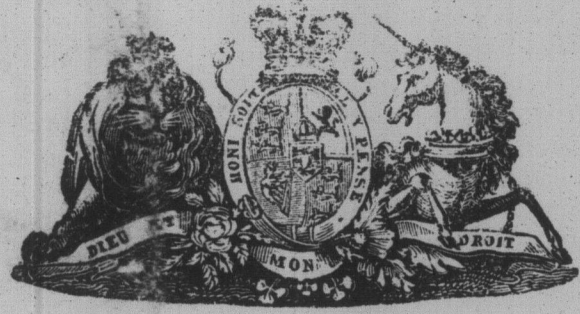


THE STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.



Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1836.

No. 116.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON at his Office, opposite Messrs. W. DIXON & Co's

POETRY

THE PIRATE'S SONG.

Unmoor our bark upon the wave—
The wave, our vessel's home;
And we will steer her stiff and brave,
Far in the salt-sea foam.

Unmoor our bark upon the wave—
Come, steady hearts and bold!
All eager the dull land to leave,
Her lofty prow behold:—

Her lofty prow that shall defy
Tempest and the shore,
And bear us far as winds can fly,
Wild in the Atlantic roar:—

To hail the yellow Chinese man,
Or Afric's sable race,
The Moor or tawny Indian,
Or give the merchant chace.

We are a band of iron souls,
No fear can ever tame;
We'll bear our deeds to both the Poles,
In thunder and in flame.

We'll crest the white waves gallantly,
That rage and hiss below:—
Comrades, huzza! we're free, we're free,
We own no master now!

Unmoor and sail, the breeze is full,
The skies are clear and bright,
We're free—we're free as you sea-gull,
That scuds through floods of light.

Her anchor's up, her head is round,
There's a ripple at her bow,
Her sails fill fast, no mooring ground
Restrains her courage now.

Huzza! she sweeps her gallant way,
Cheer, comrades, at my call!
The wide world is our enemy,
But we will dare it all!

SONG.

Where graze the lowing kine
On hillock's brow;
Where climbs the verdant vine,
There, love, art thou!

Where trills the joyous thrush,
On leafy bough;
Where sparkling waters gush,
There, love, art thou!

Where beauty gayest smiles,
With laughing eye;
Where pleasure spreads her wiles,
There, love, art thou!

Where pomp and splendour's charms
Make hours fly;
Where wine the soul disarms,
There, love, art thou!

Though in thy native dell,
Thou lingerest now,
While I with strangers dwell,
Here, love, art thou!

Though Fortune bade us part,
Kept is my vow!
Still graven on this heart,
Here, love, art thou!

(From the Dublin Evening Packet.)

MR. O'CONNELL.—AGITATION.

London, July 2, 1836.

MY DEAR BARRETT—Announce my address to the People of Ireland for your paper of Wednesday. I had hoped to be able to send it off this day, but find I cannot complete it before Monday.

We have been insulted as well as outraged

by "the Lords;" but we have in ourselves resources to enable us to overcome every difficulty. Let us, however, recollect these matters—

First—That we diminish our own strength, and give additional power to our enemies by acts of violence, or by any violation of the law.

Second—That one portion of the population of Ireland—the Catholics—aided by the liberal section of the Protestants; but opposed by the THEN more numerous and active Protestant ascendancy faction—achieved Emancipation.

Third—That the ascendancy faction is now comparatively weak and powerless—the popular party has extended its basis, and includes in its composition much Protestant and Presbyterian wealth and intelligence.

Fourth—That nothing can be done without combination and an unity of action; but every thing can be achieved by them.

I will more fully develop my plan in the letter I promise to send you on Monday. It will include the organization of "The General Association of Ireland." The objects of that association will be two-fold:—

First—To procure by law a complete municipal reform in Ireland, on as large and effectual a basis as that originally proposed by the Ministry.

Secondly—To procure by law such a settlement of the title question as shall be fully satisfactory to the people of Ireland.

The association to be dissolved as soon as these objects are obtained.

"IRISH RENT," on the same basis as the Catholic Rent. It is, indeed, only the more necessary at present, as the number of persons unjustly and illegally aggrieved under the title system is very great—and those persons must be relieved.

I will give my advice and my plan in detail in my next letter. I need say nothing to rouse the honest resentment of the Irish people. I would rather restrain within proper bounds the maddening influence of the just indignation and seathing scorn of the Irish nation at the insolent insult which has been basely inflicted upon us.

Believe me to be yours very faithfully,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Richard Barrett, Esq.

The following letter appeared in a portion of our Saturday's publication:—

"YOUNG HARRY AND THE OLD ONE."

"To the Editor of the Times.

"SIR,—You have honored me, a truly unfortunate, unprotected youth, with your notice and your advice, in your paper of to-day, but I think, Sir, under a misrepresentation of my object, however grateful I must feel for your attention in any form, and vindication of my disconsolate mother. I assure you I have no desire to live either by begging, idleness, or imposition; but when I inform you that I am lame and nearly deaf through cold and neglect in my childhood, and that the monk with whom I was placed by my father, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, neither taught me to read or write, and that I am solely indebted to my poor mother for the little instruction I have gained within these last eighteen months, you will admit I am little capable of work or employment for my own support, or my mother's aid.

"My letter to you was merely explanatory of the circumstances which produced the disappointment to the public and to my friends at my little effort at the Queen's Theatre, that I might not be suspected of imposing on public kindness. I would not degrade my distressed mother by courting public attention to my own case in any way could I avoid it; and, whilst I am ashamed to beg, I must not steal, and, wanting bread, throw myself on your indulgence until improved years may enable me to seek a more certain support than the stage affords for my inexperienced powers.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient,

HENRY O'CONNELL

(From the John Bull.)

We understand that the injured boy, Henry O'Connell, whose resemblance to his unnatural father is most striking, is resolved to follow the footsteps of his sire; and if his Majesty's Ministers should send forth their present supporter upon a tour of speechification, either in Scotland or the West of England, they may rely upon it that wherever Dan. stops to excite tumult and sedition, in crying "justice for Ireland," his son Henry will be ready to cry for "justice to himself;" and we tell this Mr. O'Connell, who puts himself beyond the reach of the law, that the PEOPLE OF ENGLAND—aye, and the PEOPLE OF IRELAND too—will reject with scorn and disdain a patriot who, himself supported like St. George's Hospital "by voluntary contributions," callously denies to his own child a participation in the fruits of his own beggary.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A PROCESS-SERVER.

The Rev. William Lloyd, v. 17 Defendants

Mr Costello who applied the other day for an attachment against a process-server employed to serve the title subpoenas in this cause, upon the defendants, appeared with the attested copy of the joint affidavit of the defendants with regard to the alleged perjury of the process server in swearing, that he had served 17 defendants with copies of subpoenas, and denying that allegation. Baron Pennefather then directed that the affidavit of the process-server should be taken off the file, in order that a prosecution should be instituted against him.

Writs of assistance and substitution of service of subpoenas were granted in the following title cases:—The Rev. George Franklin, v. several defendants in the parish of Kilkuan; Croker v. Surtzen, agent of Mr Richard Yielding, of Ballyphilip; Rev. John Galway v. Margaret Siattey.

ADDRESS OF THE BAR TO BARON PENNEFATHER.

Mr Litton, K.C., at five o'clock, just as Baron Pennefather was about rising, addressing his Lordship, said that he had been deputed by the Bar (some members of which being related to his Lordship, were restrained by a feeling of delicacy from undertaking the pleasing duty) to acknowledge the patience, ability, and impartiality by which his Lordship's conduct and decisions were characterized during the protracted sittings which had then terminated, and to express their deep and heartfelt sense of the uniform kindness of his Lordship to each individual member of the profession—a profession of which they considered his Lordship to be the highest ornament—(applause)—for the encouragement given by him to those who required encouragement, and for the patient listening which he gave to all. It was difficult to express in the voice of panegyric (especially when you addressed face to face the individual who was the subject of your eulogium) the sentiments and gratitude of the Bar towards his Lordship; and therefore in what he, (Mr Litton) considered that the Bar would but ill have done their duty, if after the protracted sittings then terminated, (and taking into consideration the ill health of his Lordship, which, however, he never permitted to interfere with his public duty so efficiently discharged) they did not acknowledge those services. The suitors of the court should not only feel grateful to his Lordship for the impartiality and promptitude with which he listened to their applications; but the country also owed his Lordship a deep debt of gratitude, for making the Court not merely a Court of drag law, but a Court where moral lessons were inculcated—a Court which maintained the dignity of the law, protected the interest of the suitor with impartial justice, and attained that object for which a Court of justice was intended—namely, to convince the public that the laws were designed for their advantage and protection. The Bar would have been ungrateful if they did not take the present opportunity of giving his Lordship this heart-

felt and unanimous expression of their feelings.—[Much applause followed this brief but appropriate and merited address; and the whole Bar rose, and bowed respectfully to his Lordship.]

Baron Pennefather returned the Bar thanks for the honour which he had then received; he knew not how to thank them for what had been as unexpected as it was undeserved; he knew not to what circumstance to attribute the kindness of the bar, except to their partiality for him; but this he could say with perfect truth, that he was most anxious to discharge his public duty for the advancement of justice, and with the greatest kindness for the Bar and the suitors.

THE FISHERIES.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS BY WHICH THE FRENCH AND AMERICANS ARE TO BE GOVERNED.

Treaty of peace and friendship between Great Britain and France—signed at Utrecht, 31st March, (11th April) 1713.

XIII. The Island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent Islands, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Britain—and to that end, the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said Island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the Most Christian King, to those who have the right of the said Island, the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose; nor shall the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said Island and Islands, or any part of it, or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said Island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards, and huts, necessary and useful for drying of fish, or to resort to the said Island, beyond the time necessary for fishing, and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said Island of Newfoundland, which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista, to the northern point of the said Island, and from thence running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the Island Cape Breton, as also all others—both in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and in the Gulf of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French, and the Most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there.

Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, 10th February, 1763.

V. The subjects of France shall have the liberty of fishing and drying, on a part of the coast of the Island of Newfoundland, such as is specified in article 13 of the Treaty of Utrecht; which article is renewed and confirmed by the present Treaty, (except what relates to the Island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other Islands and Coasts in the mouth and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.) And His Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the Most Christian King, the liberty of fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on condition that the subjects of France, do not exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent, as those of the Islands situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. And as to what relates to the fishery on the coast of Cape Breton out of the said Gulf, the subjects of the Most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery, but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coast of the Island of Cape Breton, and the fishery on the coast of Nova Scotia or Acadia, and every where else out of the said Gulf, shall remain on the footing of former Treaties.

VI. The King of Great Britain cedes the Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in full right to his Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen, and his