lectures became the property of those that heard them, and might be published from notes with impunity. No case of the kind has ever been tried in this country.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—The slave trade is very far from being put down in the West Indies, and especially in and about this island. Many ships from the United States are sold here for the purpose of being made slavers of. Instead of the Baltimore coppers, and fast sailers hitherto bought, the slave traders are now buying leaky, unsuspicious ships which are sent to the Slave Coast for *spinn out*, which means for negroes. There is an anchorage ground near Matanzas, where the slave ships are in, very often full of negroes, from the coast of Africa. There they are landed and unwillingly marched to Matanzas, where they are put in the slave market,—the authorities winking at this violation of the laws of nations. If the abolitionists, instead of making so much useless and injurious effort in the United States, would direct their attention to the slave trade, as carried on here, and expose the manner in which American vessels are built and sold for the purposes of making slavers of them, they would do essential service to the human race.

FROM TEXAS.—We have New Orleans papers dated 13 days since, (which by the way is unusual now a-days) which gives information of some importance from this new and interesting country. Our news reaches us through the *Atlas Casar*, which arrived from Bazzora to New Orleans a fortnight since. The political character of the country is represented as being more tranquil; and the crops, considering the neglected and agitated state of the country, very propitious. Most parts of the province, it is thought, will yield enough to supply the real wants of the inhabitants.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE SANTA ANNA.—In New Orleans for a long time past, attempts have been made to rescue Santa Anna; several of these attempts, strange as it may seem, have originated in *New Orleans*. But a short time since a schooner named the *Passaic*, left the city for this express purpose, having been hired and corrupted to do so by Mexican gold. It was the intention of the officers and crew to play the part of spies, and thus gain access to Santa Anna's person, whom they intended to secretly place on board the *Passaic*, and then convey him to some place of safety. The plot, however, was discovered, and those who un-

dertook to put it in execution have been secured and imprisoned. Santa Anna has also been conveyed to a place of greater safety, and more strongly secured than ever.—Thus his friends have proved his worst enemies.

THE MEXICA AND TEXAN NAVY.—It is said that the few vessels of war composing the infant navy of Texas, are more than sufficient for the Mexican marine. Without the protection of the United States marine on the coast, Mexican commerce would be destroyed, and their few vessels soon fall an easy prey into the hands of their enemies.

The Mexican forces at Matamoros are represented by an eye witness to be greatly reduced in numbers, and desertions continually thinning the ranks. In all respects, they seem wretched and miserable. Tyranny and gold are their only stimulants to war and butchery.

THE POOR LAW.—On Friday the second annual report of the poor law commissioners was presented to the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne. It now appears that the savings during the year 1835 were 800,000. During the parochial year ending in March, 1836, the savings were, in round numbers, £1,800,000. The savings in the expense of litigation alone were upwards of £86,000, during the last year, or just double the whole expenses of the new central machinery of commissioners, the secretary, assistant secretaries, &c. The report, it is said, settles the problem of a surplus population, by showing the entire absorption of the apparent surplus, and the general employment of the agricultural labourers at good wages, together with the employment of their children. So scarce has labour been in some of the dispauperised districts notwithstanding the absorption of the alleged surplus, that the farmers have been compelled to bring into use again the machines which were put aside in consequence of the agricultural riots of 1830. This has been accomplished in districts which were but recently complaining loudly of distress; and where there has been no assistance from the demand for labor in the new railroads, or from emigration. Districts in Essex and Norfolk, and other places, which have not yet received the aid of the new measures, are as deeply pauperised as ever. In some of the negro law parishes nearly three-fourths of the rates will be saved, and reductions equally great in several of the rural districts. The great sufferers by the new measures, are the beer shop keepers and brewers in the country, the gin shop keepers in towns, and the professional gentlemen and the jobbers everywhere.

(From the Halifax Royal Gaz. Oct. 12.)

UPPER CANADA, SEPT. 21.

KINGSTON SEPT. 9.
A report is rife in town, that were its import not circulated for the hundredth time we might attach some credit, viz:—that the British Government are again taking into their serious consideration the long contemplated project of re-uniting the two Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. How this report has got wind we are unable to say, but we believe the recent visit to this country of Mr Gillespie, of London, who it is said came here upon a political mission, has in great measure given rise to it.

It is perhaps immature in us to speculate upon this important project, since its very existence is so doubtful; but we cannot help painting to our imagination one sure and happy result. The French party would be thereby annihilated. However much our Upper Canada democrats may affect to approve of the measures of the Papineu clique, and to effect their own immediate purposes, join hand in hand with their leaders, yet once put into direct collision, their national jealousies would burst forth, to the total destruction of their political friendship.—Our democrats, who are mostly of British and American origin, are adventurers, speculative and enterprising; fond of impr ve-

ment, they would always have in projection some great provincial work. In the prosecution of their laudable plans, they would constantly be opposed by the French of Lower Canada, who, void of generous ambition, and destitute of any wish to see their country improve in population, arts and agriculture, are contented with voting the public money in trifling individual grants to themselves and favorites. The Upper Canadians, thus thwarted in their views, many doubtless of personal interest to themselves and friends would be thrown back upon their more loyal brethren, and would be forced to see the necessity of making common cause with them. Of this truism an exemplification is to be seen in Lower Canada itself, where the natives of the United States settled in that Province, despite their republican education, are almost to a man found in the ranks of the British party. The political influence of the French in Louisiana ceased the moment that State became an integral part of the great Republic and so, we confidently predict, will that of our nigher neighbours virtually do the same, that instant the British Parliament repeals the Act, dividing the Provinces of Quebec.

We look upon the Union of the two Provinces as the certain panacea for Canadian ills. The argument used above is one out of a thousand that might be brought to bear upon the subject.

NEW YORK, OCT. 4.

LOWER CANADA.

In fulfilment of his pledge, Lord Gosford has communicated to the House of Assembly the answer of his Britannic Majesty to the address voted by the House at the last Session, and also a full copy of his instructions as Governor in Chief. The latter has not reached us, but the former is published in the *Montreal Courier* of the 30th ult.

The answer commences with an expression of regret at the ill success of his Majesty's endeavours to remove the distrusts with which the minds of the people and representatives appear to have been affected, and another of confidence that the misconceptions of the moment will ultimately pass away, and his Majesty's labors for the welfare of the Province be repaid by the confidence of its inhabitants.

His Majesty then adverts to the demand put forward by the House, for a close investigation and reform of abuses, especially in the constitution and operation of the Legislative Council as shall at once enjoy a due share of public confidence and the full exercise of an enlightened and independent judgment; but intimates a decided unwillingness to depart in any manner from the existing constitution of the Provincial Government—which we understand to signify a negative to the demand of the House for an Elective Council.

As to the general conduct of the Provincial Government, it is announced to be His Majesty's injunction.

That full and early explanations should be afforded to the representatives of the people, of all important measures adopted by the government—that the Assembly should enjoy the most ample opportunity of explaining both to the King himself and to his Majesty's representatives in the Province, their opinions and their wishes respecting every such measure; that the imputed misconduct of any public officer with the exception, of course, of his Majesty's representative, the Governor, who must be responsible directly to the King and the Imperial Parliament, should be closely and impartially investigated—that means should be devised for bringing to trial and punishment, within the Province itself, every such officer to whose charge and malversation in office may be laid—and that effectual security should be taken for the zealous co-operation of all subordinate officers in every measure advised by the legislature and sanctioned by the King, for the general welfare of his Majesty's subjects.

The demand of the House for the repeal of the British statutes respecting tenures of land, is negatived; as is also the other de-

mand for a repeal of the act and revocation of the charter under which the British North American Land Company is incorporated, and for a resumption of the lands which have been sold to that company. It is distinctly stated that his Majesty's Government cannot proceed to the consideration of this last demand, unless it can be first established, in due course of law, that the claim of the company to its corporate character and to the possession of its lands, is invalid.

The conclusion of the answer is in these words:

And now referring to the preceding remarks, I conceive myself entitled to state there did not exist during the last session any real or substantial difference of opinion between the ministers of the crown and House of Assembly, on any question regarding which his Majesty's Government felt at liberty to take any immediate proceedings. No single complaint had been alleged, which had not been either promptly removed, or made the subject of impartial inquiry. No mal-administration of the affairs of the Province was imputed to your Lordship.—Without any actual controversy with the Executive Government, the House, however declined the compliance with the proposition to provide for the arrears and the supplies pending the inquiry. His Majesty does not deny that this is a power that the law has entrusted to the representatives of the people. But he cannot admit that on the part of his Majesty to accord the fullest measure of justice to his Canadian subjects. On a review of all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty's Government are led to the conclusion, that the course pursued by the House is to be ascribed to the misapprehension of the tenor of your lordship's instructions, induced by the publication of a few detached passages from them. Your lordship will, therefore, communicate to the House a complete copy of those instructions, and will renew your application for the arrears now due to the public officers, and for the funds necessary to carry on his Majesty's service.

It is rumoured that the Spanish Charge d'Affairs here, rather than swear to the Constitution of 1812, has intimated an intention of sending in his resignation, which it is said will be forwarded by express to-morrow to Madrid.

PARIS, SEP. 6.

The Ministry, it is expected, will be complete to-morrow—There appears to have been much difficulty in making the necessary arrangements.

The Tigris, steamer, which recently foundered in the Euphrates, has been recovered.

All idea of the French government interfering in the affairs of Spain is put an end to for the present by the dissolution of the ministry.

There are thirty Banks in Boston. On the 3d instant, Three Hundred and Twenty Directors were chosen for the management of them.

BOSTON, OCT. 5.

By the following extract from the *New-York Gazette*, it will be seen that the thirty nine thousand dollars, stolen on board the Rhode-Island, have been recovered.

THE GOLD FOUND.

We are gratified in having it in our power to state that the thirty nine thousand dollars in gold, which was stolen from the Captain's office of the steam-boat Rhode Island, on the night of the 19th ult. on her passage from this Port to Providence has all been recovered.

The quarrel between France and Switzerland or rather the canton of Basle, seems to be growing serious. We are not advised of the origin or cause of the difficulty, which appears to be of an individual rather than a national character.