

# THE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1834.

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### 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 expence, 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, 1834.

### CAP. X.

An Act for the Establishment of a Savings' Bank in Newfoundland.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS the Establishment of a Bank for Savings in Newfoundland, will greatly tend to encourage and promote habits of Industry, Economy and Sobriety among the Poor and Labouring Classes of the community, by affording them a safe place for the deposit of whatever small sums of Money may accrue from their ordinary employments beyond the expenses necessary for the support of their Families; and which, by accumulation, would gradually constitute a fund for their maintenance, during times of difficulty and distress; or which might eventually enable them to extend their business and materially improve their condition and increase their means of domestic comfort: Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Public Revenues of Newfoundland together with such Persons as may, for the time being, have deposits in the said Bank, shall be and are hereby ordained, constituted and declared to be a Body Corporate and Politic, in Deed and in Law, by the name & style of "The Newfoundland Savings' Bank;" and that by that name they and their Successors shall and may have continual succession; and a Common Seal, with liberty and power to change, break and alter the same at their pleasure; and shall in Law, be capable of suing and be sued, of pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in, all Courts of Law and Equity; and also, that by the same name, they shall and may be capable in Law of purchasing, holding, demising, and conveying any Estate, Real or Personal, for the use of the said Corporation.

II.—And be it further enacted, that the Treasurer or Receiver General of the Public Revenue of Newfoundland, for the time being, shall be the Cashier of the said Institution; and that the Members of His Majesty's Executive Council, together with an equal number of the Members of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, to be named by the Governor or Acting Governor for the time being, of whom the Speaker of the Assembly shall be one, shall be the Governors thereof, under whose management and inspection, the affairs and business of the said Bank shall be conducted, and that any Three of the said Governors shall constitute a Quorum for the transaction of business.

III.—And be it further enacted, that the Governors of the said Bank, or the major part of them, shall have power and authority to make such Rules and Bye-Laws as they may deem needful and proper, touching the Receipt, Management and Disposition of the Deposits, Funds and Property of the said Bank; and shall have power to appoint a Clerk, and to fix the Salary to be paid for his services.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that all the Deposits and other Monies of the said Bank, shall be paid into the Public Chest of this Island, and be kept and secured by the said Treasurer or Receiver General as aforesaid, for the time being, in the same manner as the Public Revenues of the Colony are kept and secured; and which said Treasurer or Receiver General, shall be responsible and held liable for the care, custody and safe-keeping thereof, and of all other Funds and Securities of the said Institution, in the same manner as for any of the Public Monies of this Island: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to prevent or restrain the Governors of the said Bank, from Lending, upon Real, Personal or Government Securities, any part of the Funds of the said Institution, should they think fit so to do.

V.—And be it further enacted, that the Public Revenue of the said Island of Newfoundland, shall at all times be charged and chargeable to the full amount of any loss which may accrue to the said Institution, from, or be occasioned by, the default or negligence of the said Treasurer or Receiver

General, in the care, custody, safe-keeping or management of the Deposits, Funds, or other Property or Effect of the said Bank.

VI.—And be it further enacted, that all Persons residing within the Government of Newfoundland, who shall deposit for any period not less than Six Months, any Sum or Sums of Money, not less in the whole than Twenty Shillings, nor more than Fifty Pounds, sterling, shall be entitled to receive Interest thereon, at the rate of Three per centum per annum, to be paid either out of the Profits which may arise from the transactions of the said Institution, or, in default thereof, out of any Public Money or Monies which may be in the hands of the said Treasurer or Receiver General for the time being, and applicable to the Public Uses of this Island: Provided always, that no interest shall be calculated on the fractional parts of a Pound, or for a less period than a Month; and that no Interest Account shall be opened before the first Day of the Month next ensuing that upon which the Deposits shall have been made.

VII.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governors of the said Institution to appoint Branches or Offices of Deposit, at such Towns or Places within this Government, as they shall deem proper, for the convenience of such Persons residing at a distance from St. John's, as may be desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of the said Institution.

VIII.—And be it further enacted, that any Money belonging to or held in trust for any Infant, Idiot, Lunatic or Femme Covert, or which may be paid into the Supreme Court, by any order or decree of the Court, may be received by the said Institution; there to remain, subject to the order of the said Court. Provided always, that the amount of Interest, if any, to be paid thereon, shall be in the discretion of the said Governors of the said Bank.

IX.—And be it further enacted, that all disputes touching the Deposits or other Affairs and Business of the said Bank, may be heard and determined upon Petition to the Supreme Court, either in Term Time, or in Vacation.

### CAP. XI.

An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provision for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution: Be it enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly, that from and after the passing of this Act, if any Person or Persons now charged, or who shall or may hereafter be charged in Execution for any sum or sums of Money, and shall be minded to deliver up to all his, her, or their Creditors, all his, her, or their effects, towards the satisfaction of his, her, or their Debts, it shall and may be lawful to and for such Prisoner to exhibit a Petition to the Supreme Court in Term time, or to the Chief Justice, or in his absence, to the other Judges of the said Court in vacation, setting forth the cause or causes of his, or their imprisonment, and exhibiting a full and true account of his or their Real and Personal Estate, Rights and Credits, and an account of his, her or their Debts, as far as his or their knowledge extends therein; and upon such Petition, the said Court, or the said Chief Justice, or other Judges, may, and are hereby respectively required, by order or rule of the said Court, or by order under the hand of the said Chief Justice, or other Judges, to cause the said Prisoner to be brought before the said Court, or before such Chief Justice, or other Judges, at a day certain, and not less than Ten Days after a notice of such application shall have been served upon the several Creditors of such Person or Persons personally, or upon their Attorney in Court, or left at his, her or their last place of abode, and published in the Gazette, and in any Local Paper published near the residence of such Debtor, and upon the day of such appearance, to enter upon and proceed with the same examinations as to the fact of such Debtor's Insolvency, as though the same

had been pleaded at the return of the Original Writ; and thereupon, if it appear to the said Court, or the said Chief Justice, or other Judges respectively, that such Debtor is unable to pay Twenty Shillings in the Pound, to all his, her, or their Creditors, and that such Debtor or Debtors might have been declared Insolvent at the return of the Writ, and that there has been no fraud on the part of such Debtor or Debtors, to declare the said Debtor or Debtors Insolvent, accordingly; and to take such order for discovering, collecting and settling the Estates Debts and Effects, of such Debtor or Debtors, and distributing the produce thereof among all his, her, or their Creditors, by appointing Trustees and otherwise, as if such Debtor or Debtors had been declared Insolvent at the return of the original Writ: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said Court to appoint Trustees of the Estate and Effects of Debtors declared Insolvent, other than Creditors of any such Debtor or Debtors if the Court should deem it expedient to do so.

II.—And be it further enacted, that upon such declaration of Insolvency being made as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the said Court, or the said Chief Justice or in his absence, for the other Judges respectively, forthwith to direct the discharge of the said Debtor or Debtors from Gaol, and that such Debtor or Debtors shall not thereafter be liable to imprisonment for his, or their Debts then Due or owing.

III.—Provided always, and be it further enacted, that in case such Debtor or Debtors charged in Execution shall be imprisoned elsewhere than in St. John's, it shall and may be lawful for the said Chief Justice or other Judges respectively, to authorize one or more Commissioners or Commissioners, to take such order for the examination of such Debtor or Debtors, before his her or their Creditors as the said Chief Justice or other Judges respectively; may think fit to direct; and upon the receipt of such examination so taken as aforesaid, such Chief Justice, or other Judges respectively, shall, if satisfied therewith, declare such Debtor or Debtors Insolvent, and proceed therein, as hereinbefore directed to be done in case of such examinations being taken before them or either of them.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that no Female shall be charged in execution, by *Capias ad Satis facendum* in any civil Suit, instituted in any Court of Law in this Island.

V.—And be it further enacted, that this Act shall continue in force for Two Years, and no longer.

### CAP. XII.

An Act to regulate the Rate of Interest in this Island.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to regulate the Rate of Interest to be paid within this Island, in certain cases: Be it enacted, by the Governor Council and Assembly, of Newfoundland, in Parliament Assembled, and by the authority of the same, that upon all Debts or Sums certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, the Jury on the trial of any issue or on any inquisition of damages, may if they think fit, allow interest to the Creditor, at a rate not exceeding Six Pounds for the forbearance of one hundred Pounds for a year, and so after that rate for a greater or less sum, or for a longer or shorter time, from the time when such Debts or Sums certain were payable if such Debts or Sums be payable by virtue of some written Instrument at a certain time, or if payable otherwise, then from the time when demand of payment shall have been made in writing, so as such demand shall give notice to the Debtor, that Interest will be claimed from the date of such demand, until the time of payment: Provided that Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent per annum, as aforesaid, shall be payable in all cases arising in this Island, in which Interest is now payable in Law.

II.—And be it further enacted, that no part of the Law of England relating to Use

ry, or to the amount to be received or taken for the Loan or Forbearance of Money, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, shall be of any force or effect in this Island.

III.—And be it further enacted, that no claim for Interest, exceeding Six per cent per annum, shall be recoverable against any Insolvent Estate in this Island.

(To be continued.)

(From the London Globe, July 21—24.)

The Gazette de France, has the following—“Letters received from Elisondo, dated July 14, give the following details upon the arrival of King Charles V. had in the midst of his subjects:—“As soon as Charles V. had crossed the French Frontier, bonfires were lighted in all the villages, and the bells of all the churches set ringing.—Early on the morning of the 10th, he arrived at Elisondo; at first it was thought proper to keep his arrival secret from all but the chief members of the Junta, but the intelligence having transpired, the enthusiasm of the people burst forth. On the 12th Charles V. went publicly to the Church to be present at a Te Deum performed in honour of his safe return. Crowds of people from all directions flocked to Elisondo; bonfires were lighted all over the country, all the villages were illuminated, and the inhabitants, dressed in their Sunday clothes, testified their joy by dancing all the night. The same day, the King, accompanied by Zumalacaregu, who had joined him soon after his arrival set out for the headquarters of the army, at some distance from Elisondo. According to the plan of military operations adopted on the 14th, the King is immediately to advance to meet Rodil attack him, and march upon Madrid. The first words of the King on his arrival were, ‘We must march upon Madrid without stopping on the way; we must keep continually advancing and not lose time in fighting upon this side or the other. The government is at Madrid, and it is thither that we must rush forward with the greatest possible impetuosity.’ On the 13th, Charles V. received an express, informing him of the dismemberment of the English government.—The King’s fixed determination being to press forward, with the greatest possible celerity, the universal cry since his arrival, has been ‘Forward! forward! forward!’ From this circumstance it is probable, that in spite of the utmost efforts, the enemy will fail in limiting the theatre of war close to the country near the frontiers, for the intention of the King is to extend his operations over as great a space as possible, of the country. On his arrival at Elisondo, Charles V. made several nominations, of which the following are the principal:—Count de Villemur has been named War Minister, ad interim, Zumalacaregu, Chief of the General Staff, and Commandant General of the army; Benito Eraso second in command.

“P.S.—A letter which we have just received states that a division of Rodil’s army has experienced a most serious defeat near Pampeluna, and has been completely put to the route.”

The following is the proclamation addressed by Don Carlos to the army:—

“Soldiers—My desires are at length satisfied, I am in the midst of you. This is a moment my heart has been long expecting—you are acquainted with my constant efforts to hasten it. My paternal heart is filled with the sweetest satisfaction when thinking of your glorious actions, which will be transmitted to the latest posterity. Volunteers, and soldiers, your sufferings, your fatigues, your constancy, your love for your legitimate kings and for my royal person are subjects of admiration for all nations, who cannot find eulogiums sufficiently worthy of such heroic devotion. Let us set out then altogether, and with me at your head let us march to victory. But even victory will be painful to me if purchased at the expense of Spanish blood. To avoid this I exhort all those who have been seduced or deceived or who, docile to my voice will lay down their arms to come and seek shelter under my royal mantle. But if, contrary to my expectations, there should be found any sufficiently blind to persist in an opposite course, they shall be treated as rebels to my royal person. I shall be as severe to those who persevere in their rebellion, as I shall be indulgent to those who shall repent. And you faithful and valiant warriors, now assembled round your chief and father, let the most rigid discipline reign amongst you, and observe the most strict obedience to your commanders. From discipline and obedience proceeds strength, and that strength will secure us the victory with which God will crown the cause of Justice. Generals, officers, volunteers and soldiers, I am grateful for your immense services, which shall be rewarded by your king.

“CARLOS.  
“From my royal residence at Elisondo, July 12.

The Sentinel des Pyrennees of Bayonne of the 15th inst. has the following:—“Some of the insurgents of Navarre are guilty of

acts of cruelty that the Bedouins would blush to be thought capable of; it is almost incredible that in a province on the confines of France the people should be so barbarous. On the night of the 7th a party of insurgents burnt alive three soldiers belonging to the Queen’s troops upon the bridge of Lanta Gracia, at the distance of a musket shot from Pampeluna. On the 8th three others suffered the same fate at a quarter of a league from Puenta-la-Reyna, and four others about the same distance from Estella. Zumalacaregu has chosen this mode of execution in revenge for the troops of the Queen having massacred some of the wounded Carlists whom they discovered in a village. It is also probable that the Carlist chiefs urge the people of Navarre to the commission of these barbarities in order to render any attempts at reconciliation impossible. By way of reprisal, the government has ordered fifteen of the insurgent prisoners to be shot.” The following from Bilbao is of the 10th:—“Generals Espartero, Benedicto, Bedoya, and Iriarte after several marches and counter-marches, returned here yesterday with 4,500 men. The only result of their expedition has been the seizure of 120 muskets found in some of the villages. The Carlist peasants are returning to their homes for the maize harvest, taking care at the same time to conceal their muskets and other arms. Whilst the Queen’s troops were manœuvring on the side of Guernica, Simon Torre, Luqui, Sopenano, and Castor hastened at the head of a body of insurgents 2,200 strong, to the neighbourhood of Balmeseda, where the small garrison placed by Iriarte were to fall back upon a battalion sent to check the progress of the rebels.—The insurgents repeatedly attacked with great resolution the Queen’s troops had three killed, and sixteen wounded; the loss on the other side was much greater. The movement of Rodil towards Navarre, has discouraged the partisans of the Queen in our province, who were looking forward to a reinforcement of from 3,000 to 4,000 men.—They now see no end to the fratricidal strife that is every day reducing the country to desolation.

Elisondo, in the North of Spain, which Don Carlos has made his headquarters, is a small town at the left bank of the Bidassoa, the chief place of the valley of Bastan, and eight leagues and a half north of Pampeluna. It contains 1100 inhabitants. It is not generally found on the smaller maps of Spain, nor in the Gazetteers in general use.

DON CARLOS.—There are persons of credit who unhesitatingly affirm that Don Carlos was to their knowledge in the metropolis up to the middle of the day of Thursday, the 10th instant.—Morning Herald.

One of the most recent numbers of the Greek journal *Sotir* contains the following paragraph:—“There were in Greece 518 convents, which contained only 4,111 monks and 287 nuns. Only 83 had six or more monks; many had only two, or one, or none at all. Reckoning the income of each convent at only 1000 drachms, 518,000 drachms were annually thrown away, and this revenue might easily be doubled. Now, however, the remaining monks and nuns have been collected in a small number of convents, there to devote themselves to their original destination, prayers and agriculture, and to pay the tithes to the ecclesiastical treasury. The remaining convents are suppressed, and their revenues added to the church funds.”

The Emperor of Morocco has just granted the free export of common wools, which had hitherto been prohibited. At Marseilles nearly 100,000 quintals are expected.

When the last accounts left Rio (22nd May), a decree was under discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, prohibiting the ex-Emperor (the Duke of Braganza) from residing in any part of the Brazils, even as a foreigner, and in a private capacity, under pain of being treated as an enemy to the state.

A letter of the 17th May from Syria, inserted in the *Garde Nationale* of Marseilles, states that the crowd of pilgrims in the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem was so considerable on Holy Saturday that several persons were stifled by the pressure, and the heat arising from the immense number of lighted tapers, one of which each pilgrim held in his hand. These accidents having spread alarm through the multitude, a general rush towards the doors took place, in which several persons were crushed to death. Ibrahim Pacha, who was present, had nearly been trampled under foot in endeavouring to restore order, and was only saved by a man, who recognized him in the crowd, taking him on his shoulders and forcing his way with him to the entrance. In the confusion it is said that he lost his sabre and his diamonds.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.—(By Express.)—We live in perpetual confusion as regards our political relations. First, the questions relating to the politics of the Porte, and those of the Cabinets of St. Petersburg, London, and Paris, concerning the East, are of various kinds. To-day such a question appears to be the most important—to-morrow this seems to be arranged only to give place to another question in the background still more difficult in the solution; so that our

fears are constantly excited. There are so many parties, so many interests, and the distance of the above cities is so great, which adds to the uncertainty, that as regards our political relations but a gloomy prospect is before us.

The preparations in the arsenal have been for some time very active, and it is reported that the Russian fleet has again been discovered in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus. It is also confidently said that the French fleet will join the English one. It is impossible to believe that the Anglo-French fleet can have the intention of proceeding against the Dardanelles by a *coup de main* in order to secure the capital and the Black Sea; but it is possible that the Porte, aided by Russia, may have the intention of attacking Mehemet Ali, against which the Anglo-French fleet seems to oppose an armed intervention. This, however, is not to be relied on; but so much is certain, that what the English Ambassador gave out as to exercising manœuvres in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles is mere pretext.

From Samoe the last letters are more satisfactory for the Porte. When the negotiations were on the point of being broken off a basis was at last agreed upon, which will be accepted by the Samiots, and at the same time be in accordance with the instructions of the Porte.

A great part of the Samiots have submitted, and no doubt exists, but the remainder will follow the example. In Scio the plague has broken out; here it makes no progress.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, July 18.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 20th states, that Don Carlos having failed in his attempt to seduce the army had moved on towards the Alava. Rodil marched to Salva Tierra, for the purpose of preventing him so doing. There has not yet been any engagement.—Thus Don Carlos who had been represented as marching straight to Madrid, is reduced to endeavour to avoid meeting Rodil.—*Journal de Paris*.

The Gazette de France has the following—“the latest intelligence of the progress of Charles V. of which we guarantee the authenticity is as follows:—Alzagua, July 14—The King arrived at six o’clock this evening, at Alzagua, upon the high road from Pampeluna and Vittoria, and seven leagues from this last city. His advance has been hitherto a triumphal procession—nothing can equal the enthusiasm which bursts forth on all sides.” This journal also says:—“Letters from Navarre assert that the troops of Rodil do not exceed 4000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, and that it is chiefly by means of these latter and his artillery that he hopes to resist the attack of the royal troops.”

The *Abeja*, a Spanish journal, of the 15th inst., announces that the Queen Regent, having acknowledged the new state of Belgium, has appointed Don Pedro Alcantara Argai, to be her Charge d’Affaires at the Court of Brussels.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 23.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE TRUE SUN.

Mr F. O’CONNOR said, on the preceding evening, when the noble lord had brought forward his suggestion regarding the business of the house, it had been suggested by the hon. member for Middlesex that the only way for members to act would be to move their motions as amendments to the motions before the house; but that the parties for whom he sought to interest the house should not suffer by his feeble advocacy, he would state to the house that notice had been given of his motion before the motion of the noble lord had been adopted by the house.—He then proceeded to state the case of the proprietors of the *True Sun* for a political libel, and for which they were at present incarcerated. He reprobated the course which the government had pursued towards those gentlemen, and quoted the opinions of a vast number of newspapers of all sides in politics, which denounced the proceedings as impolitic and oppressive. He cited the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, who had declared he would never prosecute a paper for a political libel. He contended for the necessity of a free press in this country, and said the very parties who were responsible for these prosecutions had repeatedly declared the value of this protection. He said it had also been declared by the Lord Chancellor that no person ought to be prosecuted for what they expressed in the heat of an election.—He cited the case of Lord Milton, who, at an election, had exhorted the people to refuse payment of taxes if the reform bill was resisted, and the *True Sun* had done no more than vindicate its own principles. Almost every other paper had gone nearly the same length, and only the *True Sun* had been selected as an object of prosecution. The press had previously been sufficiently fettered, and he considered it a bad method for a Whig government, if they wished to retain public confidence, or retain their seats in the government of the country, to attempt to coerce still further the opinion of the press. It had been truly stated by the member for Dublin that the public opinion had begun to

break into this house, and it would be in vain to resist its progress. There were several gentlemen of the law hon. members, who, without knowing the proprietors of the *True Sun*, and even opposed to their sentiments, had promised him their support entirely in their belief, on the merits of the question, of its being an action of oppression. He would, therefore, implore the government, ere it was too late, to release the proprietors of the *True Sun* from the remaining part of their punishment. They had already been confined for six months in dreary imprisonment; and he believed they would never have been proceeded against if they had consented to abandon their principles. They were gentlemen of the highest respectability—one of them brother-in-law to two of the cabinet ministers, and cousin-german to one to whom the country had been deeply indebted, and by whom the cause of reform had been staunchly supported. He would solemnly admonish the government with the spirit of the times—and every man ought to do the same—they ought to shelter themselves behind the shield of public opinion (Hear.) He had no hesitation in saying that he would rather be in the situation of those gentlemen, in prison, than in the situation of their accusers. There never existed a purer or more talented press than the press of England; and he was confident that if the law of libel was made clear, there would seldom indeed be a prosecution for libel.—The law had already triumphed, and would the right hon. gentleman interfere to prevent that house appealing to the clemency of the crown in behalf of these suffering gentlemen? The hon. gentleman moved that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to pardon Patrick Grant, and John Bell, editors of the *True Sun* newspaper, imprisoned in the King’s Bench prison, for the publication of a libel.

Mr HUME seconded the motion. The conduct of Ministers respecting the press had been different from all their former pledges, and from all that he expected from them. The Attorney-General appeared to be acting in complete contradiction to the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, who in his evidence decidedly condemned such prosecutions. The hon. gentleman who brought forward the motion, asked for mercy for the gentleman now in prison; (He Mr Hume) put the matter on much higher ground, and thought that every public writer had a right to express his opinion on every tax, and on every act to Government. He thought there was a time when resistance to government might be a virtue. He thought it was the duty of every public journalist who honestly thought that any particular tax would be productive of misery, to advise the people not to pay it. He believed the Attorney-General had prosecuted men for this conscientious discharge of their duty. The principle if carried out to its full extent, would put an end to all discussion. He would ask the government were they prepared to prevent all public discussion of their measures—to say that no tax should be resisted by peaceable means? He would advise government to admit of the fullest discussion, and they might depend, that if their measures were good they might laugh to scorn all such attacks, which would only strengthen their power. On behalf of the public press and of the people, he objected to this prosecution and thought it quite becoming the house to address his Majesty to remit the remainder of the punishment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL hoped for the indulgence of the house while he stated the part he had in this prosecution. The information was filed by his predecessor, with the perfect concurrence of every member of the Cabinet the Lord Chancellor included. He fully concurred in the prosecution; and had he been Attorney-General would have deemed it a dereliction of duty, if he did not file the information. The motion was an attempt to interfere with the prerogative of the crown. If the sentence was too severe, it was the prerogative of the crown acting by its responsible advisers to mitigate that sentence. The hon. gentleman had not laid any documents before the house but called upon them in total ignorance to agree to his motion. The prosecution was not instituted for any vindication of ministers.—He agreed that there should be the fullest discussion; and he thought shutting out all evidence of the truth in cases of libel, was a disgrace to the law of England; but he thought no alteration of the law could ever legalize such a publication as that which was prosecuted. The hon. member for Middlesex smiled, (Hear hear from Mr Hume.) Suppose the hon. gentleman had an opinion that burning stacks and houses would be beneficial to the public, and published a pamphlet recommending it, should not such a publication be prohibited by punishment?—(Hear hear.) The publication in question, was not an abuse of ministers, for such a publication he would never prosecute.—(Hear hear.) This publication was not abuse of the house of Commons, but a recommendation that the house of Commons should be abolished, and some other instrument of government substituted in its place. The hon. gentleman here read extracts from the publication. He would ask

any candid man, did it not recommend the refusal to pay taxes, and that the people should take the government into their own hands? this appeared on the first of May, and the next day there appeared a recommendation to form an association for carrying the recommendation into effect. If the Lord Chancellor had given any such opinion as was imputed to him by the hon. member for Cork he entirely differed from that opinion.—(Hear hear.) What was the state of the public mind when the prosecution took place? There were associations formed to resist the payment of taxes, and they did resist, and forcibly took goods seized for taxes from the officers. Under these circumstances was not prosecution necessary? And no one had ventured to say that the trial was not candidly conducted. The counsel for the defendant admitted the impartial conduct of the Judge and jury. He would have been happy had the defendants made any concession that would have justified a mild or even a nominal punishment, but to the last they continued to aggravate their offence. It had been asked, why were not other papers prosecuted? No other paper had committed the same offence; this was the only criminal information filed under Lord Grey's administration. There was another publication prosecuted by bill of indictment, for the most atrocious libel against his Majesty that ever appeared, and a recommendation of actual rebellion. These papers were circulated in large numbers in Covent-garden market; he was taken by a policeman, and called on the mob to rescue him, which they attempted. A few days after the Calthorpe street meeting was held, in consequence of the recommendation of that hand-bill, to which large masses of men went armed, and bloodshed was the consequence. While he held his office there should be no prosecution for any public expression of opinion; but when people were excited to acts of violence and blood he would fearlessly prosecute, and would not fear that he should forfeit the opinion of his countryman whatever might be the opinion of the hon. member for Middlesex, who had written to Edinburgh to prevent his election, but without effect.

Mr HUME said, the letter he had written to Edinburgh was in reply to one written to him; and the hon gentleman ought in candour to remember that he had written a letter to Dudley in his favour. (Great cheers.)

Sir H. HARDINGE said he thought the prosecution of the editors of the *True Sun*, would have been perfectly proper, had not persons of high station—one a late member of that house, the other member for South-wark—given publicity to similar opinions; and so far from being punished, they were promoted to high station; why the editors of the *True Sun* might expect to be promoted for their libel. (Hear.) The noble Paymaster had also expressed his approbation of the doctrines of trades' unions, by which he had been addressed; and the Lord Chief Justice when Attorney-General, said every man had a right to give expression to his honest opinions and God forbid there should be any torturer behind to punish him. After such opinions, was it right to punish editors of newspapers? He thought that sincerity could not be a justification of treason. (Hear.) It was impossible for any man to know what was to be punished, and what was not. From the able statement of the member of Cork, he thought a case was made out for the interference of government in favour of men who were evidently misled.

Mr O'REILLY said he had read the evidence of the Lord Chancellor, given before the libel Committee, and it was certainly against such prosecutions as that under considerations.

A MEMBER said as the members of the house who had recommended a refusal to pay taxes, had not been prosecuted, he thought the editors of newspapers ought not, on the principle of the adage, "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." (a laugh.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said his learned friend did not undertake the prosecution without the entire approbation of the Cabinet. Though he was not forward to prosecute the press, and was an advocate of free discussion and comments on public men however severe, yet he thought it the duty of government to interfere when libels were published, recommending resistance to the law and likely to do mischief.

Mr TENNYSON said he had no doubt that the government should have the power of prosecuting seditious libels; but under the peculiar circumstances of the times, and men of high station and character and conduct having made recommendations not to pay taxes, the gentleman in whose favour the motion was made, might have been misled by the example and he thought under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the remainder of their punishment might be remitted.

Mr MAXWELL thought that the offence should not be punished with severity. He could not vote against government on the present occasion, but if they did not act on the recommendation given them, he hoped he should have another opportunity.

The house divided.  
For the amendment 46 | Against it 108  
Majority against the address 62

The cargo of the Sarah, the first free trader from Canton, consists chiefly of silks, rhubarb, and a few drugs; exaggerated reports relative to the quantity of silk she has brought have been circulated—it amounts to about 2,700 bales. This vessel was licensed by the Company and of course brings no tea. She brings the information that the Camden Georgiana, and Frantes Charlotte, were waiting until the 23d April, for freights of tea, and that the William Money, 900 tons, the Elizabeth 500 tons, and the Earl Moira, 900 tons, all Company ships, were to sail for Canton on the 25th March, laden with tea on account of the Company for the port of Quebec.

THE SEASON.—We learn from a gentleman, who has recently travelled through the greater part of the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Monaghan, that the wheat and oat crops present a very gratifying appearance. Flax, too, is in a flourishing condition.

It is worthy of remark that of the existing cabinet four members of it only are married, namely, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Holland, Mr Spring Rice, and Mr Abercromby. The First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of the Home Department, the Secretary at War, are widowers.

Lord Duncannon transacted business on Saturday afternoon at the Home Office for the first time since his appointment.

**THE STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1834.

We have been kindly favored with English dates to the 24th ult., received by the HARTON, Captain Seager, in 27 days from Poole. They contain little more than the Greenock papers of that date, received at St. Johns. Various and contradictory reports are in circulation respecting the movements of Don Carlos. We insert some of them, as well as his proclamation to the army. Our interests are almost as much involved in his movements, as they are in those of the CHOLERA in Spain. They both interfere with the carrying of our produce to market, and they also agree in another particular, they both meditate the destruction of our species.

The limits of our paper would not permit the publication of Lord Brougham's speech on the introduction into the House of Lords of the "Poor Laws amendment Bill." It brings before the consideration of the Parliament, a measure of the deepest, and most vital importance to the country, and its principles combine, one of those extensive and sweeping measures of Reform, that can be compassed only by such minds as the Lord Chancellor's. He has undertaken an herculean task, but his toil, will in some measure, be lightened, by the absence of party spirit. All join in the opinion that there was a necessity for such a measure.

That man must be dead to the feelings of patriotism who could not contemplate with pleasure, the wishes and actions of a people, who, under an expectation that their civil government would be placed in pecuniary difficulties, and consequently that it would be disabled from affording to them its wonted countenance, support, and protection, nobly come forward and sacrifice to the good of the State all the good things they have been receiving through the channel of government patronage.

Symptoms of this noble-mindedness have appeared amongst the people of a neighboring town, if we may take opinions expressed by their "MERCURY," to be the echo of their opinions. That town has been distinguished by government patronage, as the second town in the Island, fostered by government money as the capital of this District, with a splendid Court House and Custom House establishment, drawing the people as well as the wealth from every part of the district, to the support of her merchants, her tradesmen, and her ale-houses. Rather than that we should have no Local Government, and that the people who are sometimes unruly, should be left to govern themselves, the noble-minded people, of whom we have been speaking, who have long been distinguished for their expressions of "attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government," are ready to give up these enjoyments of theirs, throw into the public Treasury, all they have been receiving as the produce of Government patronage, so that they may thereby ward off the tyranny of taxation, and prove that their expressions of attachment to "His Majesty's Person and Government," have not been as "the sounding brass, or tinkling cymbal."

The Editor of the "MERCURY," says of his contemporary of the "PATRIOT," that "his situation as Legislator, will enable him to expose the petty views and mutilated improvements of a temporary expediency." We would borrow a word from the "special reporter" of the "PATRIOT," and say, that from the deep habits of "thinking" evinced by the "MERCURY" Editor, we should suppose that his paper has been invaded by some designing radical, or demagogue who has made the Editor go farther than he intended, "Gilpin like" may lose his hat and wig into the bargain.

In the JOHN WALLACE, from Quebec, was on the 22d July, stranded on the coast of P. E. Island. She had left Quebec on the 17th July at which place, before the time of her leaving it, three or four cases of Cholera had occurred. She had on board when she left Quebec, seven hands and one passenger.—Four of the crew had died previous to her being stranded, one of them only the day before; the disease of which they died, is by a Dr. MACKIESON, who was sent from Charlotte Town to the wreck, pronounced to be the spasmodic pestilential cholera. The master, mate, another sailor, and the passenger, Watson had landed from the vessel, and were roving at large about the country, the latter, Watson, had gone to Charlotte Town to get a passage to Nova Scotia. By the latest accounts from P. E. Island (29th July) the disease had not been communicated to any of the inhabitants. The P. E. Island Magistrates must be an active and very intelligent body of men, if we may take one of them, ALEXANDER M'DONALD, Esq., as a sample. He was the nearest resident Magistrate, and did not interfere in hindering the fullest communication between the vessel, the remainder of her crew and the inhabitants, (her cargo of flour had been landed) because he did not know that a colonial act of 1832, commonly called the quarantine act conferred a power upon Magistrates to act in such cases.

ARRIVALS.—In the HARTON, from Poole Mrs. Green and Miss Botley.

DIED.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., Malvina Molloy, aged six years, and on the following morning, Francis Molloy, aged 6 months, both the children of P. E. Molloy, Esq. Surgeon of this Town.

"Death flaps his wings,  
Over the haughty and the lowly train,  
And as the monarch Eagle, first in might,  
Preys on the feathered tribe—without respect  
To kind, age, quality, or strength. So death  
Preys on mortality and man; making  
The empire of the earth his own.

We can imagine all the feelings of a father who is called upon to "bear up manfully against a sea of trouble," in witnessing the heart-rending sight of the exit of two of his dear little children, and that in the short space of a few fleeting hours.—But imagination fails us, when we attempt to picture, what must be the feelings of a mother, who, herself confined to a sick bed heard the last moanings of her favorite daughter, and the last sigh of her infant son, as their pure spirits wended on their way, to where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

"Yet there, new rising from the tomb,  
With lustre brighter far shall shine,  
Revive with ever-during bloom,  
Late from diseases and decline."

On the late melancholy occasion a worthy Catholic Priest performed the last offices to mortality within the burial ground of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. This is a proof that a tolerant, and a christian-like spirit pervades our little community, "Esto perpetua."

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**HARBOUR GRACE.**  
ENTERED.  
August 16.—Schooner Friends, Marshall, Guysborough; 35 head cattle, 61 sheep.

**CARBONEAR.**  
ENTERED.  
August 22.—Brig Harton Seager, Poole, 24 tons salt, 35 chaldrons coal, 30 matts, 7 hhds. and 1 bale shop goods.

23.—Brig Triumvirate, Green, Hamburg, 100 bis. pork, 300 bis. flour, 500 bags bread.

**CLEARED.**  
August 19.—Schooner Shannon, Pike, Lisbon, 2200 qtls fish, to load at Labrador.

**St. JOHN'S.**  
ENTERED.  
August 15.—Brig Piscator, Petherbridge, Sydney, coal.

Diana, Ferguson, Greenock, nails, soap, cordage, and sundries.  
George the Fourth, Tessier, New-York, pork, flour, beef.  
Schooner Ann, Lamzed, Lisbon, salt.  
16.—American Brig Angola, Windsor, Boston, pork, beef, flour.  
Providentia, Nichols, London and Dartmouth, coffee, molasses, &c.  
Madonna, Smith, Hamburg, pork, meal, butter, bread.  
Schooner Rapid, Mermaid, Arichat, cattle, sheep, & sundries.  
Mary, Turner, Sydney, coal.  
Elizabeth, Kelly, Sydney, coal, cattle.  
Harmony, Lawson, Halifax, molasses, shingles, and sundries.  
18.—Despatch, M'Grath, Sydney, coal.  
Margaret, Saunders, P. E. Island, cattle.  
Venus, Burke, P. E. Island, cattle.  
19.—Water Witch, Clark, Halifax, beef, &c.  
21.—Barque Lowther, Murphy, Hamburg, bread, pork.  
Amazon, Euson, Liverpool, salt, coal  
Brig Shaver, Wright, Liverpool, 110 tons wheat, gunpowder, &c.  
Guhare, George, Greenock, bread, butter.  
Clondoin, Roche, Bristol, coal.  
22.—Schooner Success, Dollard, Figueira, salt.  
23.—Brig Scotia, Stewart, Dantzic, flour, bread.  
Schooner Faith, Underhey, Quebec, flour, pork, and sundries.  
25.—Catherine, Tucker, New-York, flour, pork, beef, and sundries.  
Eclipse, Summers, Trinidad, molasses, sugar.  
Brig Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax, molasses, shingles, flour.  
Schooner Courier, Girroir, Antigonish, sundry merchandize.  
Brig Lottery, Gilbert, Demerara, fish.  
Schooner Ann de Roche, Sydney, bread.  
Shallop Nancy, Fougerson, Arichat, Ballast.  
Brig John Stewart, Follet, New-York, coal.  
Schooner Margaret Helen, Bambery, Bristol, oil and sundry merchandize.  
19.—Emerald, Kerby, Guysborough, salt.  
Youngest, Babin, Arichat, ballast.  
Brig Dingwell, Young, Arichat, ballast.

**Sale by Auction.**

**TO-MORROW,**  
The 28th Inst. At 11 o'Clock,

**AT CARBONEAR,**  
AT THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY  
**Mr GEORGE E. JAQUES,**  
Insolvent,

All the remaining Stock in Trade, of the said GEORGE E. JAQUES, for the benefit of his Creditors,

- CONSISTING OF
- 46 Remnants Ribbon
  - 59 Yards Gros de Naples
  - 28 1/2 Yards Persian
  - 4 1/2 Yards Black Velvet
  - 14 Ganze Handkerchiefs
  - 163 Yards Lace
  - 1 Remnant French Cambric
  - 57 Silk Handkerchiefs
  - 5 Straw Bonnets
  - 31 Men's Hats
  - 16 Waistcoats
  - 15 Pair Worsted Hose
  - 13 Flannel Shirts
  - 48 Cotton Shirts
  - 15 Canvas Frocks
  - 18 1/2 Yards Carpeting
  - 9 Umbrellas
  - 4 Sealing Guns
  - 5 Copper Kettles
- A quantity of Earthenware  
And a great variety of other SHOP GOODS.

**ALSO,**  
A QUANTITY OF  
**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**

- Amongst which are the following Articles
- 1 Mahogany Dining Table
  - 1 Mahogany Breakfast Table
  - 1 Table in Bed-Room
  - 12 Chairs
  - 5 Kitchen Chairs
  - 2 Carpets
  - Stair-Carpeting and Rods
  - 2 Setts Fire Irons and Fenders
  - 2 Bedsteads and Hangings
  - 2 Looking Glasses
  - 1 Wash Stand
  - 6 Dish Covers and
  - 1 Supper Tray and Stand.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of  
**GEORGE E. JAQUES.**

A. MAYNE,  
Auctioneer.

Carbonear, August 27, 1834.

**Notice**  
**TWENTY SHILLINGS**  
**REWARD.**

LOST on MONDAY last, the 25th Instant, between Mulley's Cove and Freshwater, a SILVER Single Case

**WATCH,**

With Two GOLD SEALS, and three STEEL Top KEYS.—Whoever has found the same, on delivering them to the Subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD.

P. TOCQUE.  
Carbonear, August 27, 1834.

