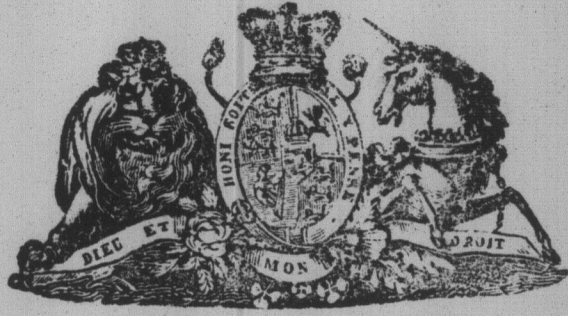


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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr BROWN, as Chairman of Subcommittee, brought up the following Address and moved its adoption:

ADDRESS

To His Excellency, Captain HENRY PRESCOTT, C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Representatives of the People of Newfoundland in General Assembly convened, having faithfully discharged the onerous duties imposed upon us for four years, during which period we have met in six sessions of the Legislature, are solicitous to resign into the hands of our Constituents the trust reposed in us.

From the time of the convention of the Legislature of Newfoundland to the present day, the principle of short Assemblies has been acknowledged by the House of Assembly, and each succeeding year has a Bill received the sanction of that branch of the Legislature founded thereon.

In the first and second place bills had passed the House of Assembly to exonerate the Members from their charge in three years from the commencement.—In the third year, 1835, a Bill passed both Houses of the Legislature and received the sanction of the Executive upon the Quadrennial principle, and again during the present session have reiterated our demand to be relieved after the expiration of four years, and although we have concurred in passing the present Bill, which goes to extend our duration to six, while it limits all future Assemblies to four years, we have been influenced in acceding that concurrence only by a desire to secure at all events to this Colony a measure of such moment.

We further beg to impress on Your Excellency, that the inhabitants of Newfoundland, in the first use of that franchise ceded to them by our most gracious Sovereign could not exercise it with that judgment necessary for the good government of the colony—the workings of the principles of self-government were unknown to them—the characters of men anxious to take part in public affairs were not developed; and the trust to be reposed in their representatives was but very imperfectly understood—the lapse of time, and above all, the results of our labours, have awakened in the public mind a sense of the importance of Legislative power—we are therefore desirous to return to our constituents the trust reposed in us; so that with the advantage of experience and increased political knowledge, they may confer it on those in whose integrity and abilities they can rely.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration—that many of the members returned to serve in this Assembly came in pledged to their constituents to limit the duration of Assemblies to three years; that for two years they sought to press a measure of that nature, but unable to procure the concurrence of the other branch of the Legislature, they were induced to look for a Quadrennial Act, the main principle of which has once received the solemn sanction of the three Estates, and a second time has been admitted by two—and that two or three members have been unable to attend

their legislative duties—throwing the entire burthen upon the remainder—and thus enabling a few, by withdrawing from the House, to interrupt the progress of business, and that the present representatives were elected at a time when the principles of self-government were but imperfectly understood. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we beg respectfully to request Your Excellency will be graciously pleased by dissolving the present House of Assembly at the close of this session to accede to the wishes of the people of Newfoundland expressed through us their representatives to place the present on a footing with all succeeding Assemblies.

Mr SWEETMAN said, as the principle was admitted in that Assembly by the passing unanimously the Quadrennial Bill, they were called upon to support the Address. An obligation might possibly be started, inasmuch as their assent was given to an amendment introduced by the other branch of the Legislature, extending the duration of the present Assembly to two years, making in all six; let the cavillers recollect that their consent to this amendment was extorted, in order to secure the Boon hereafter. The people at the institution of our Local Legislature, were not aware of the extensive powers they delegated; they have now had an opportunity to judge how far that power has been used for their interest, and it is time that they (the Hon. House) render an account of their Stewardship. The absence of several members and their declared intention of not attending any future session, also weighed with him in supporting the address. He could not be personally interested, inasmuch as he was obliged to return the trust of his constituents, intending to leave the Island in a few months, for perhaps some years—and surely the proceedings of the present session afford ample and cogent reasons for a dissolution.—He therefore seconded the adoption of the address.

After a long debate the House divided.

For the motion, Mr Brown, Mr Sweetman, Dr. Carson, Mr Pack and Mr Kent. Against the motion, Mr Row, Mr Howles, Mr Kough, Mr Marten.

The motion was then carried. The whole House, in accordance with their Resolution, waited on His Excellency with the Address, and received the following most gracious

REPLY

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

I can have no hesitation in telling you in answer to your address, what I should otherwise have told you at the end of the session, that is not my intention again to convene the present House of Assembly unless under circumstances of peculiar emergency.

I embrace this occasion of pointing out the necessity of completing without delay the financial arrangements, and many other important matters now before the House; as I am anxious to close a session already protracted to an inconvenient period.

ACCOUNT OF PETRUS PICTORIOUS.

During the reign of the martial Bishop of Munster, Christopher Bernard von Galen, was one evening inspecting the fortifications of his capital. When he came to the Buddenthurm, (a prison close

to the promenade) he was struck with a sketch of a fortress on an opposite fence. He inquired in the neighbourhood who had made the drawing on those boards, and was informed by a person living on the spot, that a soldier, who had mounted guard there, from one to three o'clock had begged a bit of chalk of him, and been scribbling there with it.

The engineer immediately rode to the guard house, asked for the soldier who had mounted guard at the hour and place above mentioned, and desired him to call upon him next morning after parade.

The soldier came and the following dialogue ensued:—

"What is your name?" asked the engineer.

"Petrus Pictorius," was the reply.

"From what country?"

"Denmark?"

"How came you to be in the Prince-bishop's service?"

"I was forced by one of his recruiting parties."

"Did you mount guard yesterday from one to three at the Buddenthurm?"

"Yes."

"And make a drawing of a fortress on the fence?"

"Yes."

"The drawing represents, I presume, the Fort of Coesfield, the Prince's residence?"

"Yes; it indeed as it is, but as in my opinion it ought to be."

"Do you know any thing then of the science of fortification?"

"It was always my favourite study."

"And you are a musketeer?"

"They made me so."

"That was only because they were not acquainted with your talents. Have you made any complaint on the subject?"

"No: now I am in for it I will serve my three years out."

"Strange man! Why you might already be an officer?"

"With the loss of my liberty after the term of my service? No, I am much obliged to you."

"Would you do me the favour to make for me a finished drawing of the works you sketched yesterday?"

"I would do it with pleasure, but have neither room nor time for such things."

"I will give you an apartment in my house, and obtain you an exemption from service."

Petrus Pictorius removed to the engineer's, and drew up an essay on the faults of the fortress of Coesfield, and the way to correct them—the whole accompanied by beautiful drawings.

The engineer was not at all surprised at this performance, for he had frequently visited Pictorius while engaged upon it, conversed a great deal with him on every branch of the military art, and found him to be an accomplished tactician.

When the work was finished, the engineer carried it to the Prince. Pictorius was immediately made an officer, and the fortress of Coesfield was altered under his direction agreeably to his plan.

He was soon promoted to a company, but insisted on being at liberty after the years of capitulation, and then always renewed his engagement. At length he was himself appointed engineer, became a favorite with the Prince, and died in his service.

We learn the following particulars of Pictorius from oral tradition.

He was the son of a clergyman in one of the Danish Islands. His father destined him for the civil service, but he preferred the military; yielding, however to his father's wishes, he divided his time between inclination and filial obedience. He obtained promotion and to his great joy was appointed secretary of legation to the Danish embassy at Naples.—During this period his father died.

The business of the embassy was brought to a termination; he remained nevertheless, at Naples, and entered into the King's guard. Religious scruples presently arose in his mind; he went to Rome, and was there received into the bosom of the Catholic church. Not long afterwards, he was seized with an irresistible desire to revisit, not Denmark in particular, where he could not expect the most friendly reception from his family, but the North. He quitted the Neapolitan service, as a lieutenant in the guards, traversed Italy, Switzerland, France, and the Netherlands, and visited in his peregrinations the territory of Munster, where a recruiting party of the military prelates seized and carried him off by force.

He had already acquired considerable influence with the prince, when riding one day with him through the town of Coesfield, he was struck with the appearance of a young girl who was looking out of a window. Leaving the Prince to ride forward, he alighted, went into the house, and asked the parents if they would give him the girl for a wife. The parents, refugees from Marburg, whence they had been driven by the calamities of the Thirty years' war, were rejoiced at the prospect of a man whose credit with the prince was well known; but the girl was still extremely young, and the bishop was just then preparing for a new campaign. Pictorius desired, that till the conclusion of peace, the girl might be placed at his expence in a convent at Coesfield for the purpose of finishing her education, and her parents complied.

On his return from this campaign, he married the girl, and had by her three sons and one daughter. In his family he was a rigid husband and father, and there was upon the whole a great deal of harshness and obstinacy in his disposition. When he was appointed to the post of engineer, he reminded the prince that the vacancy in his company was not yet filled up. The prince condescendingly replied, that both appointments together were not adequate to his merits.

"No," rejoined Pictorius, "I can eat but one man's bread, and will not deprive a second deserving person of his."

The prince gave away the company, but ordered a sum equal to the emoluments of a captaincy to be privately paid to the wife of Pictorius, who as the prince well knew, could not defray the expenses of housekeeping and educating her children, with the allowance made by her husband.

Pictorius left a memorandum book in his own hand writing, which has since been lost. In this book mathematical problems, observations in domestic economy, medical recipes, poetical pieces in Latin and Danish, recollections of his early youth and travels, &c., were mingled together in the utmost confusion.

"How the deuce my friend do you continue to keep out of gaol, for I know you are as extravagant as myself?"—"True, Tom, but I can afford to be extravagant."

AN ACT

For preventing the mischiefs arising from the Printing and Publishing Books, Newspapers, and Papers of a like nature by persons unknown, and to regulate the printing and publishing the same.

WHEREAS it is expedient that regulations should be provided touching publications of the nature herein mentioned—

1.—Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly, that no person shall after the expiration of twenty days after the passing of this act print or publish or cause to be printed or published any newspaper or other paper containing public news or intelligence or serving the purpose of a newspaper until an affidavit or affidavits affirmations or affirmations made and signed as herein after mentioned shall be delivered to the Secretary of this Island or to some officer or officers in the respective towns and at the respective offices which shall be named and appointed by the Secretary for that purpose of receiving such affidavits or affirmations containing the several matters and things hereinafter for that purpose specified and mentioned.

2.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that such affidavit or affidavits affirmations or affirmations shall specify and set forth the real and true names additions description and places of abode of all and every person and persons who is and are intended to be the printer or printers publisher and publishers of the newspaper or other paper mentioned in such affidavit or affidavits or affirmation or affirmations and of all the proprietors of the same and of the printing press and types generally used in the printing thereof and the true description of the house or building wherein such paper is intended to be printed and likewise the title of such paper.

3.—And be it further enacted that an affidavit or affidavit or affidavits or affirmations of the like import shall be made signed and given in like manner as often as any of the printers publishers or proprietors named in such affidavits or affirmations shall be changed or shall change their respective places of abode or their printing house place or office and as often as the title of the paper shall be changed and as often as the Grand Jury for the district in which such paper shall be printed shall see reasonable cause for requiring such affidavit or affidavits to be made signed and sworn or affirmed and shall give notice that they do require the same such notice to be left at such a place as is mentioned in the affidavit or affidavit or affidavit last delivered as the place at which the newspaper or other paper to which such notice shall relate is printed.

4.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that every such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit shall be in writing and signed by the person or persons making the same and shall be taken by any one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and such Justices are hereby authorized to take such affidavits upon the oath of the person or persons making the same and such affirmations in the case of persons commonly called Quakers.

5.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that if any person or persons making such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit as in and by this act is required to be made shall knowingly and wilfully insert or set forth therein the name or names addition or additions place or places of any person as proprietor printer or publisher of any newspaper or other such paper as aforesaid to which such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit relates who is not a printer proprietor or publisher thereof or shall knowingly or wilfully omit to mention in such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit the name or names addition or additions and place or places of abode of any of the proprietors printers publishers thereof contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act or shall knowingly and wilfully in any other manner or respect set forth in such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit any matter or thing by this act required to be set forth otherwise than according to the truth or shall knowingly or wilfully omit to set forth therein according to the truth any matter or thing required by this act to be therein set forth every such person so offending shall be liable to the pains and penalties

to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

6.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that such affidavits or affirmations as aforesaid shall be filed and kept in such a manner as the Secretary of this Colony for the time being shall direct and the same or copies thereof certified to be true copies as herein after mentioned shall respectively in all proceedings civil and criminal touching any newspaper or other such paper as aforesaid which shall be mentioned in such affidavits or affirmations or touching any publication matter or thing contained in such newspaper or other paper be received and admitted as conclusive evidence of the truth of all such matters set forth in such affidavits or affirmations as are hereby required to be therein set forth against every person who shall have signed and sworn or affirmed such affidavits or affirmations and shall always be received and admitted in like manner as sufficient evidence of the truth of all such matters against all and every person who shall not have signed and sworn or affirmed the same but who shall be therein mentioned to be a proprietor printer or publisher of such newspaper or other paper unless the contrary shall be satisfactorily proved. Provided always that if any such person or persons respectively against whom such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit or any copy thereof shall be offered in evidence shall prove that he she or they hath or have signed sworn or affirmed and delivered to the Secretary of this Colony or such officer to be appointed by him as aforesaid previous to the day of the date or publication of the newspaper or other such paper as aforesaid to which the proceeding civil or criminal shall relate on affidavit or affidavit or affidavit that he she or they hath or have ceased to be the printer or printers proprietor or proprietors or publisher or publishers of such newspaper or other such paper such person or persons shall not be deemed by reason of any former affidavit or affidavit or affidavit so delivered as aforesaid to have been the printer or printers publishers or proprietors or proprietors of such paper after the day upon which such last mentioned affidavit or affidavit or affidavit shall have been to the said Secretary or the officer to be by him appointed as aforesaid.

7.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that in some conspicuous part of every newspaper or other such paper as aforesaid there shall be printed in legible characters the true and real name and names addition and additions and place or places of abode of the printer and printers and publisher and publishers of the same and also a true description of the place where the same is printed. And in case any person or persons shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish or cause to be printed or published any such newspaper or other such paper not containing the particulars aforesaid and every of them every such person as aforesaid shall be taken and deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour.

8.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that it shall not be necessary after any such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit or a certified copy thereof shall have been produced in evidence as aforesaid against the person who served and made such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit or are therein named according to this act or any of them and after a newspaper or any such paper or book as aforesaid shall be produced in evidence intitled in the same manner as a newspaper or other paper mentioned in such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit and wherein the name or names of the printer and publisher or printers and publishers and the place of printing shall be the same as the name or names of the printer and publisher or printers or publishers and the place of printing mentioned in such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit for the plaintiff informant or prosecutor to prove that the newspaper or paper to which such trial relates was purchased at any house shop or office belonging to or occupied by the defendant or defendants or any of them or by his or their servant or workmen or where he or where he or they by themselves or their servant usually carry on the printing or publishing such paper or where the same is usually sold.

9.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that the Secretary of this Colony or Officer by whom any such affidavits or affirmations shall be kept according to the directions of this act shall and they are hereby required upon application made by them by any person or persons requiring a copy certified recording to this act of any such affidavit or affidavit or affidavit as aforesaid in order that the same may be produced in any civil or Criminal proceedings to deliver to the person so applying for the same such certified copy.

10.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that within twenty days from and after the passing of this act the printer or publisher of every newspaper or other such paper as aforesaid shall upon every day upon which the same shall be published or within six days after delivery to the Secretary of this Colony for the time being, or to the officers to be by him appointed to receive the same and whom he is hereby required to appoint for that purpose one of the papers so published upon each such day signed by the printer or publisher thereof in his handwriting with his name and place of abode and the same shall be carefully kept by the said Secretary or such officers as aforesaid in such manner as the said Secretary shall direct and in every case in which the printer and publisher of such newspaper or other paper as aforesaid shall neglect to deliver one of the said papers so published or other paper herein before directed such printer and publisher shall for every such neglect respectively be taken and deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour and in case any person or persons shall make application to the said Secretary or to any such officer as aforesaid in order that such newspaper or other paper so signed by the printer or publisher may be produced in evidence in any proceeding civil or criminal the said Secretary or such officer shall at the expense of the party applying at any time within two years from the publication thereof either cause the same to be produced in the Court in which the same is required to be produced and at the time when the same is required to be produced or shall deliver the same to the party applying for it, taking according to their discretion reasonable security at his expense for the returning the same to the said Secretary or such officer and in case by reason that the same shall have been previously required by any other person to be produced in any Court or hath been previously delivered to any other person for the like purpose the same can not be produced at the time required or be delivered according to such application in such case the said Secretary or such officer shall cause the same to be produced or shall deliver the same as soon as they are enabled to do so.

11.—And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid that from and after the expiration of twenty days after the passing of this act any person who shall print any book or paper whatsoever which shall be meant or intended to be published or dispersed whether the same shall be sold or given away shall print upon the front of every such paper if the same shall be printed on one side only and upon the first and last leaves of every book or paper which shall consist of more than one leaf in legible characters his or her name and the name of the City Town Parish or Place and also the name (if any) of the square street lane court or place in which his or her dwelling house or usual place of abode shall be and every person who shall omit to so print his name and place of abode on every such paper or book printed by him and also every person who shall publish or disperse or assist in publishing or dispersing either gratis or for money any printed paper or book which shall have been printed after the expiration of twenty days from the passing of this act and on which the name and place of abode of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid shall for the publication or dispersion by him of every copy of such paper or book so published or dispersed be taken and deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanour. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any Papers printed by the authority and for the use of the Government or either Branch of the Legislature of this Island.

12.—And be it further enacted that the Owner and Owners of every printing press or types used in the printing of any newspaper or other paper or pamphlet in this Island shall be deemed and

taken to be a proprietor or part proprietor of every such newspaper or other paper or pamphlet so published as aforesaid.

Lord W. Paget, R. N., lately commanding the Winchester, is said to have volunteered his service to the Queen of Spain, and that he has received an appointment on the staff of Gen. Evans.— Baron de Rottenburgh, brother to Lady W. Paget, commands the Rifle Corps at the head quarters of the British Legion.

Four black convicts, sentenced to be transported for life from the Island of Jamaica, arrived at Falmouth last week, in the Lord Melville, and were turned loose to support themselves by their wits.

The late Baron Teixeira Tampayo, Ex-Portuguese Consul General, who died at his residence in Albermarle-street, a few days since; has left immense wealth which has been distributed, among his relatives and friends. His fortune in this country, is said to amount to upwards of £180,000, and on the continent it is stated £40,000.

Madame de Beaumont, only daughter of the late celebrated Baron Dupuyren, the French surgeon, is now one of the richest ladies in France, having by the death of her father succeeded to a fortune of seven millions of francs.

DEATH OF LORD HOOD.—Died at Whiteley, on the 25th Jan., Henry Viscount Hood, of Whiteley, in Warwickshire, and Baron Hood, of Caterington, Hants, in the British and Irish Peerage. His lordship was in his 82d year.

The Cove, under the command of Capt. J. C. Ross, with a full complement of naval and medical officers, surgeons, and 42 crews, sailed from Hull on Friday, on her arduous mission for the relief of the ice-bound numbers.

The oldest General officer in the Army at present is Sir James Stuart, Bart., of the Scots Greys.

The total amount of subscriptions for the relief of the Irish Clergy, as advertised in the London papers, to the end of Jan. was £72,533 13s. 6d.

The property of the monks confiscated to the use of the state in Spain, is estimated at about £1,226,406 stig.

LONDON POST-OFFICE.—The ordinary business of each day is, in letters, in the inland office about 57,700 letters received, and 40,000 sent (23,475,060 annually) exclusive of the numbers in the Foreign Office Department and the Ship letter Office, and altogether independent of the Twopenny post. The numbers of newspapers daily vary from 25,000 to 60,000 (on Sunday 40,000), and on Monday 50,000 of which number about 20,000 are put into the office ten minutes before six. After that hour each newspaper is charged one halfpenny.

The following letter has been received at Lloyd's, this morning, from their Agent at Peterhead, dated the 3d January:—

"Sir,—I am happy to state that the Grenville Bay, another of the Whalers that was beset in the middle ice, is now off here. I have seen Capt. Taylor, who was on shore, getting some fresh provisions, and making arrangements for sending home those of his crew belonging to Orkney. He also has on board 16 men, part of the crews of the lost ships Gordon, Mary Frances, and Lee. He reports that he got clear on the 16th Dec., and that the Norfolk, of Berwick, got free three days previously, which vessel, he expects, is now in Orkney. He drifted down 69½ deg. Davis' Straits, and was driven into Hudson's Straits by the current on the north side, and was again driven out by the current on the south side, on Bullen's Island, as far as 90 deg. on the Labrador coast, where he got clear. At the time when he was released he was driving N. E., and at a rate of 20 miles a day. He has been driven upwards of 600 miles enclosed in the ice.— He last saw the Lady Jane on the 25th Dec., in lat. 59 deg., about 5 or 6 miles to the southwest of the Granville Bay surrounded, at the time, by a good deal of ice. When he last saw the Abram she was in lat. 62, bearing E. S. E.

"The Grenville Bay had about month's provisions in full allowance left. Capt. Taylor got the half of the provisions of the Gordon, and agreed to take a board half of the crew, but a less portion came to his ship. The Abram got a share of the provisions of the Gordon and Capt. Taylor thinks she has on board, including part of the crews of the lost

vessels, about 100 men. I found it quite correct that the provisions of the Mary Frances were burnt along with the ship. "Capt. Taylor hopes that the Lady Jane and Abram would be liberated, but from the uncertainty of the current and the changing of ice, no accurate opinion could be formed how or when. I believe that the Grenville Bay has three fish, about 70 tons."

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1836.

We have before expressed our opinions with regard to the Bill for regulating the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers &c. brought into the House of Assembly by Mr. Row, and we feel satisfied that that Bill did not contain any unnecessary restrictions on the legitimate liberty of the Press which should not be carried, in any free country, to an extent that would cause it to be injurious to the legitimate liberty of the subject. But we have now read through carefully a certain other Bill which professes to compass a purpose similar to that of Mr. Row's Bill, but this Bill although originated in the Legislative Council, and concocted with all the learned technicality of the Law, even to an extent that makes the Bill, in many places an unintelligible jargon; is we must say, much too severe in its penalties, and a great deal too much restrictive in its contemplated operations.

We shall take it in detail, and remark upon it as we proceed, pointing out which we consider unnecessary, or superfluous, and shall quote a few passages of which we are at a loss to understand the meaning.

Sec. 2d. "And &c. that such affidavit, &c. shall specify and set forth the real and true names additions descriptions and places of abode of &c. &c. and of the printing press and types generally, used in the printing thereof &c."

This certainly says that the affidavit must contain the real and true names, additions, description and places of abode of the printing press and types.

Sec. 5. "And be it further enacted &c. that if any person or persons making such affidavits &c. shall knowingly or wilfully omit to set forth therein according to the truth of matter or thing required by this act to be therein set forth every person so offending shall be liable to the pain penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury."

Thus, the not setting forth in the affidavit, the true names, additions, description, and places of abode of the printing press and types; will subject the offender to the penalties of perjury.

Sec. 7. A fine for not putting the name &c. to printed documents would we think be better than subjecting the offending party to the guilt of a misdemeanor. Indeed, the whole of the Bill emanating from the Legislative Council aims at making any breach of its enactments a crime of a public nature, a misdemeanor being found guilty of which, may probably subject the offender to working on the roads, or to transportation. Civil rights are more likely to be invaded by an undue licence of the press, than public rights, the rights of the whole community; and, pecuniary penalties would therefore, be an infliction better adapted to the nature of the evil, than would be a subjecting of the offender to an indictment for misdemeanor.

Sec. 12. "The owner or owners of printing press &c. shall be deemed to be a proprietor or part proprietor of every Newspaper Pamphlet &c." Query, what shall the Mortgagee or Mortgagees of the property in printing presses and types be deemed? The Bill does not seem to contemplate, that the character of propositions issuing from the press, may be wonderfully modified by the private opinions of the Mortgagee, or Mortgagees, of printing presses &c.

This Bill taxes the press of Newfoundland by obliging the printer or publisher to furnish the Colonial Secretary or his agent with a copy of every paper; but not him with the expense of sending a paper to the Colonial Secretary &c., with the loss of time, toil and vexation of writing the name, place of abode week after week on every paper sent; and for omitting to do all this necessary duty within six days, the offending party will be subject to a public criminal prosecution!!! There may be

some bad spirits in our country, who require to be coerced, and whose evil practices require curbing, but to obtain this end, we must not encourage the adoption of measures, that may at some future period operate against the Liberty of the Press and the Liberty of the People.

Owners and Masters of Vessels! a high responsibility devolves upon you; you are vested by Law with the power of being the guardians of the sick and the afflicted, amongst those of your poorer brethren; you hold in your hands the future comfort of your unfortunate neighbours and friends; you have the power placed in your hands of making the Hospital of this Bay, a comfortable refuge for the unfortunate of your profession; and all this you can effect by attending to a man, at the Meeting at HARBOUR GRACE Court House, on MONDAY, the ninth of MAY, and there vote into office as Directors, men whom you can trust, they will hold office for FOUR YEARS, and if you neglect this your duty, a few hungry expectants will nominate themselves, and swallow up the large revenue you and your seafaring brethren will contribute; not to the founding of a comfortable Hospital, but to the supporting of themselves and their friends. Look to this.

We have not reported of the Sealing arrivals; there are a few good trips, but the general character of the Fishery up to the present period is anything but encouraging. Although apparent misfortune is a subject of unpleasant reflection to the minds of most men, yet, very few indeed can define what real misfortune is. When the best exertions of men are frustrated by Providence, he ought not to repine; for though the sun of prosperity set in darkness for a time, he will rise again in splendour, and short-sighted man knoweth not what a day will bring forth. Continued prosperity is dangerous to the character of communities, as well as individuals; and occasional adversity is necessary to develop man's persevering resources, and teach him prudence, humility, and the necessity for practising economy in his time, as well as in his other resources.

However we may speculate on the future, we can moralize if we cannot win; and who will say which is most valuable—morality or riches; a mind contented or mines of wealth?

The Sons of St. George, and the native descendants of St. GEORGE'S sailed together with their friends, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of their Patron Saint (the red crop knight) yesterday evening at Mr BRANSCOMB'S long room. Nearly fifty persons sat down to a Board that displayed the boasted Roast Beef and Plum Pudding of Old England, in all their native pride, and as their boasted flavour; not to say anything at all about "delicacies of the season," and all that kind of stuff, the produce of modern refinement. THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq., Presided.—STEPHEN O. PACK, Esq., acted as Croupier; good feeling pervaded the party, composed of every shade of politics, and many creeds many good speeches were delivered, some of which, we hope next week to snatch from oblivion. Hilarity and enjoyment were kept up till an early hour, and the following public toasts were drunk with applause:

- The Glorious and Immortal Memory of Saint George,
- England, Europe's Glory
- Our Most Gracious Sovereign William the Fourth,
- God Save the King,
- Queen Adelaide, and the Royal Family,
- German Waltz,
- The British Constitution,
- Are around the huge Oak
- Civil and Religious Liberty,
- Tyroise Waltz,
- The Navy and Army,
- Britons strike Home,
- His Excellency the Governor,
- Rule Britannia,
- The Legislative Council and House of Assembly,
- There's nae Luck about the House
- Mrs. Prescott and Family,
- Home, sweet Home,
- The Clergy of all denominations in this Island,
- Leave points of Belief,
- The Judges of the Supreme Court,
- Balance a straw.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, late Governor of this Island,

- Dundonald's March,
- The Land that we live in,
- Speed the Plough,
- The Trade, Fisheries, and Agriculture of Newfoundland,
- Banks of Newfoundland,
- The Liberty of the Press,
- O dear, what can the matter be,
- The fair Daughters of Terra Nova,
- Dear creatures we cannot do without them,
- The Sons of Saint Patrick,
- Garagovcei,
- The Sons of Saint Andrew,
- Scotts wa hei,
- Our absent Friends,
- Here's to them that's away,
- Our worthy Guests,
- Marlborough.

BIRTH.—On the 20th instant, the lady of Mr. J. TEULON, Surgeon, of a Son

IN compliance with the Provisions of an Act, passed in the present Session of the COLONIAL LEGISLATURE, Chapter I, 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

PUBLIC 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 HARBOUR 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 HARBOUR GRACE, 14th April, 1836.
THOS. DANSON, J. P.
J. BUCKINGHAM, J. P.
JOHN STARK, J. P.

CHEAP 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 Stenplates
Sheet Iron and Copper
Bar and Bolt Iron
Hawsers, 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.

BY

T. NEWELL

PROVISIONS

AND

SHOP GOODS

By

T. NEWELL

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
John Brown, } St. John's,
Wm. Green, } care of Patrick Welsh
John Adams, Big Liberty, } care of Mr
Leynard Butler, } Chancey
Dennis Fitzgerald, } and
Timothy Morey. }
S. SOLOMON, P.M.

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 in yours.

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 CARONEAR 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 CARONEAR 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.
Double, Do.	1s.

Packets 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 Harbour 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, HARBOUR 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 STARR, and on the West by the Subscriber's Land,
MARY TAYLOR
Widow.
Carbonear, Feb. 26, 1835.

POETRY

THE WORLD WE HAVE NOT SEEN.

There is a world we have not seen,
That time shall never dare destroy;
Where mortal footsteps hath not been,
Nor ear hath caught its sounds of joy.

There is a region, lovelier far
Than sages tell or poets sing,
Brighter than summer's beauties are,
And softer than the tints of spring.

There is a world, and O how blest!
Fairer than prophets ever told;
And never did an angel guest
One half its blessedness unfold.

It is all holy and serene,
The land of glory and repose;
And there, to deem the radiant scene,
The tear of sorrow never flows.

It is not fanned by summer gale,
'Tis not refreshed by vernal showers;
It never needs the moon beam pale,
For there are known no evening hours.

No: for this world ever bright,
With a pure radiance all its own;
The streams in uncreated light
Flow round it from the eternal throne.

There, forms that mortals may not see,
Too glorious for the eyes to trace,
And clad in peerless majesty,
Move with unutterable grace.

In vain the philosophic eye
May seek to view the fair abode,
Or find it in the curtain'd sky:—
It is the dwelling place of God!

BAPTISM.

Thou know'st, my boy, while we lowly
are kneeling
Before the sole Refuge where sinners
can flee,
For there is the sigh of solicitude steal-
ing,
The voice of devotion is rising for
thee.

Sweet bud, in thy beauty and innocence
swelling!
Believing, yet trembling, we come to
receive
The blaze of the noon and the blast of
the eve.

The bosom where now thou reclinest may
yield thee
A shelter, a rest, through thine infan-
cy's span;
But all unavailing and helpless to shield
thee
From ills that must darken the path-
way of man.

The snare is before thee, the pang and
the sorrow,
The breath of the syren, the voice of
the rod,
The crime of to-day, the despair of to-
morrow,
And all that can sever the soul from
its God.

Thou smilest, my babe, on the stream
that is stealing
Like dew o'er the rose of thy innocent
face:—
Oh! thus may the Saviour, his mercy re-
vealing,
Thy spirit refresh with the waters of
grace!

And thus, unresisting and meek as we
view thee,
Receive thou the unction that comes
from above,
And welcomethy Lord, if he deign to re-
new thee
An heir of his kingdom, a child of his
love.

Now, triumph and honour, thanksgiving
and blessing
To Him who was slain that the sinner
might live!
The gift of his grace, which we joy in
possessing,
He died to receive, and receives but to
give.

This armour of proof we are girding
around thee:
—For we have been wounded and foil-
ed in the fray—
And oh, may the helmet of salvation
have crowned thee,
A glory and guard through life's peri-
lous day!

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.

A fine sturdy looking old man, about 60 years of age, and at least 6 feet high, dressed in the garb of a Greenwich Pensioner, was brought before the Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Dyer, the Chief Clerk of the Admiralty, charged with riotous and disorderly conduct. It appeared that the defendant had been an inmate of Greenwich Hospital, but having parted with some of his clothes, he absented himself from the Hospital—a step which by the rules of that admirable establishment, deprived him of all claims upon it in future. This was five months ago; and he had lately claimed to be readmitted, but was refused; and he went to the Admiralty time after time, to demand some provision, to enable him to go down to his friends at Manchester. He would listen to no assurance, that he had forfeited all claim to attention, and swore that he had served the King faithfully for 30 years, and he would not die like a vagabond in the streets. His violence collected a crowd, and at length the messengers were obliged to give him in charge.

The defendant, in answer to the complaint, said, he had served 30 years like a good seaman, and had received many a wound in defence of his country—[He here exhibited some deep scars upon his hands and head]—and he would not go vagabondizing about the streets, without a copper. He went to the Admiralty only to ask them for "for a sufficiency" to take him down to Manchester, and they offered him 5s. "Now" (said the defendant) "what was I to do with 5s I should like to know? I wasn't going to beg my way, and so I would not have their five shillings."

Sir R. Birnie told the defendant he had done wrong in going to the Admiralty. He had forfeited his claim upon the country, and he (Sir R. Birnie) was very sorry that he had; but, having done so, he must rest quietly under it. He must not go to the Admiralty.

Defendant—But I will go there, though.

Sir R. Birnie—Then I must send you to prison.

Defendant—Well, then send me to prison, and don't talk about it.

Sir R. Birnie—Why I feel very reluctant to send such a man as you, who have served your country for thirty years, to a gaol.

Defendant—Now what is the use of all this nonsense? If you must send me to gaol, send me there at once; and the best thing you can do is to send me for life, for you may take your oath, I shall go to the Admiralty directly I have my liberty.

Sir R. Birnie said, he hoped not. He would give him a trial; he was at liberty to depart.

"Am I?" said the old tar, "then I'll go; and now here's for the Admiralty."

Sir R. Birnie—If you go there, it will be at your peril.

"Peril," said the defendant; "I don't know what you mean by peril," and placing his hands in his trouser's pocket, he exclaimed, "Here goes—I am off for the Admiralty."

Sir R. Birnie again cautioned him, and said, his discharge had been brought about by his bad conduct. "I shall discharge you now," said Sir Richard, "because it would give me great pain to send you to gaol."

"Wheugh and nonsense!" ejaculated the blunt old veteran, turning the quid in his mouth, and clapping on his hat in the presence of the magistrate—"What's the good of all this preaching? I'm off for the Admiralty;" and, so saying, he strode out of the office.

A clerk from the Admiralty said, he was sure, from what he had seen of the old man, that he would keep his word; and so it turned out; for, in less than an hour he was brought back, for a repetition of the disorder which had before been the subject of charge.

He entered, and placed himself before the table with the most perfect composure, twirling his hat upon his thumb and amusing himself by looking about among the spectators. Mr. Halls was then sitting, Sir R. Birnie having left the bench.

J. Leggatt, a messenger of the Admiralty, stated that the defendant came back and attempted to force his way into Mr. Dyer's office, and that the assistance of a

constable was necessary to remove him. Witness attempted to remove him, but the defendant pushed him as hard as he could and nearly shoved him down.

Defendant—"As hard as I could!" said the defendant (looking down upon the witness, who is of a diminutive size)—"the Lord have mercy upon you, if I had."

Mr. Halls consulted with Mr. Sketchley, another Magistrate, for a short time, and then told the defendant he must call upon him to find bail, as an assault had been proved.

Defendant—Well, now, why didn't you do this before? I don't fear a prison.—Where is my hat? let me go as soon as possible, without any more nonsense.

He was consigned to the care of the gaoler; and placing his hat once more upon his head, slap upon the crown, he followed him to the lock up room, on surveying which he said—Well, I shan't catch much hurt here; I have had smaller and worse births than this before to-day.

PASSPORTS.—Speaking of passports, which are a necessary evil, invariably accompanying all foreign excursions, brings to my recollection the following anecdote: A poor Gascon, who had committed himself at Marseilles, by some imprudent bravados of Napoleon, wished to get out of the town before any danger happened. He got a passport, by means of two francs and the signatures of two friends. Having shaved himself that morning, they described "Beard, none; complexion, none." Perhaps he was not very blooming. On the second evening a gendarme inspected his passport.—His beard had grown, "Beard, none?" said the gendarme—"you have a black beard. Complexion, none? and you are perfectly yellow. The passport is false; you must wait for another." In vain the Gascon protested; he was obliged to send his paper back to Marseilles, where they added "complexion, pale;" "beard, black." He was on foot. The third day he fell down, and several contusions dreadfully inflamed his face. "Complexion pale?" said the inspector, in the evening, "you have the reddest face I ever saw. Nose, middling? and yours is enormous. You have also a scar upon your chin. This passport is false; send for another." Again the paper was sent to Marseilles; and the poor man was two months on his journey, instead of twenty days. Another time an old pensioner returned rather late to Paris, after dinner at the barrier he was asked for his admission ticket. He pulled out of his pocket the bill of fare he had just paid, and presented it. The inspector put on his spectacles, and began to read. "Call's head; hem! that is good; they have amused themselves in describing him. "Pig's feet; ha, ha! not very polite; "sheep's ears;" "ducks' breast;" that's odd. Pass on citizen; with such a description you cannot be very dangerous."

FROM THE ASIATIC MAGAZINE.

Kapila, a man of experience and wisdom, thus expostulated with a moaning Brahmin: "How, Kaundinya, whence this folly? whence this subjection to grief? Tell me, what has become of the monarch of the world, the lords of mighty armies and innumerable chariots? Does not every object within the vast limits of their empire remind us that they are dead?"

"The body that perishes by death as the vessel of clay, unburdened by fire, dissolves in the stream.

"Youth, beauty, wealth, power, the society of those dear to us, are blessings which continue but for a day: the wise man does not owe them one sigh of regret.

"As two planks borne upon the mighty lake touch and then part for ever, so men meet in this world and then suffer an eternal separation.

"Is not the body a compound of five elements? why then mourn that one of them should return from whence it emanated.

"As many dear friends as a man hath, so many stings does he allow grief to pierce him.

"Thou knowest that our birth is but the beginning of death: we are united for a moment, and separated for millions of ages.

"When the bond of tender friendship

is sended, the stroke is as terrible as that which changes light into darkness.

"Torrents hasten to the great rivers; who can arrest their course? so also flies the life of man; so glide away his days and his nights.

"Where is happiness enjoyed below, but in the society of a virtuous man? Alas! this good is poisoned by the torment of separation.

Segara, and other mighty princes, ennobled themselves by splendid actions. They are dead: and their actions where are they?

"When death prematurely strikes our children, and grief pursues our soul like a sharp sword, memory becomes our foe. The only cure for our disease is forgetfulness.

"Kaundinya, at these words, roused himself as from a trance. "Yes," he exclaimed, I will fly this fatal place, where I feel the torments of hell; I will retire into a forest." But Kapila resumed—

"He who avoids evil, and can vanquish his passions, need not retire into a forest; his dwelling becomes a place of penitence.

"The man of sorrow fulfils his duty when he maintains tranquility of soul wherever he may be; for every place is proper for the exercise of religion.

"Man the miserable sport of misfortune, disease, old age, and death, can only find happiness in detaching himself from the world.

"Happiness! do I say? it exists not; misery alone exists; we conceive an idea of happiness only by opposing it to misfortune.

ART OF DINING.—Whilst I was writing a friend of mine called to propose that we should dine together at the Athenæum, and he would send a brace of grouse he had just received. We dined very satisfactorily, but agreed that a perfect edition of our dinner would have been as follows:—First, a dozen and a half of small oysters, not pampered, but fresh from their native bed, eaten simply, after the French fashion, with lemon juice, to give an edge to the appetite. In about twenty minutes, the time necessary for dressing them, three fine flounders water-zoutched, with brown bread and butter—a dish that is served better at the Athenæum than any where I know. At a short interval after the flounders, the grouse, not sent up together, but one after the other, hot and hot, like mutton chops, each accompanied by a plate of French beans. With the flounders, half a pint of sherry, and with the grouse a bottle of genuine claret, which we got for three and sixpence a bottle; after which, a cup each of strong hot coffee. This is a style of dining which made us think of the gorgeous, encumbered style with pity and contempt, and I give these particulars by way of study, and as a step towards emancipation.

Dr Lettsom's manner of signing his prescriptions, "I Let'som," gave birth to the following, with which the Doctor himself is said to have been highly amused, and which may therefore, be introduced, to the credit of his great good humour:

When patients sad to me apply,
I physics, bleeds, and sweats 'em
If after all they choose to die,
What's that to me?

I Let's em.

At an Adams dinner, given at Trenton New Jersey, the centre of the table was graced by a pumpkin pie measuring four feet by two.

In the reign of Dermot O'Mullogh the kingdom of Connaught, about the beginning of the second century, a fellow by the name of Pat Riot, himself very conspicuous; the "Patriot" has come down to us poor and unimpaired.

The number of passengers on the Liverpool and Manchester railway from January 1st to July 1st, was 255,377, exclusive of those who travelled but of the road.

"I never judge from manners," Lord Byron, "for I once had my eye picked by the civiliest gentleman ever met with; and one of the mildest persons I ever saw was Ali Pacha.