

Teetotal Procession. On Tuesday week the members, a majority of them of the Coleraine Protestant and Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, marched in procession through the town of Coleraine, and proceeded to Portstewart and Portrush, with flags, ribbons, medals, &c. accompanied by fifes and drums. On the whole (considering that both were united), the sight was gratifying, as the procession was composed chiefly of those who had been formerly the victims of intemperance to a great degree. Party spirit, once cherished and fostered by them, had lost its spell and Roman Catholic and Protestant linked arm in arm. In the evening a soiree was given in the Town-hall which was well filled—the President of the Protestant Total Abstinence Society in the chair.

Important Decision—The Slave Trade. An important decision was delivered in the U. S. Court, by Judge Betts, in the case of the schooner Catherine, an American vessel, captured near the coast of Africa by a British cruiser, for engaging in the transportation of slaves, and brought into this port on the 15th of June, 1839, the agent of the vessel chartered her to a man named Washer, for a voyage from Havana to Mexico; and on the 25th of the same month the agent contracted to sell her to a man named Teran for 10,000 dols. and to deliver her at Bona, on the coast of Africa, on or before the 1st day of October following. The vessel was laden and despatched by the charterer, and was captured by the British cruiser on the 13th of August, while prosecuting her voyage near the coast of Africa. The cargo and equipments of the vessel when captured left no doubt that she was to be employed in the transportation of slaves, or did the Court entertain any doubt that such was the fact. But his Honour Judge Betts, decided that she was illegally captured, and amongst other reasons for this opinion, stated that "there is nothing in the statutes of the United States to reach the case of an American vessel built and fitted out for the slave trade, but actually sold to a foreigner and employed by him." The vessel therefore having been sold to Teran before she left Havana, and before she was equipped as a slaver, although still under the American flag, and not yet actually delivered to Teran, and nevertheless so far lost her American character that she was no longer responsible to the laws of the United States for being engaged in the slave trade. This was taken to be the fair and legitimate import of his Honour's decision, and coming from such high authority, we must presume it to be the law. Admitting it then to be so, what a field does it open for American vessels to engage in the slave trade, without incurring much risk of being captured, or of the crew being treated as pirates.

An American-ship-builder may construct many ships as he pleases, for the slave trade,—send them with or without a cargo to any port out of the United States, and there make a sham sale of them to some foreigner residing at a slave market, and from that moment the vessel may to a certain extent engage in the slave trade with the most perfect impunity, as regards the only two maritime powers that take an interest in the matter! The cruisers of the United States cannot seize such vessels, they having become so far denationalized as to be no longer within the provisions of the United States law, although under the American flag. And for the same reason, English cruisers dare not seize them. In short, according to this decision, an American ship, with a little management, can escape all the hazard of a voyage in quest of slaves, until she arrives at the place where she is to be delivered to her real or assumed purchaser, which would be of course the place where her cargo of slaves were ready for her. We will only add, that if our laws are so defective as to permit the aiding and abetting of a traffic which the nation has officially denounced as piracy, it is high time they were amended or superseded by others.—*Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Departure of the British Queen Steamship for New York.—Precisely at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the British and Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company's powerful steamship British Queen, Lieutenant Roberts, R. N., commander, sailed from her moorings off the Brunswick Steam-boat wharf, Blackwall, for New York. A report had been circulated to the effect, that the British Queen was still under seizure, in consequence of the late smuggling transactions on board, she would not be permitted to sail for New York until the Commissioners of Customs had adjudicated upon the case; but this proves to be erroneous, the company having previously satisfied the Board that they would hold themselves responsible, whatever may be the final decision of the Commissioners in the case. Accordingly, at 2 o'clock, the signal gun for starting was fired from her larboard side, and in less than two minutes the British Queen, with her poop lined with passengers, was to be seen proceeding in majestic style, against a strong flood tide, down the river, she takes out 150 passengers, among whom

are several French ladies and gentlemen.—She has also on board a valuable cargo of light goods. Her ship letter bag from the General Post Office contains several thousand letters, besides an immense number of newspapers. The British Queen has been fresh manned, the old crew, supposed to be more or less implicated in the late smuggling affair, having, with the exception of the first engineer, and one or two others, been discharged from the company's service.

UNITED STATES.

INDIANS.—The commission of enormities by the Indians, is still reported. A Savannah paper says, that 100 Indians had made their way from Florida to Camden Co. and in passing near the Sunawee, murdered part of a family named Green. On St. Mary's River, same Co. a whole family was murdered, and several houses burned. Several other families had taken possession of a deserted fort, for safety. The Indians attacked the place, and succeeded in killing a man and woman, and two children. The crops had been destroyed by the marauders. Corps of volunteers were forming to guard against further depredations. Accounts from Florida are of similar, but more serious character.—The Indians, doubtless, have been much sinned against, and are now returning some of the treatment into the bosoms of the white settlements, spreading horror as they go, and hastening their own extermination.—Thus it is, that one evil is followed by another. We subjoin the opinions of two United States papers. The first, the New York Atlas, defines savages to be, "Men who fight for their possessions—for their homes and hearths, for their liberties handed down to them from generation to generation and who maintain war to the knife against those who would hunt them for their patrimony, and will finally exterminate them from the land which was once all their own.—These savages are the Indians.

The next, the Boston Times, says:—"We are no apologists for the treatment which the Indians have received at the hands of the pale faces: but still, we have little of that mawkish sympathy which modern philanthropists of a certain description have endeavored to excite in favour of beings who disgrace the form of man, and whose whole character is a tissue of cowardice, treachery, malice and thirst for blood. If there is such a thing as special providence, the fate it has awarded the intractable red man is a mercy to the rest of mankind." These are the two sides of the picture, both too highly coloured. The Indians are not so blameless as is intimated in the first paragraph,—neither are they such monsters as the writer of the second would make men believe. They have been to a great degree corrupted, and maddened by the whites, and it appears like cruelty and profanation, to charge themselves and Providence with all the circumstances of their fate.

DAVIS' STRAITS FISHERY.—We have advices of the Davis' Straits fishing, brought by the Alfred of Bolness, arrived at Lerwick, with one fish. She left the ice on the 5th September, and up to that date, when the fishing might be considered at an end, only six fish had been killed by the whole fleet. The Hecla, of Kirkaldy, was lost 23rd June; crew saved. The Regalia had passed off Peterhead clean. A result so disastrous is without precedent, and this fishing, it is understood will be given up. A letter from Aberdeen, to a mercantile house in Glasgow, says:—"We have very bad accounts from the Straits. It has again turned out a complete failure—only seven fish caught amongst the whole vessels. The Hecla, of Kirkaldy, lost; the Bon Accord, Penny, a good deal stove, and clean. None of the vessels could get through Melville Bay, it being a complete wall of ice. This intelligence is brought by the Regalia, Kent, of Kirkaldy, arrived in our bay clean; left the ice on the 10th ult., and reports the Syan, of Hull, having three fish; True Love, one; Lord Gambier, of Newcastle, one; Alfred, one; and Hannibal, of Peterhead, one—in all seven. It is probably some of the vessels may pick up a few fish in the latter part of the season, but I fear it will not be many."

The iron steamers Phlegathon, Capt. Cleveland, R. N., and Proserpine, Capt. Hough, R. N., put into Falmouth on the evening of the 14th, in company, from Southampton.—Both vessels are heavily armed, and fully manned; but their destination is unknown. They were to proceed, with sealed orders, on Wednesday last. The Hampshire Advertiser says, that there can be but little doubt of their being destined for the Chinese sea. The Pluto, iron steamer, just completed, is expected shortly at Falmouth, commissioned by the owners of the other steamers, for the same destination.

Lieutenant Fayer, R. N., has been dismissed from his situation, of commander of the steam-ship President, because he could not make his vessel perform the voyage

across the Atlantic in as short a time as the Clyde-built steamers! Really, since the time when Pharaoh insisted upon the Israelites making bricks without straw we doubt if a more unreasonable demand was made upon any man.

America and England. Were we asked by a citizen of the United States, what we thought would be the result of a war between Great Britain and the United States, we would leave one half the subject to be treated by the mind of the interrogator himself, and should confine our answer to the following brief sentence, viz. "most disastrous to Great Britain." Let the people of America settle the matter with their own consciences and with their own interests. It is not our part, nor would it become us, to pronounce upon the quantum of evil which might arise to the United States from a war with this empire, or whether it might not to them be altogether innocuous; suffice it to say, speaking as British subjects merely, that there is no national calamity which an honest and reasonable Englishman must in his heart so profoundly deprecate as an armed quarrel with his brethren across the Atlantic, save only national disgrace; an evil which we really trust and hope no virtuous or generous minded American would wish to entail upon Great Britain, the land of his fathers. *Times.*

Weapons of War. The Times has brought a charge against Lord Melbourne, of having neglected to adopt an invention proposed to him, which would have the effect of mowing down the ranks of the opponent in no time. The description of this extraordinary war-engine is not given, and therefore we cannot form an opinion whether the Premier is culpable or not. It is a curious fact, however, that the *Moniteur Industriel*, a Paris paper, recently brought a similar charge against the War Minister of France; which, it would appear, has been infinitely more careless about the safety of his country than Lord Melbourne even. The *Moniteur Industriel* says that England, Russia and Prussia, have availed themselves of modern inventions in weapons of war; and that if the army of France were to enter the field of battle against the troops of those powers, the French soldiers would themselves fighting on such unequal terms, that they would throw down their arms and run away, believing themselves betrayed!

The Tomb of Napoleon. The model of the tomb of Napoleon, now erecting by M. Marochetti, under the dome of the Invalides, is composed of a large base, surrounded by columns and bas-reliefs, supporting at the four corners as many statues, one holding the globe, another the sceptre, a third the hand of justice, and the last the imperial crown. Upon this is another base, two thirds the width, and one half the height of the first also decorated with bas-reliefs, and having at each angle an eagle with expanded wings. This again is surmounted by a pedestal eight feet high, decorated with bas-reliefs, and bearing in the centre the word Napoleon, upon which is an Equestrian statue of the Emperor wearing the imperial mantle, and having the brows crowned with laurel. The left hand holds the bridle, while the right carries the sceptre of the empire, raised to the height of the head. The two bases and pedestal which rise to the height of nearly forty feet, are wood, and the statues of carton. The equestrian statue is fifteen feet high, the eagle six, and the other ornaments in proportion. The effect is exceedingly grand, and worthy of

the subject. It is expected to occupy M. Marochetti three years. *Galig-nani's Messenger.*

Earl of Durham's Memory. A meeting was held at the Assembly rooms in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday last, to take measures for erecting a Monument to the late Earl of Durham. A subscription for the purpose was begun at once, and nearly £5,000 was collected in the room. At Sunderland £500 had been subscribed, and subscriptions are on foot in many other parts of the County of Durham.

The Star.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1840.

We had no idea our STAR being published on a Saturday, should so greatly offend the highly gifted Editor of the Patriot, surely if our abilities are so mean (as he would wish to persuade the public) he could (or ought not) to have any uneasiness lest we should "knock him from his stools, make him eat his Devils, and give his pie to his children". The truth is, he finds himself awkwardly situated at present—he first forsakes his master (like Judas) for a trifling addition to his salary—he then prays the God of Battles to assist the Rebels in Canada—next abuses the Church, of which he professes to be a member, to please those who despise him for doing so—and lastly himself, a brother Native, for endeavouring to share in public patronage. His principle uneasiness we are pretty well assured proceeds from the intended publication of the *Catholic Guardian and Political Watchman*, he finds himself between two fires, having lost the esteem of the wealthy and respectable merchants and inhabitants, by his endeavours to make the labouring classes of the people kick against the laws, and believe them unfairly dealt with, by those who have ever supported and enabled them to earn an honest livelihood, or if in distress, with an unsparring hand relieve them. He talks of the losses he has sustained by the *libels* he printed, but carefully avoids saying any thing about the liberal subscriptions raised to remunerate him for those losses, he adds, how then can two Liberal Papers be supported or paid. He complains of the injustice of the Liberal party employing any other Public Guardian than himself, he says what he receives will not support him, how then are two to be paid? If the Tory party as he calls them, can support four papers, Patriotism must either be *below par*, or (can it be possible) perhaps a part of his old friends are turned Tories. For our part our "frontlet" as he calls it (the Bible and Crown), on the contents of that Sacred volume, we place our trust, to support us under all difficulties through life, and on a dying bed to gladden us by the precious promises contained therein; as a subject of the Crown we shall always be faithful.

All the Public Journals produce abundant proofs of the liberality of the merchants and other inhabitants of St. John's, and we are not afraid of being the only solitary instance of their want of kind feeling toward us as well as to others if we merit it.

We shall now only recommend our learned friend of the Patriot, to collect the pie in his slovenly office and distribute the types, and in future, (if he wishes to regain respect) avoid making use of so much vulgar abuse, to fill up the columns of his Journal.