

ters from several of our foreign Correspondents.

The journals thus received are filled with details and speculations respecting the elections going on in this country, and with notices of the Message of the President of the United States of America to Congress. The latter subject had, our Correspondent repeats, caused the Cabinet of the Tuilleries very great uneasiness.

Its language was deemed too strong to be passed over in silence, yet the distance that separates the PRESIDENT and the KING of the French, and the character of General JACKSON, preclude the possibility of his being practised on and won over by King LOUIS PHILIP, so that to avoid hostilities (to pay the money is out of the question), would, it was feared, prove a matter of extreme difficulty. It was supposed, however, that Government would parry every attempt that might be made to bring the subject under discussion in the Chambers until the resolution of Congress in the matter should have become known.

Rabberies and assassinations had become so frequent in Paris, that the police found it necessary to take notice of those acts, and to prevent in some degree their recurrence, ordered a general *batin* on Friday night, which was attended with success. Four hundred robbers were arrested in the course of the night.

Sydney Papers were yesterday received at Lloyd's to the 24th July. Six armed bush-rangers had been captured. At Van Diemen's Land wheat continued very scarce, and had reached the enormous price of fifteen shillings per bushel. The monopolists however, still held back the grain they had, in the expectation that it would reach twenty shillings. Large supplies were expected, vessels having been despatched to South America, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to other places for wheat. A new Coal-mine had been opened at Port Arthur, and was very productive. Government had purchased a considerable quantity of coal from the new adventure.

Mr Madden, in his travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine says:—"In all my travels I could only meet one woman who could read and write, and that was in Damietta; she was a Levantine christian, and her peculiar talent was looked upon as something superhuman."

Mr G. R. Robinson and Mr Bayly (a conservative) have been returned for Worcester (city).—Col. Davies (one of the old members, and a reformer) being thrown out.

Great rejoicings had taken place in Lisbon, on the occasion of the arrival there of the Duke of Leuchtenberg, the husband of the young Queen of Portugal, whose marriage by proxy took place it will be remembered, some time since.

TEMPERANCE SHIPS.—A meeting of the officers of the various Marine Insurance Companies of this city was convened together yesterday, to take into consideration the propriety of making a difference between those vessels which have ardent spirits on board and those which have not. Mr. Delevan, Secretary, of the New York State Temperance Society, made various statements of facts illustrative of the increased hazards of navigation from the use of spirituous liquors, and it was resolved *unanimously*, that on all policies hereafter issued on all vessels and outfits, five per cent of the whole amount of premium shall be returned, upon evidence being produced that spirituous liquors were not used by the ship's company during the voyage.—*New York Paper*, Oct. 8.

THE WEATHER.—As the weather to say the least, is comfortably cool, it may not be amiss to record the degrees of cold in different parts so far as they have come to hand. On Saturday last at Portland Me, and Salem Mass, the Mercury stood at 3 degrees below zero.

On Sunday at Boston, it stood at 15 deg. below zero.

At Worcester it stood at 19 degrees below zero.

At Portsmouth, N.H. it stood at 20 deg. below zero.

At Zaco Me, 28 deg. below zero.

At New Haven, on Monday morning—it stood 23 degrees below zero. The harbour was frozen over.

At Hartford, it stood at 27 degrees below zero.

At Norwich, 24 below zero.

At Goshen, N.Y. 32 below zero.

At Philadelphia, 3 above zero.

At Washington, D. C. it stood at 13 deg. below zero.

At Oswego, N.Y. it stood at 32 below zero.—*N Y Sun*, Jan 14.

FRENCH NAVY.—The vessels which composed the fleet in the month of April, 1833, were,

33 ships of the line, of which, 8 are three deckers.

38 frigates, of which 13 are of the first class.

19 corvettes, of from 20 to 32 guns.

10 do. of 18 guns.

32 brigs, of 16, 18 and 20 guns.

3 schooners of 12 guns.

20 steam vessels of 6 guns each.

There are building more over, 24 ships of the line, of which three are of the first class.

26 frigates.

3 steam vessels.

The hon. Edward Everett has made purchase of the North American Review, and will conduct it after the April number.

Mr Vandenhoff is described as delighting the gods with his vehemence, the pit with his entrances, and the boxes with his exits.

Advices from Trinidad de Cuba, to the beginning of November, state that although the Cholera had subsided there, yet its effects had been most fatal. The number of victims having been from forty-eight to fifty-one weekly, out of a population of ten thousand persons.

Since the commencement of the TRIBUNE, Paris paper, it has sustained ninety-five prosecutions, involving damages to the amount of 125,800 francs, and twenty-seven years imprisonment, apportioned between six editors.

A Mr Alwedson is about publishing a most interesting narrative of a "Residence in the United States of America."

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1855.

We have, with a good deal of surprise been informed, that both Houses of our Colonial Parliament have passed a Bill, for preventing persons from using caplin as manure for the land.

The taking of caplin for such a purpose, involves a question of the most vital importance to the future prospects, and the future prosperity of the people of this country. It is a question to be decided between Fishery and Agriculture; and the point at issue is whether a certain, and definite, and substantial return for the application of a common right, such as that of taking caplin for any purpose whatever; not to be forcibly taken away by law, before it were substantially proved, as far as the subject is capable of proof, that such taking away would produce a more beneficial return for the labour of the people, and for the substantial prosperity of the Colony.

We have not yet, as it regards this question, come to a satisfactory conclusion.—But we cannot but deprecate the manner in which such laws are brought into, and hurried through our Colonial Parliament. To the greater part of the inhabitants of this Bay, it was wholly unknown that such a law had been petitioned for; if it had been known, numerous counter-petitions would have been gotten up; indeed some counter-petitions were carried about for signatures, and were stopped in consequence of the arrival of information that the Bill had passed both Houses of the Legislature. We expect, however, that his Excellency will, before he gives his sanction to the Bill, give the people time to petition against it, if they should think it necessary to do so. Nothing can be more contemptible, than laws, that are, either from their inexpediency, or their uselessness, or their being opposed to the real interests of the people, never carried into operation. Such laws are neither feared nor respected, and the makers of them are looked upon as worse than useless. We will give the reason of our opinion as far as Carbonear is concerned, and why we think that all the concentrated police of this Island could not hinder the people of this place, from taking the caplin for manure, whenever they have an opportunity of taking them by their landing on the beaches.

Nearly half the food of the labouring people is raised from the land. Nearly all the adult male part of the population, go in the summer season on the Labrador fisheries, leaving, in the greater part of instances, their families behind them, to take care of their gardens and provide manure for the ensuing year. The cultivated land, being nearly all applied to the purpose of raising potatoes, leaves very little means for the keeping of cattle, so as to get manure by their means. Women and children are not able to go in boats for the purpose of getting kelp for manure. The caplin come in on the beaches in immense shoals within reach of the families of the absent fishermen, and

are found to be, when mixed with the black bog-turf the best compost that can be made in this country, for producing a large crop of potatoes; at least the best and cheapest that can be procured by poor people who have no means of keeping cattle. By pretty good calculations, there are more potatoes produced in this Bay from the land, than could be brought to it by all the foreign vessels that come here, provided they were to be constantly employed bringing nothing but potatoes: indeed they form two, out of the three daily meals of the labouring population. It cannot be proved by any sort of substantial evidence, that the taking of caplin for the purposes of manure, has injured the fishery; if so, the taking of them in unnecessary quantities for the purpose of baiting the cod fish would also be injurious, and they thrown into the sea in that way, tons of them every year. Indeed if the caplin uselessly destroyed by bait skiff during the time that the fishery has been carried on in this Island, had been properly applied to the soil, this country, would, by this time, have been capable of producing food enough for her inhabitants. Laws made for the purpose of encouraging the labour and industry of one set of men, and discouraging the labour and industry of another set of men are always produced by a monopoly, and are always injurious to the general interests of the country in which they operate. Whales lessen the quantity of the caplin bait, by eating it for their support. Men also lessen the quantity in producing other food for themselves. There appears to be more caplin left, than the cod fish can possibly consume; but neither men nor whales have any right of consuming the cod's provisions; therefore make a law that neither men nor whales shall take the caplin either for food, or for the producing of food; but the law in its application to whales or men, must operate alike; both are striving to fulfil the primary instinct implanted in their nature, that of self preservation.

We have heard some of the old fishermen say that it looked "unnatural" to see live caplin skipping about in the "tatie" gardens, it must be so indeed to them "whose home is on the ocean's deep," be very much like "a fish out of water;" but notwithstanding all that, the caplin make a very efficient manure for the "taties," and the "taties" form a large portion of the people's food.

DIED.—Yesterday morning, universally regretted, after a short but severe illness, borne with christian fortitude and resignation, WILLIAM JAFFRAY HERVEY, Esq., of the House of Messrs. Robinson, Brooking Garland and Co., aged 33 years.—The deceased was a man of pleasing and gentlemanly manners, a sincere friend, and a liberal patron of every Society, instituted for the benefit and support of the poor.—*Public Ledger*, Feb. 24

Shipping Intelligence

ST. JOHN'S.

CLEARED.

February 16.—Brigantine Elizabeth, Cockram, Liverpool, fish, hides, oil, blubber, and sundries.

17—Brig Borealis, Brown, Oporto, dry cod fish.

NOTICE.

WE intend to Publish shortly, a Poem entitled "A Cottage Warming by Warm Bloods, or the Friendly Meeting at M—t D—t."

The Author, Mr. JAMES SHARP, has to boast of being a native of the same country as Ramsay, Burns, and Hogg, and has evidently sipped at the same poetic fountain as his distinguished and illustrious countrymen. Subscriptions for the work will be received at our Office. Those Persons who do not subscribe for it previous to publication, will have to pay double the price for it. We expect that the price to Subscribers will be ONE SHILLING, and to other purchasers TWO SHILLINGS. We give a specimen of the style.

"The night was calm, the snow was deep,
In many a wreath was driven;
The blustering winds were lulled to sleep;
The stars shone bright from Heaven:
But nature's face nor nature's form,
Can lull the soul to rest;
Each bosom feels the dreadful storm,
That rises in the breast."
Carbonear, Feb. 25, 1835.

Notices

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Wershiptul the Bench of Magistrates of the Northern District, SURVEYOR OF LUMBER for the division of Carbonear and Western Bay, agreeable to the Act 4th of William IV., chap. 9th sect. 12th, hereby gives Notice that all Persons Selling or Purchasing Tuh Timber, Plank, Board, Shingles, and other Lumber, which may hereafter be Imported into Newfoundland for Sale, or being the Produce of this Colony, shall, previous to the delivery thereof, apply to him to Survey the same, otherwise they will incur the penalty provided by the above Act.

LORENZO MOORE,
SURVEYOR.

Carbonear, Feb. 25, 1835.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CONCEPTION BAY opens, for the admission of Vessels belonging to Conception Bay, on the 6th of MARCH next.

ALL Persons intending to have their Vessels Insured by this Society, are requested to send to me, before the First day of March next, in writing; the names of such Vessels, their age, and tonnage; the names of the Masters, and the Owners valuation of the Vessels in Currency, or the sum for which they would wish to have them Insured.

THOMAS NEWELL,
Secretary.

Carbonear, Feb. 11, 1835.

THE EXPRESS PACKET-MAN will continue, as usual to go round the BAY during the Winter months.

Rates of Postage—Single letters 1s
Double do. 2s

And Packages in proportion.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
AGENT HARBOR GRACE.
PERCHARD & BOAG,
AGENTS, ST JOHN'S

Harbor Grace, February 13, 1835.

KELLYGREWS PACKET.

JAMES HODGE
OF KELLYGREWS,

BEGS most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has a most safe and commodious Four-sail BOAT, capable of conveying a number of PASSENGERS, and which he intends running the Winter, as long as the weather will permit, between KELLYGREWS, and BRIGUS and PORT-DE-GRAVE.—The owner of the PACKET will call every TUESDAY morning at Messrs. BENNETT, MORGAN & Co's. for Letters and Packages, and then proceed across the Bay, as soon as wind and weather will allow; and in case of there being no possibility of proceeding by water, the Letters will be forwarded by land by a careful person, and the utmost punctuality observed.

JAMES HODGE begs to state, also, he has good and comfortable LODGINGS, and every necessary that may be wanted, and on the most reasonable terms.

Terms of Passage:—

One Person, or Four, to pay Twenty Shillings Passage, and above that number Five Shillings each.

Not accountable for Cash, or any other valuable Property put on board.

Letters will be received at Bennett, Morgan & Co's. at St John's.

Kellygrews,
January 14, 1835.

Notice to Creditors.

SUCH Creditors as have proved their Claims on the Estate of GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES, of Carbonear, Merchant, Insolvent, may receive THREE SHILLINGS Currency, in the Pound, on the amount of their respective demands, on application to

JOHN ELSON,
Carbonear.
JAMES LOW
By his Attorney
JAMES HIPPLISLEY,
At Harbor Grace.

Carbonear, Jan. 21, 1835.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the office of this Paper.
Carbonear, Jan 1. 1835.