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QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 24.
UPPER CANADA.

The Upper Canada papers from the 16th to the 19th inst. have been received. Those from Toronto being of the first date show that the Commons House, as it is named, is not very backward in its demands, though it will probably find it its profit to submit them to reason. The long address in which all kinds of things were noticed and claimed by the Commons, and agreed to by a majority of 30 to 18, has as it seems not been well received by Sir F. Head. In Upper Canada, like Lower Canada, the real aim is to get into office by the influence of the people in the Elections. It is indeed time for England to make some stand against the demands of persons who have very little interest in the Provinces, and play their own game in making as much noise as possible, to discredit the whole of the English Colonies of North America, and involve them in troubles from which, having nothing, they may pick something.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF LOWER CANADA.

We believe the present reign of conciliation is now nearly brought to a close.

The state of the Province, the instructions to the Royal Commissioners laid before the House, and the question of Supply, came on in the Assembly, (after repeated postponements since the 11th inst.) Monday evening, the 22d inst.

Mr. Morin proposed to vote a supply for six months only, from the 17th Jan. to the 17th July next.

Mr. Vanfelson proposed to vote the arrears due for the support of the Civil Government, the salaries of the Judges and the Administration of Justice, withheld during the last three years, and the Supplies for the current year, without imposing any conditions known to be contrary to the Royal Instructions.

Before this motion was made, an attempt to adjourn was negatived,—34 to 37,—and the supporters of Mr. Morin's motion being disposed to carry it that evening, the minority broke up the quorum.

Last evening the parties renewed the contest when Mr. Morin's motion was carried,—42, Nays 31.

The principal speakers in favor of Mr. Morin's motion were—Mr. Morin, Mr. Speaker PAPINEAU, (who occupied about three hours and a half of the time on Monday), Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Rodier, Mr. Cote, Mr. J. A. Taschereau, Mr. C. Drolet, (the new member,) and Mr. Berthelot. On the other side—Mr. Vanfelson, Mr. Caron, and Mr. De Bluery.

Before proceeding to vote on the Estimate for the current year, Mr. Morin had a Resolution passed against the voting of any supply being considered as a precedent.

The House then voted half the Governor's usual salary, and adjourned to this forenoon.

Thus, about a hundred and twenty thousand pounds withheld from the Judges and the officers of Government for the last three years, must continue locked up in the public chest; and those who have made advances on the usual confidence in the British Government, must have patience for some time to come. It is not probable, we think, under present circumstances, that the Executive Government will feel authorized to divest

itself of monies levied expressly for the support of the Civil Government, to any other purposes.

FEB. 26.

The Assembly has only passed the *six months' supplies* in Committee. The Address to Parliament on grievances and the question of supplies have been made one matter. A few items of the votes are still left open to discussion; but the whole is now zealously pushed, and the speaker complained last night that the members were going away.

The Upper Canada papers from the 13th to the 22d instant, were received yesterday. To-day nothing later has arrived. An extract from the Toronto Courier, of the 18th, shews that Sir F. B. Head is not altogether so great a radical as was imagined. His answer to the great grievance address has not reached us in the original words, but the notice taken of it shews that he has refused to listen to any *dismissals of public officers for conduct under preceding administrations*, saying that he would see that the officers did their duty under his own.

This is indeed a fair rule; it is the rule of the criminal law, that you cannot frivolously indict, much less condemn, after a certain lapse of time, Sir F. B. Head will not go back to 1822 nor 1835 to gratify hatred, avarice, and ambition, and to appoint men who are much worse qualified, as far as experience and ability go, and fully less to be trusted than those they wish to replace.

The Assembly of Upper Canada has passed an Address to the King, for the admission of English goods by the United States.

We observe by the Quebec Papers received here on Saturday last, that the House of Assembly of Lower Canada have considered the language of his Excellency Sir JOHN COLBORNE, in the Speech delivered by him at the opening of the Legislature of Upper Canada as insulting to that body, and made its consideration the order of the day for the 11th inst. From remarks of Dr. O'Callaghan, who made the motion, and of Mr. Speaker PAPINEAU who spoke upon the subject, and from the large majority who supported the motion, we are convinced that Sir John has little mercy to expect from the party who now unfortunately prevail in the House of Assembly of the Sister Province. We shall not be at all surprised to find that he is escorted from Montreal where, at the latest date, he was momentarily expected to arrive, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and consigned to the Common Gaol at Quebec for the offence he has committed against the Omnipotent Body. Those parts of the Speech which have excited their ire will be found in a preceding column—we see nothing objectionable in them, and are sure no liberal-minded man will disapprove of them—the expression of his confidence, that, whatever may be the conduct of the Representatives of Lower Canada, the British Constitution will be upheld, as in unison with the hopes and desire of every Loyal British subject

(From the National Intelligencer.)

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH IN THE SENATE.

ON THE RECENT MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. Mr. Clay rose to propose the proper disposition of the Message, without being sent what would be most appropriate or agreeable to the Senate. But before he

submitted any motion, he hoped he would be allowed to express the satisfaction shared, he was certain, by every member of the Senate, which the amicable termination of our unhappy controversy with France had produced. And he could not withhold his congratulations for the important agency which the Senate exercised in bringing about this auspicious result. If (said Mr. Clay) the Senate had not at the last session, by an unanimous vote, declared its conviction that no legislation whatever was necessary with respect to our French relations at that time; and if they had lent themselves to the purposes of the President to pass a law authorising reprisals upon French property, does, can any man doubt that War, with all its train of horrors, would now be raging between two enlightened countries? Or if the Senate had yielded to the unconstitutional appropriation of three millions of dollars, irresponsibly proposed at the very close of the last session, without any precautionary specification of its object, is there not cause to apprehend that, instead of now enjoying all the blessings of peace, we should be suffering all the calamity of a most unnecessary war.

I will not, (continued Mr. Clay) attempt to diminish the gratification which all must feel from the happy adjustment now announced. Great mistakes in the negotiations and correspondence between the two Governments, have been committed on both sides; but on all these I shall not detain the Senate. It may not, however, be without its future use to advert, for a moment, to the chief obstacle which has obstructed the settlement of the difference. That has been the assertion of the principle, that when the President of the United States, charged by the Constitution with maintaining our intercourse with all foreign nations, sends a public Message to Congress, publicly read in the presence of all the diplomatic corps assembled at Washington, and given to the whole world through the public press, no foreign power has a right to complain, to remonstrate, or to ask explanations of any language used towards itself, however offensive that language may be. I am not about to express my opinion upon that principle; but, if it be true, all should use the utmost caution and circumspection in the official language of such documents. All must also admit the rule of reciprocity; and consequently that although the King of France in addressing the Chambers, or the King of Great Britain in addressing Parliament should charge the United States with bad faith, and the violation of solemn pledges, and should, pending peaceful earnest endeavours to settle a controversy, threaten an appeal to force, the United States would be bound to submit to the insult and indignantly, without complaint, without remonstrance, without the poor satisfaction of even asking an explanation.

But let us test the principle alluded to by what has transpired in our negotiations and correspondence with France alone. It was violated by Mr. Livingston, when in Jan. of last year, he undertook, without instructions, to explain the Message of December, 1834: and surely it cannot be contended that the case of an unauthorised explanation, which is subsequently approved, is less strong than when the authority precedes the explanation. In the former instance the dangerous precedent is set of a minister assuming to act without instructions. It was violated in June last, when

the Secretary of State, with the previous authority of the President, in a complimentary letter to Mr. Livingston, approved a second time of the explanation which he had given to France. It was again violated in the Message of December last, when the President, almost in the very language, certainly embracing every idea, made the explanations required by the Duc de Broglie, in his dispatch to Mr. Pigeot. It is manifest, that although the copy of that dispatch was twice refused, and although Mr. Forsyth, three days after it was first read by him, transmitted to Mr. Barton his final instructions without saying one word about it, that the explanatory language of the Message was made to conform exactly to the requirements of the dispatch. The message was prepared to obtain with France the merit of a satisfactory explanation, and with the people of the United States the merit of refusing, upon high national ground, all explanation. The President protested that he never would apologise, and made an apology! that he would not explain, and a satisfactory explanation! I rejoice that France, much as I think she has occasionally erred, had the wisdom to receive it as such. She has taken a false position in withholding payment of a just and uncontested debt until a supposed stain, inflicted upon her good faith and honor, was effaced. The best vindication of her good faith would have been the payment of the debt; and when paid, she would have been in a fair and disinterested attitude for demanding satisfaction to her insulted honor. Finally, the principle alluded to was violated in the terms in which the British mediation has been accepted. Whilst the President will not, he declares, make France directly any explanation, all the means are put by him in the hands of the common Mediator, to afford the most ample and satisfactory explanation.

But I will not long dwell upon the painful incidents of our late unfortunate controversy. Let them be absorbed in the general satisfaction which its happy termination will diffuse throughout the land, or be recollected only to guard against the repetition of similar errors.—We have escaped I thank God we have escaped—from all danger of war with France. It would have been a war, if it had broken out, the scandal of an enlightened age, and highly discredit to both parties—a war, in which neither civil liberty, nor maritime nor territorial rights, nor national independence, nor true national honor was involved—a war of which the immediate cause was an unfortunate Message, and the ultimate object an inconsiderable debt, cancelled by the very act declaring it—a Message which was regretted by the Senate, regretted by the House of Representatives, and regretted by the whole country; and which, whatever may have been the spirit of patriotism which dictated it, all view as harsh, intemperate, and dangerous to the peace of the country. To be delivered from all hazard of being involved in such war, affords just cause of general joy and congratulation.

Nor, sir, ought we ever to forget the noble part which Great Britain has acted in this unhappy dispute. If war had broken out between the United States and France, and had continued any length of time, her natural position would have enabled her greatly to have profited by it. She would have carried on the commerce, to a large extent, of both belligerents, and her marine must have been

highly benefited. Overlooking all these advantages, with rare disinterestedness, and magnanimity, she tendered her friendly offices to produce an accommodation; and she well deserves the praise the President has so appropriately bestowed. Mr. Clay concluded by moving to lay the Message on the table and to print it.

FRENCH MODE OF ELECTION.

The Chamber of Deputies is composed of 429 Deputies, elected by 459 electoral colleges, each electing one deputy. Those colleges are convoked by the king and in that town in the electoral arrondissement which he shall appoint; no discussion is allowed. The college elects its president and examiners, and the election commences. A list of the electors being fixed up in the place of election, the president calls on the electors by name, and each receives from him a piece of paper open; on this piece of paper he writes the name of the candidate he prefers, folds it up, and gives it back to the president, who puts it in a box placed by him for that purpose. The box remains open for six hours, and is closed at three o'clock in the evening, when its contents are immediately examined. First, the number of papers is compared with the number of persons who have voted. Second, an examiner opens each piece of paper, and gives it to the president, who calls out the name inscribed on it. The result is then made public and the papers burnt. A deputy, to be elected immediately, must unite one third of the total number of voters inscribed in the college, and one half of the votes taken in his favour. If the scrutiny, having once taken place, does not produce this result, the bureau declares the two candidates who have got the most votes, and no other can then compete with them; the one, who on the next trial has the bare majority is elected. A college is opened for ten days; and every matter of dispute that occurs is taken down, and submitted afterwards for decision to the Chamber of Deputies.

MONTREAL, JAN 25.

The British Rifle Corps having dissolved itself, has been reformed under the name of THE MONTREAL BRITISH LEGION. The Magistrates decided, on the dissolution of the Corps, that they could not interfere.

On Monday evening, about eight o'clock, the town of Manchester was thrown into confusion by the report that a chapel belonging to the Wesleyan Methodist Association, in the Oldham Road (better known, perhaps, as the adherents of Mr Warren) had suddenly fallen down, and that many were killed and wounded. It appears that a principal bearing beam had snapped asunder, and the foundation on which the pillars of timber were fixed having given way, as the ground was very wet and clayey. The joists were laid longitudinally, the lengthway of the chapel, and not having sufficient hold or bearing in the wall drew out on the beam breaking, the floor fell, and with it one or two hundred persons were precipitated into the cellar, and of course, one upon another. Two persons were found dead, and another seriously tho' not dangerously wounded. Both the deceased are females. The chapel had no gallery, but was built in the form of an amphitheatre and capable of holding 6 or 700 persons.

**CAP. I.
An ACT for the Relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen, Fishermen, and other Persons.**

WHEREAS it is desirable and expedient that means should be provided for the relief and benefit of Infirm and Disabled Seamen, Fishermen, and other Persons engaged in the Navigation and Fisheries of this Colony and its Dependencies.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that for the carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Act, and for the constant and ordinary management and disposal of the Monies intended to be raised and collected hereby, there shall be elected, in manner and form hereinafter provided, a Board of Fifteen Directors in each of the several Electoral Dis-

tricts of this Colony, as the same are divided in and by His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, Seven of whom shall form a Quorum for the transaction of Business.

2.—And be it further enacted, that for the purpose of electing such Directors in each respective District, it shall and may be lawful for the Owners and Masters of Vessels owned in the said several Districts, and in such District or Districts where there may not be Thirty Registered Vessels, then for the Owners and Masters of all Vessels owned in each District, together with the Planters and Boatkeepers, residing therein, on the Second Monday in May now next ensuing, upon Ten Days' Public Notice being given by one or more of the Justices of the Peace in each District of the time and place of meeting, to meet and assemble respectively at the following places in their several Districts, and then and there for so many of such Persons as shall be present to elect from among themselves Directors for such Districts;—that is to say, SAINT JOHN'S in the District of SAINT JOHN'S; HARBOUR GRACE in the District of CONCEPTION BAY; TRINITY in the District of TRINITY; BONAVIDA in the District of BONAVIDA; TWILLINGATE in the District of FOGO; FERRYLAND in the District of FERRYLAND; PLACENTIA in the District of PLACENTIA and SAINT MARY'S BURN in the District of BURIN; HARBOR BRITAIN in the District of FORTUNE BAY;—And the persons who shall be elected by a majority of such Owners and Masters of Vessels, or other persons as aforesaid lawfully present and voting at such meetings, shall be Directors for the purposes of this Act for the said several Districts for which they shall respectively be so elected: Provided always, that should no such election take place on the day aforesaid, it should be lawful for any Justice of the Peace to appoint a subsequent day for that purpose.

3.—And be it further enacted, that the said Directors so elected in the several Districts of this Colony and its Dependencies, shall be and continue in such Office for the period of Four Years from the said Second Monday of May when a new Election of such Directors shall take place in manner and form aforesaid and so thereafter at the end of every further period of Four Years.

4.—And be it further enacted, that the Rates and Dues hereinafter authorized to be assessed, levied and collected in each District, together with all other Monies, Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, which shall come into the hands or possession of the said several Boards of Directors, or be in any manner appropriated towards the endowment of, or for the use and purposes of, the several Hospitals to be founded under the provisions of this Act, shall be vested in the said Boards of Directors respectively, and for the use benefit and maintenance and support of the said Hospitals.

5.—And be it further enacted that each Board of Directors shall elect from among themselves a President and Vice-President, and shall have power from time to time to appoint, and at their pleasure remove, a Treasurer and Secretary, with such other officers as shall to them appear necessary for managing the affairs and business of the said Board, and shall also have power to provide proper Medical and other attendance upon the sick who may from time to time be received into the said Hospitals, or who may be ordered to be relieved as Out Patients.

6.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Boards of Directors, in their respective Districts to make Rules and Regulations as to the mode and manner of receiving and disposing of the Rates and Dues hereby imposed, and of affording and granting relief to the persons entitled to the benefit of this Act, for the management of the respective Hospitals, and also for the regulating of the times and manner of the meetings of the said Directors in their several Districts, and other general purposes; Provided the same be not in any wise repugnant to this Act.

7.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Boards of Directors in their several Districts, from time to time to appoint under their Collectors for the purposes of this Act who shall enter into sufficient security to the satisfaction of such Boards of Directors respectively for all and every sum and sums of money which

shall come into their hands as such Collectors, and are hereby authorized within their respective Districts to receive all Rates and Dues imposed under or by virtue of this Act; and such Collectors shall severally keep clear and distinct Books of Accounts of all Rates Dues and Sums of Money by them respectively received together with the names of the Seamen, Fishermen, or other persons on account of whom the same may be received, and the said Collectors shall account for and pay all Sums of money so received by them at such times and in such manner as the respective Boards of Directors of each District shall require; and such Collectors shall severally be allowed for the due collection and payment of such Monies received by them, such compensation as such Boards of Directors shall respectively award and determine: Provided always that such Collectors shall not be Members of the Board of Directors for any of the said Districts.

8.—And be it further enacted, that all Masters, Mates and Seamen above the age of Seventeen Years, belonging to all or any Ships or Vessels which are registered or owned or employed in the Coasting Trade or Fisheries of this Colony and its Dependencies, shall severally pay and contribute towards the purposes of this Act a sum at the rate of Six Pence per man per month in each year in which such Master, Mate or Seamen, respectively, shall be employed; and each and every Master, Shareman, Sealer and Servant, engaged in or about the Seal Fishery, shall pay for the aforesaid purposes the sum of Three Pence in the Pound on the full amount of his or their respective wages or shares arising from the Sealing Voyage in each year, after deducting his or their Berth Money; and each and every Fisherman, Shoreman, and other person above the age of Seventeen Years, engaged in or about the Cod or other Fisheries of this Colony and its Dependencies, shall pay and contribute for the aforesaid purposes the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence for each Fishing Season.

9.—And be it further enacted, that the Master of each and every Ship or Vessel as aforesaid, and each and every Planter or other person carrying on a Fishery in this Colony or its Dependencies, shall and they are hereby respectively required to retain and stop from time to time from and out of the respective wages or shares of each Seaman, Fisherman, Shoreman, Sealer and Servant, as aforesaid, under the command or in the service and employ of such Master, Planter or other Person as aforesaid, all such respective Rates and Dues as aforesaid which shall be owing and payable by each respective Seaman, Fisherman, Sealer Shoreman, and Servant as aforesaid; and each and every such Master, and every such Planter or other Person carrying on a Fishery in this Colony or its Dependencies, shall keep a correct Muster Roll of his respective Seamen, Fishermen, Sealers, Shoremen, and other Servants, and also a correct account of all such Rates and Dues stopped or retained by him or them as aforesaid; and when the same shall be so stopped or retained, shall pay to the Collector of such Rates and Dues for each respective District, the same being lawfully demanded the full amount of all such Monies, and deliver a correct account of the same together with a true copy of the Muster Roll of all his or their Seamen, Fishermen, Sealers, Shoremen, or other Servants; such Account and Muster Roll to be verified on oath before a Magistrate, if so required by such Collector or by the Board of Directors of the District; in default whereof each and every Master, Planter, and other person offending herein, shall be liable to a penalty of treble the amount so retained, or which ought to have been so retained and stopped as aforesaid by him or them respectively; and if any Master Planter or other Person aforesaid, shall neglect or omit to stop or retain the Rate or Due or payable by any Seaman, Fisherman, Sealer, Shoreman, or other Servant as aforesaid, in his employment or service, such respective Master, Planter, or other Person as aforesaid, shall in every such case, pay the full amount of such respective Rate or Due.

10.—And be it further enacted, that all such Rates and Dues payable by or on account of any Seamen or other Person on board any Vessels engaged on a Foreign voyage, shall be paid on the ar-

ival of such Vessel at her Port of Discharge in this Colony, and no such Vessel shall be entered inwards by the Officers of His Majesty's Customs until a receipt for the due payment of such Rates and Dues, signed by the respective Collector thereof shall have been produced or the amount paid to such Officers of His Majesty's Customs, or to such Persons as shall be appointed by them to receive the same; and all Rates and Dues payable by any Seaman or Sealer engaged in a Coasting or Sealing Voyage, shall be paid at the conclusion of each respective Voyage; and all Rates and Dues payable by each and every Fisherman, Shoreman and other Servant as aforesaid shall be paid at the conclusion of their respective current Fishing Voyages: Provided always, that all Rates or Dues paid by any Master, Mate, Seaman or Shareman on board any Ship or Vessel, upon her entry inwards at any Port in this Island, from any Foreign, Coasting or Fishing Voyage, shall in all cases be accounted for and paid over to the Collector of Rates and Dues for the District in which such Ship or Vessel shall be owned.

11.—And be it further enacted, that each and every Seaman, Fisherman, or other Person having paid Rates or Dues under this Act, and who may be afflicted with sickness, or may have incurred any severe bodily injury, shall on application to the Board of Directors of the District in which he may then be, be entitled to such relief as the nature of his case may require; and the Board of Directors of such District shall be entitled to claim the expences incurred for such sick or disabled Person from the Board of Directors of that District in which such Person paid the last yearly Dues.

12.—And be it further enacted, that each and every of the Collectors of Rates or Dues who may be appointed under this Act, shall, on the reasonable request of any Seaman, Fisherman, or other Person from whom or in whose name any Rates or Dues may have been received, grant a Certificate, signed with the name of such Collector, of the payment of such Rates or Dues by or in the name of such Seaman, Fisherman, or other Person; and any Person who shall fraudulently obtain or alter or counterfeit any such Certificate or cause or procure the same, to be altered or counterfeited, shall be deprived of any benefit which such Persons would otherwise derive under this Act, and shall on conviction, be imprisoned for a period not exceeding three months: Provided always, that no Person shall be entitled to demand a Certificate, after the expiration of six months from the time when he shall have paid his Rates or Dues.

13.—And be it further enacted, that all Actions and Suits touching or concerning the affairs of the said Hospitals shall be brought by or against the several Boards of Directors, or by the style of "The Directors of the Hospital" of each District respectively, without naming the individuals; and that all matters of Debt under Twenty Pounds shall be sued for, heard, and determined in a summary way, before any one or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, residing in the district where such Debt shall be due and shall be levied by distress and sale of the party's goods, together with Cost of Suit; and that all penalties and forfeitures incurred under the provisions of this Act shall in like manner be sued for and recovered on the complaint of the Collector or other Officer named by each Board of Directors for that purpose; and that one half of such Penalties shall go to the Informer, and the other half be applied for the use of the Hospital of the District where such penalty shall have been incurred.

14.—And be it further enacted, that each and every of the said Boards of Directors shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, transmit to the Governor of the Colony, to be laid before the Legislature, true and correct statements of the number of Persons paying Rates and Dues, and of all Monies by them the said Collectors respectively received under or by virtue of this Act, according to the form in the Schedule to this Act annexed, marked A, and also a correct statement of the appropriation of the same.

A

Return of the Persons paying Rates and Dues, with the amount thereof.

(a) 539 Persons engaged in the seal Fishery paying Three pence in the pound on their shares.	£
230 Masters, Mates and seamen belonging to 39 Registered Vessels, paying six pence per month on their Wages.	£
175 Masters Mates and seamen belonging to 50 Vessels and Boats not Registered, but employed in the Coasting Trade.	£
500 Fishermen, shoremans and servants, engaged in the Cod and other Fisheries, paying two shillings and six pence per season,	£62 10 0
1444	Total, £
(a) 430 of these Men were also employed in the Cod Fishery, to be deducted.	
1014 Men employed in the Fisheries and Merchant service in the District of Trinity.	

CONSERVATIVE DINNER AT YARMOUTH.
 —The members for the borough of Great Yarmouth, Thomas Baring, Esq., and Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Esq., having issued cards to their constituents requesting the pleasure of their company at dinner at the theatre, a party, numbering upwards of 740 electors, met them around the hospitable board on Tuesday last. A more pleasing sight we scarcely ever witnessed. The pit had been boarded over, and the tables were arranged the entire length of the theatre, but these were not sufficient to accommodate all the guests, and the lower boxes were, therefore, fitted up so as to enable others to partake of the entertainments, and every place was occupied. The whole appearance of the interior of the building, handsomely decorated with evergreens, flags, banners, and transparencies, had a striking effect, adorned and graced as it was by a numerous attendance of fair spectators in the upper boxes. All the arrangements were upon the most liberal scale, and the most admirably managed. Soon after five o'clock Mr. Baring and Mr. Praed's arrival was announced by clapping of hands, and the whole company rose and warmly cheered the two worthy representatives as they proceeded to take their places at opposite tables in this spacious banqueting-room. Mr. Baring and Mr. Praed addressed the meeting, at great length, with much force and eloquence.

A highly respectable meeting of the gentlemen, merchants, tradesmen, &c. of the town of Truro, took place on yesterday evening, when a Conservative Association was established for that place.

Reports are current in Paris that a new modification of the Ministry is at hand; they are not traceable to any authentic source, but it is evident that the speech of M. Humann has occasioned considerable disquiet in the French Cabinet. All the Parisian papers are full of the subject and the duplicity of the conduct of the Duc de Broglie towards Mr. Humann is severely handled by the journals of the opposition. The Duke has not as yet offered any explanation, but he cannot remain silent much longer. The Court of Peers is to commence the trial of Fieschi and his accomplices to-morrow. Of course there cannot be any doubt of the result.

The news from Greece shows that the Russian government is as successful there as it is every where else. Count d'Armasperg is the great favourite.—The King of Bavaria never appears in public without him, and the young Otho is as much as ever under his domination.—Thus Greece as well as Turkey, submits to the Czar.

It is alleged that peace will be shortly arranged between Holland and Belgium, both countries being very desirous of a reconciliation and of friendly relations.

The Assembly of Upper Canada has passed an address to the King for the admission of English Goods by the United States.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1836.

We refer our fellow townsmen to a Notice in our columns, from the Magistrates of Harbor Grace, for a meeting of Owners and Masters of vessels at that place on MONDAY the 9th day of MAY next. We also earnestly request that our numerous readers throughout the Bay will read through attentively, the Act copied into our columns from the "ROYAL GAZETTE" of the 5th instant, being an Act for the RELIEF OF SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN, FISHERMEN, AND OTHER PERSONS, providing, throughout the Island Hospitals for the reception of such persons, and exacting that Fishermen for the summer shall pay 2s. 6d., each Shareman at the Seal Fishery 3d. in the pound, for their share after deducting berth-money, and Masters, Mates and Seamen of vessels registered or owned or employed in the Coasting Trade or Fisheries of this Colony shall severally pay 6d. per month for the building and supporting of such Hospitals.

Now we would impress it strongly on the minds of all persons interested, that a large revenue will be collected for these Hospitals, that they ought, therefore, to become, under judicious management, eminently useful to the people of this country. It will be recollected with what a bad grace the Fishermen in former times, used to submit to the payment of 2s. 6d. for the Greenwich Hospital, such a payment had at least the appearance of injustice, but that is not the case in the present instance, the payment will enable the disabled and the diseased Fisherman and Seaman, to place themselves in a comfortable habitation during their illness where they will have the best Medical advice, and the most careful attendance.

Now, in this Bay for instance, there will be elected by the VOTES of Owners and Masters of Vessels who may attend the meeting at Harbor Grace, on the ninth of MAY next, FIFTEEN GOVERNORS or DIRECTORS of these Hospitals, who will appoint COLLECTORS, and DOCTORS; employ Carpenters, Masons, and Labourers; and do whatever they please with the large sum of money that will be collected from the Seamen and Sealers and Fishermen. How necessary then, is it, that every Owner of a Registered Vessel, and every Master of a Decked Vessel should attend at this Meeting and exercise his right of Voting for the election of these DIRECTORS. We think that, upon an average every Fisherman in this Bay who goes to the Ice will pay about 4s. each year for these Hospitals.

Owners and Masters of Vessels exercise your Franchise; go to the Meeting and Vote; become the protector of the rights of the Seamen and Fishermen, and elect good DIRECTORS.

HARBOR GRACE ISLAND LIGHT HOUSE.
 —This pretty, and neatly finished erection has been within the past week, a source of much interest and gratification to the people of this town;—at this important season men, women, and children are enquiring "is there a flag at the Light House," if they receive "yes" for answer, you will then see boys running from all directions to the high hills or look-outs, to see the vessel or vessels so signalized; so it will appear that the rising generations will hail with pleasure, and never forget, the name of the Contractor, Mr. PETER ROGERSON, a Scotchman. I have heard many observations respecting this building, and find from particular enquiry that it is a firm, substantial job; I would recommend the gentlemen, captains of vessels, and others, to visit the Island, and then the public will at once determine whether the Contractor has done his duty or not.

The site is truly excellent, having such a commanding view of the whole bay, and I trust that the government will not for a moment think of placing a paltry light at so important a station. It is not because the Light House is placed at Harbor Grace Island, that Harbor Grace, Carbonar, Musquitto, Fresh Water, and Clowns Cove, is expected to receive all the benefit (which perhaps a small light to these places might confer) but the Bay generally. A common harbor light will not suit Brigus or Port de Grave, much less harbors at the head of the Bay. Mr. OKE deserves the thanks of the public at large, for his prompt attention in

signalizing, and I trust Merchants and others will render such encouragement to him, that he may be able at all times, when the weather is clear, to acquaint the people by signals, when vessels are to be seen in the offing. It is my opinion that this building should be immediately coated and painted white, the roof, as well as the sides, all white; if this is not very shortly attended to, the power of the sun will cause so many cracks and rents that it will be necessary to call a survey.—Communicated.

PUBLIC NOTICE
 IN compliance with the Provisions of an Act, passed in the present Session of the COLONIAL LEGISLATURE, Chapter 1, for the Relief and Benefit of SICK, INFIRM and DISABLED SEAMEN, FISHERMEN and other Persons engaged in the Navigation and Fisheries of this Colony and its Dependencies, and for the endowment and support of Hospitals therein. We, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in this District of CONCEPTION BAY, do hereby give

Notice to all the Lawful Owners, and Masters of Vessels Owned in the Electoral District of CONCEPTION BAY; to meet and assemble at the COURT-HOUSE at HARBOR GRACE, on MONDAY, the NINTH DAY of MAY next, ensuing, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, of the same Day; then and there to elect from among themselves, being lawfully present and voting at such Meeting, FIFTEEN DIRECTORS for the purpose contemplated by the above in part recited Statute.

Given in General Quarter Sessions HARBOR GRACE, 14th April, 1836.
 THOS. DANSON, J. P.
 J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P.
 JOHN STARK, J. P.

Festival of St. George.
 DINNER on the Table precisely at Six o'clock, on TUESDAY the 26th Instant, at BRANSCOMBE'S Long Room.
 Carbonear, April 20, 1836.

LOW FOR CASH,
 BY
THOMAS RIDLEY & Co.
 200 Barrels Superfine States' FLOUR Copenhagen and Hamburg BREAD, FLOUR, OATMEAL and BUTTER
 1 7/8 Inch Chain Cable (proved)
 Chain Topsail Sheets and Ties
 Sheathing Iron and Stemplates
 Sheet Iron and Copper
 Bar and Bolt Iron
 Hawseers, Warps and other Cordage
 Oakum, Spun yarn and Marline
 B.B. & S.S.G. Shot
 Nails all sizes
 Cabin Stoves and Cambouses
 Hawse and Deck Pipes
 Pitch, Tar & Turpentine
 40 Boxes Soap
 Candles Mould and Dipt
 No. and Flat Canvas, Sail Twine
 Tobacco, Leaf & Negrohead
 Mens SHOES of Superior quality in small packages
 With a general assortment of HARDWARE and other MANUFACTURED GOODS &c. &c.
 Harbour Grace, Jan. 27, 1836

CHEAP FOR CASH.
PROVISIONS
 AND
SHOP GOODS
 By T. NEWELL.
 Carbonear,
 Feb. 3, 1836.

The following is a List of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, which will not be forwarded without the POSTAGE:—
 Edmund Gooley } care of Patrick Welsh } St. John's.
 John Brown, } care of John Gidden } St. John's.
 Wm. Green, } care of Patrick Welsh } St. John's.
 John Adams, Brig Liberty, } care of Mr } Chancey
 Leynard Butler, } and
 Dennis Fitzgerald, }
 Timothy Morey, }
 S. SOLOMON, P.M.
 St. John's, April 13, 1836

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.

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.
 Ladies & Gentlemen 7s. 6d.
 Other Persons, from 5s. to 3 6
 Single Letters 6
 Double do. 1 0
 And PACKAGES in proportion.

N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.
 April 13.

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 expence, he has fitted out, to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after cabin 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 very 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 7s. 6d.
 Fore ditto, ditto, 5s.
 Letters, Single 6d
 Double, Do. 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 EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbor Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.
 Ordinary Passengers 7s. 6d.
 Servants & Children 5s.
 Single Letters 6d.
 Double Do., 1s.
 And Packages in proportion.
 All Letters and Packages will be carefully attended to; but no accounts can be kept for Postages or Passages, nor will the Proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other Monies sent by this conveyance.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
 Agent, HARBOR GRACE
 PERCHARD & ROAG,
 Agents, St. John's.
 Harbour Grace, May 4, 1835.

TO BE LET
On a Building Lease, for a Term of Years,

A Piece of GROUND, situated on the North side of the Street, bounded on East by the House of the late Captain STABE, and on the West by the Subscriber's Land,
 MARY TAYLOR
 Widow.
 Carbonear, Feb. 26, 1836.

POINTER

There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty.—PROVERBS, CHAP. XI, VERSE 24.

There is whose bounty largely flows,
And waters all around;
Who with a liberal hand bestows,
Yet is not poorer found:
For God hath blessed his ample store,
And made him prosper more and more.
Softly upon his fields by night,
The dew of Heaven shall fall,
The Sun mature, while noon is bright,
The clusters on his wall,
His flocks and herds shall still increase,
And his own heart shall yield him peace.

There is, who from the tale of grief,
Impatient turns away,
Whose wealth affords to none relief;
Whose care by night and day,
Is but to gain, and heap and hoard:
Whose riches are his only God.

But lo! a tempest sweeps the main;
His riches buried lie!
The forked lightning blasts his grain,
His sick'ning cattle die.
In fruitless toil he wastes his days,
For God approveth not his ways.

THE CONVICT GIRL.

My home! my home! my mountain home
I see thee now no more!
My path is now on Ocean's foam,
My lullaby its roar;
And parting thus, my home from thee,
No hope the pang endears—
No voice hath breath'd a prayer for me,
Unwept I shed these tears.

Around me crowd strange things of crime,
Pollution meets mine eye,
But not a look of childhood's time—
Nor tone of home is nigh;—
And this, ay THIS, they MERCY call
For her who sought a grave;
Homeless, they hold me still in thrall—
An outcast, yet a slave!

Dark wave! dark wave, that roll'st in
pride
To lash you distant shore,
Oh! bear my spirit on thy tide,
To visit it once more:—
If but my tears could there find rest,
In mingling with the spray;
I'd fling my fondness on thy breast,
And weep this heart away.

But no! thou'rt false as he whose spell
Worked madness in this brain,
Whose love destroyed where'er it fell—
Whom vengeance sought in vain.
Farewell! I'd sooner trust thy hate,
'Mid Ocean's wildest swell,
Than trust thy love to such a fate;—
My mountain home, farewell!

THE DROPPING GLEN.

(Concluded from our last.)

Standing erect in his stirrups, he believed he discerned the sweep of the turnpike road, about a gunshot a head; and cheered by the discovery, he applied the spurs vigorously, but the horse, instead of going forward, began to rear and tremble, as when on the verge of the cliff. While contending with the animal, he thought he heard a foot pattering on the sod behind, but it was now so dark, that he could distinguish no one. "I am right," said he, "I am again near the trodden track. There it lies below me in the hollow. Get on, poor jade, I promise you a good supper and a warm stable to-night." He again applied the spurs stoutly, but the animal again refused to proceed, and it was by main force that he urged it on a few steps, when a startling voice in his rear called out: "Hilloa friend! where are you bound for?"

"I am for the adjoining road, and I have no time to parley." He gave his shivering steed another sharp remembrance.

"For God's stop! if you are not mad, al ground for uneasiness, and yet that he not, but notwithstanding the warning, he and want to break your neck in the Dropping Glen—you are riding directly into it."

"What can this mean?" exclaimed M'Alpine, as he fixed and eager and alarm-

ed glance upon what he had believed to be the road.—The profile of the spectral face of the white Rock was dimly discernible.

"You'll have lost your way sir," said the man at his side, laying his hand on the horse's bridle.

"I have, indeed, friend," said M'Alpine, scarcely able to speak, for the big drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead as he turned from the appalling object, and thought of his hair breadth escape. "I have been roaming about the neighbourhood these two hours, without being able to escape from this hateful glen."

"Where want you to go sir?"
"To Cairndale House. Can you lead me thither?"

"That I can; but you are two miles from it here, and it is late, and—"

"But I have money in my pocket, and you shall be well rewarded if you will only take me there. I thought I had myself known the way, but the sight of this—"

"It is an ugly place, to be sure, as there is in all Auchteradar, and it's odd how your honour could get into such a lonesome track; I am only here to-night myself by accident."

"Lead on—lead on," said M'Alpine, impatient of the Lowlander's talk, and away they went together in a direction quite contrary to that in which the returning exile had been benighted.

One of the most pleasing subjects of contemplation to him who is far from his native land, is the meeting with friends on his return; and often and often had M'Alpine pictured to himself the home-scene as he wished and expected to be. But how different was the reality! Sick and exhausted, with pallid features, and a joyless smile, he entered the house which contained his betrothed, and gazed around with an expression that awakened the curiosity and the alarm of the inmates.

Katherine looked affectionately, yet scrutinizingly in his face, repeated unconsciously his answers to her questions, and seemed to marvel at his demeanour; while her mother shook her head as he related the adventure of the Dropping Glen. At length the gentlemen returned from seeking him, congratulated him heartily on his safe arrival, late as it was, and laughed at the idea of his going astray on the second night after setting foot in Scotland. Cheerfulness and enjoyment were by degrees restored, and a pleasant hour was spent before the party retired to rest.

Gregor's adventure was soon consigned to forgetfulness, amid pleasurable engagements and the various affairs preparatory to the marriage. Whenever he did think of the occurrence, in riding in the neighbourhood of that dreary section of the country which girdled the glen, it was only as one of those fugitive impressions that flit across the minds of men with no more permanent effect than the breeze over the water. Finding, however, greater delay in the matters which stood in the way of his marriage, than he had anticipated, he became gradually nervous and impatient; and strange fancies would often intrude upon him with a misgiving or presentiment that some unlooked-for ill would occur, and that this long contemplated match, with its promised happiness, was after all destined never to take place.

At last the leading preliminaries about which he was solicitous were in a great measure settled, and in the course of another month, he expected to be finally united to his beloved. He continued to reside at Cairndale, the house of his uncle, an infirm and hypochondriacal old man. One morning, while some strangers were on a visit at the house, M'Alpine joined the breakfast-table, exhibiting so much embarrassment and thoughtfulness in his manner, that his friends immediately observed the change, and his sister in particular began to rally him on the subject. This drew more strongly the attention of the rest, and as he did not attempt to conceal the disturbed state of his mind, all present insisted on his disclosing the cause. M'Alpine hesitatingly answered that he was ashamed to confess that he had no rational ground for uneasiness, and yet that he could not help feeling peculiarly troubled and agitated by a dream of the preceding night.

This chasm of the Dropping Glen, as if all drew from the company the usual observations upon the folly, &c., but he to destruction. I spurred after him as was not the less earnestly entreated to astonishment would let me, but by this

relate his dream; and with a reluctance which made some people smile, he at length did so as follows:

He imagined himself, he said, to be near an unknown place, into which he had a wish to enter; but over him frowned a huge gate, so closely shut that he could espay nothing beyond it. Suddenly, the gate partially expanded, and he walked in, when it as suddenly closed behind him. Above appeared a gigantic face, which to his slumbering recollection, bore a perfect resemblance to the White Rock in the Dropping Glen. As he turned away with instinctive dread, it unlocked its stony jaws, and although no sounds were uttered, seemed to demand of him what he did there. The question from such a querist was embarrassing, and he could only beg, with trembling lips that the gate might be reopened.

The gigantic countenance assumed an expression of compassion, as looking down in his face, it observed his extreme dismay, and although he was not distinctly aware that it spoke, yet he received an indefinable intimation that it would suffer him to depart, if he would pledge himself to return, and again ask admittance on the same day of the following month. This condition, he for a time attempted to resist, but his horror became so overwhelming, that he at length gave the promise. The massive bars of the gate were then withdrawn, and its vast compartments unfolding, were just clashing behind him, when with the thundering noise he awoke.

The dream the company said, was certainly a very singular one, inasmuch as it bore reference to visions that had visited and impressed him before; yet what were dreams? And although in the conversation excited by his narrative, several wonderful facts were related in connexion with nocturnal visions, still M'Alpine would be foolish to indulge in further meditation upon the subject. He took the advice, and the traces of this wayward visitation, were speedily obliterated by the exhilarating engagements connected with an active preparation for the nuptial ceremony. Time passed on and some days before that appointed for the solemnity, he had occasion to visit the neighbouring village of Crief, on business connected with his late father's affairs. When he reached the place, he missed one of the persons whom he expected to meet, and was obliged to engage to revisit the village on the following day. Circumstances barred the keeping of his appointment, and occupied with ante-nuptial concerns, it was put off until the very morning previous to the one on which his neighbours were invited to attend his bridal.

Taking horse early, he promised if possible to return by nightfall. Night came, however, and he was still absent. His bride was with the family at Cairndale, occupied by the agreeable employments of the time, when a gentleman who lived at some distance, arrived, and narrated a circumstance he had witnessed as he crossed the country.

"I may be a little superstitiously disposed," said the gentleman, "with regard to a certain place in this neighbourhood, which we all know by the name of the Dropping Glen, ever since a remarkable anecdote told me concerning it by my grandfather, to which I can now only barely allude. Lying in my way to this house, I felt something I confess like a heavy weight upon me before I cleared myself from a dangerous vicinity. When I quite near it, my attention was fixed by the clatter of a horse-tramp. I stopped and listened. A horse and rider approached at an irregular gallop. Well acquainted with the broken and bushy nature of the ground, it seemed to be almost a proof of madness for any man, even under the influence of the most headlong haste, to dash on with such furious speed, particularly in the thickening darkness. It was then so obscure, that I could not judge who the desperate rider might be. Conscious of the imminent danger he was in, I shouted more than once as he passed, but whether the hard breathing horse passed, but whether the sounding hoofs of his horse prevented him from hearing my call, I know not; but notwithstanding the warning, he could not help feeling peculiarly troubled and agitated by a dream of the preceding night. This chasm of the Dropping Glen, as if all drew from the company the usual observations upon the folly, &c., but he to destruction. I spurred after him as was not the less earnestly entreated to astonishment would let me, but by this

time I heard his horse's feet ringing on the ledge of the cliff, and the clang resounding through the low-lying hollows. Again the receding echoes died away and nothing broke the dead silence, save a voice-like murmur, which might have been the affrighted man's exclamations on finding himself in this dreadful situation. To me it seemed like the unearthly whisperings of the fiends that are said to haunt the inner gulfs of that fearsome place. The horse's hoofs rattled again upon the rocks, and presently there broke upon my ear a piercing shriek, followed by a low dashing noise that arose from the extreme depths, answered as it were by a hollow moan, rolling down the windings of the glen. Then all was again still, as if the fearful chasm had just been made a grave—as if the spirits of doom had been appeased by a sacrifice.

"I stood transfixed with terror, when I observed something flying towards me, and presently a horse, with empty saddle came rushing past. I rode up, and tried to seize hold of the bridle, as the animal floundered among the brushwood, but my nerves were too greatly agitated, and it broke away.—God grant that all our friends may be safe! Some unhappy mortal, I fear me, has this night been called to his last account in that accursed spot!"

It was long past the hour the bridegroom of the morrow should have arrived, and the effect of this narrative on the alarmed bride, I need not attempt to pourtray. A horse prance was heard without—it was M'Alpine's horse—riderless!

Next morning, on search being made in the inner recesses of the glen, the remains of the unfortunate young man were found at the bottom of a steep precipice, just beneath the spectre like crag, where fall the incessant drops which gave its name to the fatal scene. The story made a deep impression in the superstitious neighbourhood of Beulaws, in Perthshire; for on comparing dates, the catastrophe was found to have occurred on that very day month, after Gregor M'Alpine had his remarkable dream.

On Saturday Mary Lee, an infirm old woman, apparently upwards of 60, was brought before the Magistrates at Greenwich charged with having attempted self-destruction. It appeared from the evidence adduced, that the old lady had for some time previous been violently in love with a pensioner of the name of Smith. Unfortunately, however, the passion was not reciprocal, as was plain from the fact that a few days before Mr Smith whose age is 70, had been wedded to a young lady of great personal attractions, a Miss Eugenia Letitia Montgomery. The rejected Miss Lee took this so much to heart that she determined to put a termination to all her woes by drowning herself in the Thames, which determination she attempted to carry into effect on Wednesday last. A man named Gilbert however, succeeded in saving her. In her pocket was found a letter addressed to Mr Smith, couched in the most affectionate and endearing terms.—The Magistrates gave her a suitable admonition, and ordered her to be conducted to the workhouse.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.—And you can't think what havoc these demons sometimes choose to make one's sense, and what's worse, of one's rhymes. But a week or two since, in my ode upon Spring, which I meant to have made a most beautiful thing, where I talk'd of the "dew drops from freshly blown roses!" the nasty things made it, "from freshly blown noses!" And once when to please my cross aunt, I had tried to come amorous some saint of her clique, who'd just died having said, he "had tak'n up in heev'n his position," they made it, he'd tak'n up to heav'n his physician!—From the Fudges in England.

The turn for repartee in the Irish of all classes is proverbial. A gentleman the other day, intending to be smart upon some bricklayers' labourers, said the were "Odd Fellows." "No, please your honour," rejoined Pat, "We are Ho Fellows!"

WESTERN NAMES.—The Omoan Buckeye; an Indiana, a Hoosier; an Illinoisian, a Sucker; a Missourian a Pew; a Kentuckian, a Corn-cracker; and a Michiganian, a Wolverine.