

THE



STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1834.

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Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

Terms as usual.
April 10

THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, (with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR for the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning; and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS
After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.
Fore ditto ditto, 5s.
Letters, Single or Double, 1s.
Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for Passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.
ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at this Office.
July 2, 1824.

CAP. VI.

An Act to regulate the making and repairing of Roads and Highways in this Island.

[12th June, 1834.]

BE IT ENACTED, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, that it shall and may be lawful for the Grand Juries of the several Circuit or District Courts, or in the Courts of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in the respective Districts of this Island, at such terms or times as the said Courts respectively shall direct, yearly and every year to nominate so many fit and proper persons as they may consider necessary, as surveyors of highways for each District or settlement; and the said Court shall, from the persons so nominated, appoint as many as may be deemed expedient, to be surveyors of highways for the District or settlement for which they are so nominated; and the persons so appointed shall be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties of that office; and any person so appointed, having received notice thereof, who shall refuse to accept of the said appointment, or shall neglect to be sworn to the faithful discharge of the duties thereof within fourteen days next after such appointment, or having accepted, shall neglect his duty therein, shall forfeit, for such refusal or neglect of his duty, the sum of two pounds.

II.—And be it further enacted, that every person within each District or settlement, keeping any Cart, Team, Truck, Carriage, or Horse, shall send on every day appointed by the Surveyor of Highways, one Cart, Team, or Truck, with two Oxen or two Horses, or with one Horse in case he owns no more, and one able man to drive the same, for four days in every year to work on the Highways, Roads, Streets or Bridges, allowing Eight Hours to each day's work; and such persons not attending, or neglecting to perform the said duty, shall pay and forfeit, for every day's omission or neglect, if owning two or more Horses or Oxen, ten shillings; and if owning one Horse only, seven shillings; and that every other Householder, or other Person, able of body, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, not being a Military Person or holding a Commission from His Majesty in the Military or Civil Department of the Army, or an hired Servant, Minor, Apprentice, Journeyman, or Day Labourer, shall on every day appointed as aforesaid, either by himself or other sufficient Person to be hired by him, and provided with such necessary implements as shall be directed by the said Surveyor, work, and continue so to do, for the space of Six Days in every year, on the said Highways, Roads, Streets, or Bridges, within the District or settlement where they respectively reside; and every hired Servant, Minor, Apprentice, Journeyman, and Day Labourer, shall, on every day appointed as aforesaid, either by himself or other sufficient Person, work, and continue so to do, for the space of Two Days, on the said Highways, Roads, Streets, or Bridges within the District or settlement where they respectively reside; and such Householders, Hired Servant, Minor, Apprentice, Day Labourer, or other Person not attending or neglecting to perform the said labour, shall forfeit Three Shillings for every day's neglect.

III.—And whereas the labour of men may be more useful than the employing Teams, Carts, or Trucks, in some Districts or settlements: Be it therefore enacted, that when any Surveyors of Highways shall judge the labour of Men more useful and necessary than that of Carts, Teams, or Trucks the Persons who by this Act are to supply Carts, Teams, or Trucks, shall be and they are hereby required, under the like penalty, to send two labouring men instead thereof, furnished with necessary implements as aforesaid.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that the Constables for the several Districts in this Island shall make out lists of all such Persons who are owners of Teams, Carts, or Trucks, as also of every Householder and other Persons liable to perform labour under this Act, within their respective Districts and the settlements adjoining, and deliver the same to the Surveyors of Highways; and the said Constables, when required by the said

Surveyors, shall summon the said Persons contained in the said lists to meet on such days, and at such places, as the said Surveyors shall direct, to perform the labour, required by this Act.

V.—And be it further enacted, that the said Surveyors of Highways, shall at the most desirable and convenient time or times in each year, cause the Persons contained in their lists respectively to be summoned, giving them at least Seven Day's Notice of the time and place where they are to be employed, and shall there Oversee and order the Persons so summoned, to Labour in Making and Repairing the Highways, Roads, Streets, and Bridges in the most useful manner, during the number of Days required by this Act, for each Person to Labour: And the Surveyors of Highways, shall be excused from any other service on the Highways, than that of overseeing and ordering the persons employed thereon: Provided always, that all persons engaged in the Fishery, shall be exempt from Labour during the period of the Fishery.

VI.—And be it further enacted, that upon application to one or more of His Majesty's Justices or Conservators of the Peace, the said Justices or Conservators, shall and may, in their discretion, lessen the number of Day's Labour to be performed by any Poor Person, who cannot, without detriment to his family, perform the Labour required by this Act.

VII.—And be it further enacted, that all Persons keeping Carts, Teams, Trucks or Carriages, who being Sixty years old or upwards, are exempt from labouring on the said Highways or Roads, shall nevertheless, when Summoned to do so, send their Carts, Teams or Trucks for Four Days, to assist in making or repairing the same.

VIII.—And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Surveyor of Highways, although with the consent of the Owner of the Land, to alter any Highway, Road or Street, or make any repairs to any Highway, Road or Street, in any Town, District or settlement, without the advice and consent of at least two Justices of the Peace.

IX.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Surveyors of the Highways to order and direct the inhabitants, in their respective Districts, as often they shall deem necessary, during the Winter, to Work on the Public Highways with their Horses, Oxen and Sleds, in order that the Roads may be rendered passable: Provided always, nevertheless, that no inhabitant shall be compelled to furnish more than One Day's Labour of himself or cattle for any one fall of snow, or where the fall or drift of snow shall not exceed the depth of twelve inches.

X.—And be it further enacted, that every Inhabitant refusing or neglecting to obey such Order of the Surveyor of Highways, and interested therein: Provided, that no damage be done to any person in his Landways, shall forfeit for each refusal or neglect, respectively, the same Fine or Fines as are prescribed in and by the second section of this Act.

XI.—And be it further enacted, that every Surveyor of Highways shall yearly, at the expiration of his office, render to the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, a true and faithful account, under Oath, of all the Labour expended by him, designating the names of the Persons and the Labour performed by each, and of all the Fines received by him; and shall pay the overplus, if any, in his hands, to his successor, for the use of the Highways, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for each neglect.

XII.—And be it further enacted, that where any New Highway or Common Road, from Town to Town, or Place to Place, in any County or District in this Island, shall be wanting, and where Old Highways or Roads with more conveniency may be altered, upon application being made to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace within the said County or District, the said Court is hereby authorised and required to appoint three Persons, being Freeholders of the adjoining Townships, having most occasion for the said Highway, to enquire into the necessity

and conveniency thereof, and to make their report thereon; and the same being judged to be of common necessity or conveniency, the said Court shall issue a warrant to the Sheriff or his Deputy, or High Constable, to summon a Jury out of the adjoining Townships, to meet at some convenient day and place therein mentioned, to view and lay out or alter such Highway or Road according to their best skill and judgment, with most conveniency to the public and least prejudice or damage to the Owner or Owners of the Lands on which the said Highway is to be laid out or altered, and to assess the damages to the Owner or Owners of such Lands, as the said Jury shall think reasonable for the value of the Land and Improvements made on the same; and also for the making of Fences on the sides of such Highways; which having done, the said Sheriff or his Deputy, or High Constable, shall make a return thereof on the day appointed by the said Court, as well under his own as the hands of the Jurors by whose Oath the same is laid out and altered, to the said Court: and the same may be allowed of and recorded after known for a Public Highway, and all Public Highways hereafter to be laid out as aforesaid, shall not be less than Thirty Feet wide.

XIII.—Provided always, and be it further enacted, that before such Highway or Road is allowed and recorded for a Public Highway, the Court shall give notice thereof to be given for the space of Thirty Days, to the intent that if any Person shall think himself aggrieved thereby, he may make his complaint, and enquiry shall be made before the said Court into the cause of such complaint.

XIV.—And be it further enacted, that the said damages to be assessed as aforesaid, and the expenses incurred, shall be assessed and levied by an assessment upon Lands, Houses and Tenements within such County or District upon the presentation of the Grand Jury, and by an order of the Justices in General Sessions.

XV.—And be it further enacted, that the Surveyors of the Highways of each District or Settlement, shall be and they are hereby authorized to lay out Particular and Private Ways, either open or pent with Swinging Gates, for such District or Settlement only, as shall be thought necessary by the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, upon an application made to them by the persons concerned or otherwise, without such recompense to be made by the District or Settlement in which the said Way may be laid out, as the Surveyors of Highways and the persons interested may agree or shall be ordered by the said Court of General Sessions of the Peace, upon inquiry into the same by a Jury to be summoned for that purpose; and the sum or sums of money so agreed to be paid by the said Surveyors of Highways or assessed by the Jury as aforesaid, together with the expenses incurred, shall be assessed and levied upon the Inhabitants of the District or settlement wherein such way lies, and collected in the way and manner provided in and by the fourteenth section of this Act.

XVI.—And be it further enacted, that if any Juror duly summoned by the Sheriff or his Deputy, or High Constable, for any purposes required in this Act, shall neglect to attend or refuse to perform the duties required by this Act, every such Juror shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect or refusal, the sum of Twenty Shillings, to be levied by Warrant of Distress and sale of the offender's Goods and Chattles, on conviction of such offence before any two Magistrates of the County or District wherein the offender shall be resident; and the Sheriff or his Deputy or High Constable shall summon others in the place of those who may neglect to attend or refuse to be sworn, until such Jury shall be completed to the number of Twelve.

XVII.—And be it further enacted, that if any Person or Persons shall alter any Public Road or Highway, or any Private Road, the same having been lawfully laid out and established, or shall make any encroachment thereon, not being lawfully authorized so to do; such Person or Persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of Five Pounds,

over and above the expense of abating such nuisance.

XVIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace shall and may, on his own view, or upon the Oath of one credible witness, impose a fine not exceeding Twenty Shillings on any Person who shall encumber any of the Roads Highways Streets or Bridges in this Island, by laying Timber, Wood, Carts, Trucks Rubbish or any other thing, thereon, to be recovered by Warrant of Distress and sale of the offender's Goods and Chattels; or in case such offender shall not be known or found, the same shall be recovered by sale of so much of the Timber or Wood, and the Carts, Trucks, Rubbish or any other thing, encumbering such Road or Street as aforesaid, and be paid to the Surveyors of Highways, to be applied towards the maintenance and repair of Roads and Bridges, rendering the overplus, if any be, to the Owner when discovered; and if the nuisance continue, the same shall be deemed a new offence and shall be prosecuted and liable to the penalty aforesaid.

XIX.—*Provided always, and be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for any Person or Persons to place or deposit in any Street, Lane, or other Highway, Stones, Bricks, Timber, or other Materials for the purpose of building or repairing any House or Houses, or other Work, to the extent of not more than one third of the breadth of such Street, Lane, or Highway: *Provided always, nevertheless*, that such Materials shall not occupy so much of any such Street Lane or Highway through which a Cart can pass, as to prevent the passage of such Cart.

XX.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall and may be lawful for the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace for the several Counties and Districts to make such Rules and Regulations as may be deemed necessary to prevent the Side Paths or Ways along any Public Road or Street from being injured or destroyed; and every Person offending against such Rules and Regulations made, upon conviction thereof before one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding Forty Shillings nor less than Five Shillings, to be levied by Warrant of Distress and Sale of the offender's Goods and Chattels, and shall be applied towards the repairs of such Paths or Ways.

XXI.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any Person or Persons who shall be liable to perform the aforesaid Labour on the said Roads, being duly notified, shall refuse or neglect to attend, or to send one able man to work as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay Four Shillings for every day's neglect.

XXII.—*And be it further enacted*, that no Person residing upon any Island within this Colony where there are any Highways or Roads, in which the performance of any Labour of this Act may be enforced, shall be compelled to work upon any Highway, Road, Street, or Bridge, situate, or being upon the Main Land; or to furnish any Labourer, Cart, Team, Truck, Oxen, or Horses, for the said service, nor be liable to any penalty or penalties for neglecting or refusing to do so; but each and every person residing on any such Island, and liable to perform Labour under this Act, shall be obliged to perform the same upon some Highway or Public Road as aforesaid, upon the Island on which he resides.

XXIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that where any Island shall be connected with the Main Land by a Causeway, Bridge or Bridges, the persons residing on such Island who shall be liable to perform such Labour as aforesaid, shall be obliged to perform such part of the same, as may be required in the keeping in repair or re-building such Causeway, Bridge or Bridges.

XXIV.—*And be it further enacted* that all Fines and Forfeitures directed to be paid by such Person or Persons as shall neglect to attend and perform the Labour, and furnish the Teams, Carts, and Trucks, required by this Act for the repairs of Highways, Roads, Streets, or Bridges, shall be sued for and recovered, with costs of suit, by the respective Surveyors of Highways before one or more Justices of the Peace, in like manner as debts are sued for and recovered; which Fines and Forfeitures so recovered, shall be applied to the repairs of the said Highways, Roads, Streets and Bridges.

XXV.—*And be it further enacted*, that all Fines and Forfeitures not being less than Five Pounds as aforesaid, imposed by this Act, shall be recovered with costs of suit, by Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any Court of Record in this Colony; one moiety thereof to be paid to the Person or Persons who shall sue for the same, and the other half to be applied to the repairs of the Highways, Roads Streets, and Bridges, within the said Districts or Settlements, as the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for the County or District where the offence was committed, shall direct.

XXVI.—*And be it further enacted*, that if after the publication of this Act, any Person or Persons shall cut down or otherwise destroy any trees or underwood, growing upon any ungranted Land, within the distance of Forty yards from any Public Road or Path, such Person or Persons so offending, shall on proof thereof by the Oath of

one credible Witness, before any one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the District wherein the offence shall be committed, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding Forty Shillings, to be levied in the same manner as fines for the non-performance of Highway Labour, and to be paid and applied One Half to the Informer and the other half to some one of the Surveyors of Highways for the benefit and improvement thereof.

XXVII.—*And be it further enacted*, that all Carts, Waggons, and Catamarans, employed or used upon any of the Public Roads of this Island, shall have the Owner's name painted at full length on some conspicuous part thereof in letters of not less size than Two Inches, and painted in White on a Black Ground; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall ride on any Cart or Catamaran, or the Shafts of the same, without having Reins properly fastened and secured to the Horse or Horses drawing the same; and all Carriages, Carts, Waggons Catamarans, Sleighs, and other Vehicles, shall by the Person or Persons, in charge of the same, on meeting any other Carriage, Cart, Wagon, Catamaran, Sleigh or other Vehicle, be conducted and kept on the left side of the Road, so far as the state of the Highways or Roads will permit; and any Person or Persons breaking or infringing any Regulations in this Section contained, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Forty Shillings, to be recovered before any Justice of Peace, on Complaint or Information in a summary way.

XXVIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that so much of this Act as confers any power or authority on the Surveyors or Magistrates referred to in the forming and making of Highways and Roads, shall not extend to any great Road or General Highway, and which His Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Council, shall, by any Proclamation or Proclamations for that purpose, from time to time, publicly declare to be such General Road or Highway.

(To be continued.)

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY DRAWING-ROOM.—His Majesty's birthday was celebrated on Wednesday at St. James's Palace by a Drawing-room, which was very numerously attended, the state-rooms being completely filled with the nobility and gentry. The Queen having taken her station, the doors of the entire rooms were opened, and the Queen held her Drawing-room, receiving first those who have the privilege of the entire, and afterwards the general company. M. Dupin, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, was presented to the Queen, by the French Ambassador. The following are descriptions of some of the ladies' dresses:

Her Majesty.—Dress of white net, elegantly embroidered in silver, over rich white satin; the body and sleeves magnificently ornamented with diamonds and blond; train of sky-blue satin, richly brocaded in silver, (of Spitafields manufacture), with handsome silver border, lined with white satin. Head-dress, a diadem of diamonds and feathers, necklace and ear-rings en suite.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria.—A dress of white net, embroidered en colonnes of gold and silver leaves, over rich white satin; the body and sleeves elegantly ornamented with blond and silver ribbons. Head-dress, pearl ornaments.—The whole of British manufacture.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.—White net dress embroidered en bouquets of violets, with gold and silver leaves, over rich white satin; the body and sleeves elegantly trimmed with diamonds and blond; train of white satin, richly brocaded in silver (of Spitafields' manufacture) trimmed with gold and silver to correspond, and lined with white satin. Head-dress, feathers and diamonds.

MASTERS AND MEN.—At a dinner given on Thursday last, to celebrate the rearing of the new Custom-House in this port, Mr Samuel Holme delivered the following speech:

"If there was a moment in his life which he more enjoyed than another, it was the present time, in which he saw the rich and the poor—the employer and the employed mingled together, in harmony and concord, under the auspices of their chief magistrate, to celebrate the rearing of the magnificent pile, which he saw on his right. He was rejoiced to be amongst his fellow-workmen, as he might call them, for, as he might say with the Mayor, he was a chip of the old block—(Cheers.) He was compelled by a practical father, before entering upon the responsible office of a master, to pass through the subordinate offices of an apprentice and a journeyman, and was taught to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, that he might know how to appreciate the labours of the artisan. His greatest boast, (if he had anything to boast of) was, that he had sprung from one whose simple industry and unflinching integrity had raised him to the station in society, which he had now the honour to fill.—(Applause.) He was proud to see on his right hand and on his left, so many whom he had practically worked with, and whom he might call his brother operatives, sitting down to celebrate the rearing of the magnificent pile in its vicinity, which he considered one of

the triumphs of art and industry, and a monument of the skill of the architect. He could assure them there was not one heart in that great Assembly, that more rejoiced on the present occasion than he did. He would ask of what was this splendid pile composed? Was it not of three component parts—stability, utility, and decoration?—And reasoning from analogy, he was led to infer that society itself, in a happy and contented state, was, or ought to be similarly composed. It is a happy circumstance in this free land that every individual, however humble, may, by the exercise of industry and talent, combined with integrity, raise himself to a high and distinguished situation, (cheers,) and he hoped that to the working classes, this inestimable privilege would ever be preserved.—(Applause.) Is there a man living who would wish to dissolve the social compact—to destroy that good feeling which ought ever to exist between the workmen and the employer? He regretted that there was; and, having risen from a subordinate rank himself, he would gladly lend a helping hand to those who had to pursue the up-hill path, being convinced from experience, that it is a difficult path, but one that must be pursued if distinction and credit are to be gained; every thing around showing that there must be a gradation in society. The inequality of the surface of the globe on which they lived, the variety of its productions, the extent and area of its rivers, the dissimilarity of its inhabitants, and the degrees of intellect with which Providence had endowed mankind, all contributed to show to every thinking mind that a gradation was necessary which chained none, but, whilst fundamentally preserved, permitted the rise of those who exhibited talent, industry and perseverance. What could be thought (to use a familiar simile.) of a building, composed all of Ashler, which had no plynth, no entablature, no portico, which was destitute of symmetry, and beauty.—(Cheers.) Could it be deemed beautiful or symmetrical? No; and such in his humble opinion was the social compact. He would not however no longer detain the numerous friends, whom he saw around him, from their hilarity and enjoyment; but heartily wishing as he did the best and dearest interest of every working man in the community, however he might conscientiously differ with them as to the means to be adopted to attain it, he would conclude by proposing.—"May the good understanding which ought always to exist between the workman and the employer, remain unbroken."—(Loud Cheers.)—*Lic. Albion.*

IRELAND.—A free pardon is to be granted to Mr M'Kane, one of the individuals compelled to exile himself in consequence of his participation in the Irish rebellion of 1798. Mr M'Kane has for years been residing in Germany.

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—It is generally reported that their Majesties will visit Scotland this season. Leith is held out to be their landing place, and Holyrood House is undergoing extensive repairs it is said, for the reception of the Royal Party.

POISONING WHALES.—Captain Kendrew of the Ann Elizabeth, of London, has taken with him, on a whaling voyage to the South Seas, several bottles of highly concentrated Prussic acid, with which he intends to charge harpoons, for the speedier destruction of whales.

PEER EXTRAORDINARY.—A Sergeant of Marines, named Stratton, now of the Portsmouth division, has been declared the heir at law to the titles and estates of the Earl John of Wilton, by the demise of the late Earl.—The estates are worth £40,000 a-year!

RUSSIA AND EGYPT.—The People Sovereign of Marselles, under the date of Alexandria, March 30, says—"Our affairs are becoming daily more and more complicated.—M. Dunamei the Russian Consul General, before he would do any official act, required a written declaration from Mehemet Ali, avowing his submission to the Porte. Thus on the very first pretence,—and it will not be long before one presents itself—Russia will come forward as arbitrator between Egypt and the Ottoman Porte. Very considerable corps of Russians are assembled in Russian Armenia. The Pacha has, on his part, intimated to the French and English Consuls, his intention to render all Europeans established in Egypt, subject to his civil, commercial, and criminal laws.

Letters from Naples state, that a small squadron was to sail from that capital on the 10th for Morocco, to blockade Tangiers, in case the Emperor refused to accede to the terms proposed by the Napolitan Government.

The Duke of Nassau has refused to sacrifice his collateral rights upon Luxembourg; so that the arrangement of that question with Belgium is once more postponed.

The Government of the Queen of Spain has been treating the press with great rigour.—At one blow she swept no less than four unpalatable journals from the public eye. This augurs but indifferently for the popularity of her measures.

POPULATION, &c.—There has been delivered to the Members of the House of Com-

mons an abstract of the Population returns for Ireland in 1833. The following are the results:—English statute acres 17,183,763, houses inhabited 1,249,816, building 15,301, uninhabited 40,654, total families 1,385,066, families chiefly employed in agriculture 884,339, chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, and handicraft 249,352, families not comprised in these two classes 251,368, males 3,791,880, females, 3,972,521, total number of persons, 7,767,401.

The session of the French Chamber of Deputies is at an end. The Chamber is dissolved, and new elections are in preparation.

EDUCATION IN YORKSHIRE AND LANCA-SHIRE.—From a paper published by authority of the Factory Commission, we find that in a certain number of factories, taken indiscriminately, there are (in Yorkshire) 9087 who can read; 1630 who cannot read; 5525 who can write; and 5191 who cannot write. The proportion in every hundred is as follows:—85 who can read; 15 who cannot read; 48 who can write; 52 who cannot write. In factories in Lancashire, there are 11,393 who can read; 2344 who cannot read; 5184 who can write; 8553 who cannot write. The proportion in each 100 is as follows:—can read, 83; cannot read, 17; can write, 38; cannot write, 62.

(From the Liverpool Courier, June 25.)

At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, members and friends of the Established Church, convened by public advertisement by the worshipful the mayor, in the Session-house, in Chapel-street, on the 23d day of June.

The worshipful the Mayor in the chair; It was moved by Nicholas Robinson, Esq., seconded by Sir Thomas Brancker, Knt, and resolved unanimously, That this meeting observe with regret and alarm the present hostile movement against the Church of England, endangering its existence as a national Church, not only by acts of direct aggression, but by measures of a less obvious but not less fatal tendency.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Brooks, seconded by Richard Edwards, Esq., and resolved unanimously, That whilst this meeting is resolutely opposed to the principles of those who seek to dissolve the connexion between the church and state, it will cheerfully acquiesce in any measure to promote the apostolic usefulness of that church, and is most anxious not to infringe on the civil or religious rights of those who dissent from it.

It was moved by the Rev. Dr. Ralph, seconded by Thomas B. Horsfall, Esq., and resolved, That this meeting solemnly testifies its adherence to the principle of a Church Establishment, inasmuch as it is persuaded that by no other instrumentality, can the paramount duty of the government to provide for the spiritual wants of every district of the land be so effectually discharged, or the danger of fanaticism and error so successfully avoided.

It was moved by the Rev. William Dalton, seconded by Dr. Scott, and resolved, That at a period when a restless desire of change pervades certain portions of the community, this meeting hails with heartfelt satisfaction His Majesty's late emphatic avowal of his fixed resolution to preserve inviolate the bond of union between the church and state, and hastens to lay at his Majesty's feet, in acknowledgment of that gracious declaration, the homage of its allegiance, and the assurance of its firm determination to support him with unshrinking fidelity in maintaining the scriptural doctrines and government of the church established in these realms.

It was moved by Samuel Sandbarch, Esq., seconded by George Grant, Esq., and resolved, That the following humble Address to His Majesty the King, embodying the preceding resolutions, be adopted by the meeting:—

"We, your Majesty's loyal subjects, inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, beg permission to approach the throne to express our unfeigned gratitude for your Majesty's recent solemn and affecting declaration in favour of the united Church of England and Ireland as by law established.

"At a period when its very existence, as a national Church, is endangered, not only by acts of direct hostility, but by measures of a less obvious but no less fatal tendency, it is cheering to behold in your Majesty the firm assertor and defender of those principles, which, being zealously maintained by your illustrious ancestors, have, during a long and uninterrupted dynasty, justly endeared them to the Protestant people of these realms.

"We rejoice to recognise in your Majesty's declaration the same steadfast adherence to the Church of England which distinguished your royal and revered father, and which has consecrated his memory in the hearts of a great nation.

"We do not presume to assert that our venerable Church Establishment is altogether perfect. We are not opposed to such sound and enlightened measures as circumstances may render necessary to secure both its stability and efficiency; but at a time when a restless desire of change pervades

