

THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1833.

No. 33.

NOTICES.

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 continuation 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.—DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c. of the best quality.

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.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the *Newfoundlander Office*.

Carbonear, April 10, 1833.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has just commenced her usual trips between *HARBOUR-GRACE* and *PORTUGAL COVE*, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and *PORTUGAL COVE* the succeeding Days at Noon, Sundays excepted, wind and weather permitting.

FARES,

Cabin Passengers 10s.
Steerage Ditto 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Ditto 1s.
Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor will the Proprietors be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers, will be regularly transmitted.

A. DRYSDALE,
Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.

REVENUE BILL.

An Act for granting to his Majesty certain Duties on all Wines, and on all Brandy, Rum, Gin, and other Spirituous Liquors imported into the Island.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY

We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Commons of his Majesty's Island of Newfoundland have freely resolved to give and grant unto his Majesty the Duties hereinafter mentioned towards raising a Revenue for defraying the Public Expenses of his Majesty's Government in this Island and its Dependencies and do therefore humbly beseech your Excellency that it may be enacted and *Be it enacted* by the Governor

Council and Assembly in Colonial Parliament convened that there shall be raised levied collected and paid to his Majesty his heirs and successors on all Wines and upon all Brandy Gin Rum and other spirituous liquors which shall or may after the passing of this Act be imported or brought into this Island of Newfoundland or its Dependencies the several Duties set forth in figures in the table hereinafter contained and denominated.

A Table of Duties payable upon all Wines and upon all Brandy, Rum, Gin, and all Spirituous Liquors, the manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any of his Majesty's Colonies or Possessions.

Inwards.	Duties.	Drawback
WINE: videlicet		
Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, Hock, and all Wines not otherwise enumerated described or charged with duty the value of which in this market (exclusive of the duty hereby imposed thereon) shall exceed the sum of Eight Shillings Sterling per gallon, the Gallon	0 1 6	0 1 6
Port, Madeira, Sherry, and all Wines the value of which as aforesaid shall exceed the sum of Five Shillings Sterling per gallon, the Gallon	0 1 0	0 1 0
Fayal Madeira, Bronte Madeira, Marsala, Malaga Sherry, Figueira Port, Tenerife, and all other Wines, the value of which as aforesaid shall exceed the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling per gallon, the Gallon	0 0 9	0 0 9
Catalonia Benecarlo, Common Fayal, Cargo Claret and all other Wines the value of which as aforesaid shall not exceed the sum of Two Shillings and Sixpence Sterling per gallon, the Gallon	0 0 6	0 0 6
SPIRITS: videlicet		
Brandy, Rum, Gin, and all Spirituous Liquors the manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any of his Majesty's Colonies or Possessions, the Gallon	0 0 6	0 0 6

All which duties shall be paid by the Importer or Importers of such articles to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs or his Sub-Collectors at the Out-ports of this Island and shall be collected and secured by the means and under the Regulations and Penalties and shall be drawn back on exportation in the way and manner hereinafter provided.

II.—*And be it further enacted* that the said duties shall be raised levied and exacted on all such Wines and all such Brandy Gin Rum and other Spirituous Liquors over and above and in addition to the duties now raised levied and collected on the same articles under and by virtue of an act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the Sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth intitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad" and over and above and in addition to any duty or duties now raised levied or collected on the same under or by virtue of any other act or acts of the Imperial Parliament and that nothing in this act contained shall reduce or lessen or be construed to reduce or lessen the amount of any such duty or duties now received or receivable under the said acts of the Imperial Parliament or any of them.

III.—*And be it further enacted* that all

sums of money granted or imposed by this act either as duties penalties or forfeitures shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be Sterling Money of Great Britain and that all such duties shall be paid and received according to British weights and measures as required and prescribed by the act of the Sixth George the Fourth chapter One Hundred and Fourteen and that in all cases where such duties are imposed according to any specific quantity or any specific value the same shall be deemed to apply in the same proportion to any greater or less quantity or value.

IV.—*And be it further enacted* that the produce of the duties received by the means and powers of this act shall be accounted for and paid quarterly by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs into the hands of the Treasurer or Receiver-General of this Island or other proper Officer authorised to receive the same to be applied to such uses as shall be directed by the Local Legislature of this Island of Newfoundland.

V.—*And be it further enacted* that all ships and vessels arriving at any port harbour roadstead or cove in the Island of Newfoundland or its dependencies having on board any Wines Brandy Gin or other Spirituous Liquors and the masters owners consignees and importers of the same respectively shall be under and subject and liable to the same rules regulations forms and restrictions as are expressed and contained in an act passed in the Imperial Parliament in the Sixth year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth intitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad" in respect to the report and entry of such vessels and their cargoes with the Collector of His Majesty's Customs or the Sub-Collectors as aforesaid both inward and outward the entry of Goods comprising any of the said enumerated articles to be laden or unladen the payment of all duties and dues the entry inwards of such Goods by bill of sight the regulations made and provided in case the Importer of any Goods subject to duty under this act shall refuse to enter the same and pay the duty thereon the validity of an entry made the mode and manner of warehousing Goods without payment of duty on the first entry thereof and the rules in reference thereto the mode of giving Bond on entry of goods to be warehoused the fines penalties and forfeitures to be imposed or incurred on a breach of any and all such regulations the mode and manner of prosecuting for and recovering any such penalties or forfeitures and all enactments rules and regulations contained in the said act of the Imperial Parliament all which shall be in full force and operation and shall be used and applied to fulfil the intents and purposes of this act so far as the same are applicable to this island and its dependencies and not repugnant to any of the provisions of this act as fully and absolutely to all intents and purposes as if the same were fully detailed contained and re-enacted herein. *Provided nevertheless* that the said Imperial Act shall not extend to annul restrain or restrict or be deemed to extend to annul restrain or restrict the operation and effect of any of the sections clauses or provisions of this act in reference to the Colonial or Provincial Duties imposed or to the drawbacks allowed on any of the said enumerated articles the Rules or regulations under which the same are prescribed to be collected or granted or the fines forfeitures and penalties herein imposed any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

VI.—*And be it further enacted* that in all cases of Goods entered whether for duty or to be warehoused and chargeable to pay Provincial Duty according to the number measure or weight thereof such number measure or weight shall be stated in the entry and if the Goods in such entry be charged to pay duty according to the value thereof such value shall be stated in the entry and shall be affirmed by the declaration of the Importer or his known agent written upon the entry and attested by his signature and if any person make such declaration not being the Importer or Proprietor of such goods nor his agent duly authorised by him such

person shall forfeit the sum of £100 and such declaration shall be made in manner and form following and shall be binding upon the person by or in behalf of whom the same shall be made (that is to say) "I A. B. do hereby declare that the articles mentioned in the entry above written and contained in the packages therein specified are of the value of Pounds Shillings and Pence Sterling and that I do now tender the same for all duties.

Witness my hand the day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty A. B.

The above Declaration signed the

day of 183 in presence of C. D. (Collector.)

VII.—*And be it further enacted* that if upon examination it shall appear to the Collector of His Majesty's Customs or other person authorised to collect the Provincial Revenue landing Waiter or Guager that such articles are not valued according to the true value thereof it shall be lawful for such Collector or other person as aforesaid to detain and secure such articles and within three days from the landing thereof to take such articles for the use of the Crown and if a different rate of duty shall be charged upon any of the said enumerated articles according as the value of the same shall be described in the entry to be above or to be below any particular price or sum and such articles shall be entered so as to be liable to the lower rate of duty and it shall appear to the said Collector or other Officer as aforesaid that such articles by reason of their real value are properly liable to the higher rate of duty it shall be lawful for such Collector or other Officer as aforesaid in like manner to take such articles for the use of the Crown and the said Collector or other person shall thereupon in any such cases cause the amount of such valuation with an addition of Ten Pounds per centum thereon and also the duties paid upon such articles in full satisfaction for the same and shall dispose of such articles for the benefit of the Crown and if the produce of such sale shall exceed the sums so paid and all charges incurred by the Crown one moiety of the overplus shall be given to the officer or officers who had detained and taken such articles and the other moiety shall be paid over to the Treasurer or Receiver-General of this Island or other proper officer authorised to receive the same to be applied to the uses of the Colony as the Legislature shall direct.

VIII.—*And be it further enacted* that in case any goods ships vessels or boats shall be seized as forfeitures—or detained as undervalued—by virtue of this act it shall be lawful for the Governor or acting Governor of this Island to order the same to be restored in such manner and on such terms and conditions as he shall think fit to direct and if the Proprietor or Proprietors of the same shall accept the terms and conditions prescribed by the said Governor or acting Governor he or they shall not have or maintain any action for recompense or damage on account of such seizure or detention and the person making such seizure shall not proceed in any manner for condemnation.

IX.—*And be it further enacted* that in all cases when the duty imposed by this act on any Wines or on any Brandy Gin Rum or other Spirituous Liquors imported into this Island or its dependencies shall not amount to more than Twenty-five Pounds the Collector of His Majesty's Customs or other persons authorised to collect Provincial Revenues shall forthwith collect the same before granting his warrant for the removal of the article so imported and in case such duty or duties shall amount to more than Twenty-five Pounds then such Collector or other person aforesaid shall proceed to secure the said duties by taking a Bond from the importer owner or consignee to His Majesty his heirs and successors with two sufficient sureties for the payment of the rates and duties hereinbefore mentioned in manner and form following that is to say one-half of the said rates or duties in three months and the remainder in six months from the date or dates of such Bond or Bonds respectively.

X.—*And be it further enacted* that there shall be allowed upon the exportation of all Wines and all Brandy Rum Gin and other Spirituous Liquors from this Island of Newfoundland to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession or to any Foreign port or place a drawback of the full Duties which shall have been paid under this act upon the importation thereof into Newfoundland provided proof be made to the satisfaction of the Collector of his Majesty's Customs or other proper Officer appointed to collect the Provincial Revenue in this Island that such Wine Brandy Gin Rum or other Spirituous Liquors respectively had been duly imported into the United Kingdom or such other British Possession or such Foreign port or place as a certificate under the hands and seals of the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs at such port in the United Kingdom or in such British Possession or under the hand and seal of the British Consul or Vice-Consul in such Foreign port or place or if there be no Consul or Vice-Consul at such place then under the hands and seals of two well-known merchants of the actual and due landing of such Wine Brandy Gin Rum or other Spirituous Liquors at such port in the United Kingdom or such British Possession or such Foreign port or place respectively. Provided always that no drawback shall be allowed upon any of the said enumerated articles unless the same shall be exported in boats or vessels exceeding the burden of sixty tons registered tonnage and shall be claimed within One Year from the day of such shipment. Provided nevertheless that the aforesaid Collector or other proper officer is hereby authorized to allow a further time for the production of such certificate upon reasonable cause.

XI.—*And be it further enacted* that there shall be allowed and paid to the Collector of his Majesty's Customs and the other person employed in the collection of the duties of this act the sum of Two Pounds Ten Shillings for every Hundred Pounds by him or them collected and paid into the Treasury of this island which sum shall be in free of all charges and expenses that may be incurred in collecting the same.

XII.—*And be it further enacted* that this act and every clause matter and thing herein contained shall be and remain in full force and virtue for the space of One Year and from thence until the end of the then next session of the Legislature of this Island and no longer.

Foreign Intelligence.

Portugal.

(From the *Liverpool Chronicle*, July 13.)

Since our last, despatches from the Marquis of Palmella and Captain Napier, dated the 30th ult., off Lagos, have been received. The intelligence they contain is most important, and, if not too highly coloured, is, we should think, decisive as to the result of the contest between despotism and constitutional principles in Portugal. Donna Maria being now sovereign *de facto* as well as *de jure* of half the kingdom, her recognition by England and France will, no doubt, take place immediately.—These despatches state, that the expedition attempted to land, in the first instance, at Villa Real; this was on the 24th. In this attempt it was opposed by the garrison, which consisted of a force of about 1200 or 1400 men. On the demonstration of their opposition, however, Capt. Napier immediately drew up his ships in line against the batteries of the garrison; and, after a brief cannonading, the garrison, it appears, being divided in opinion, part of the troops fled from the town, and part declared for Donna Maria. After a short interval, however, a portion of the troops who had retired from the garrison returned and joined the troops of the Queen; making the number of these adherents about six hundred. Count Villa Flor having taken the necessary measures for securing the possession of the town, and having left therein a sufficient number of men, divided the remainder of his force into two divisions. One of these divisions directed its march to the north, towards Beja, in the province of Alentejo, in which province the inhabitants are said to be strongly in favour of the Queen. The inhabitants of Villa Real and its neighbourhood voluntarily assisted them with 400 horses. The other division, headed by Count Villa Flor in person, marched westward through Tavira and Faro to Lagos. At Tavira and Faro they were joined by the garrisons, and joyfully received by the inhabitants. Deputations and addresses were received from all the towns and principal villages near which they passed, and the constitutional flag of the Queen was universally hoisted throughout the whole kingdom of the Algarves.—The squadron under the orders of Capt. Napier was to proceed from Lagos without delay to blockade the Tagus, and, if possible, to induce the Miguelite squadron to come out to sea, it being Napier's intention, in the event of the enemy having already gone out to sea, to enter that river, take possession of the forts, and proceed afterwards in search of the enemy, and bring them to action.

TURKEY.—We have received intelligence from Constantinople to the 11th ult., by

which it is stated that Ibrahim Pacha continued his retrograde march, but that, owing to the bad roads, the Egyptian army with all its heavy artillery, could retire but slowly. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha would reach the separation line, behind the Taurus, towards the middle of July.

INTERVENTION OF SPAIN IN FAVOR OF DON MIGUEL.

The following is from the *Standard* of Thursday:—

"The most important intelligence which we have received through France, to-day, is that which respects the state of affairs in Portugal. The Spanish Government has, we are assured, announced to the French, that they will require the immediate departure of the roving expedition of Don Pedro from the vicinity of Spain. If this be not complied with, it is threatened that a Spanish army of 10,000 men will enter the Algarves without delay. As the policy of Spain clearly requires such a movement, we think the report highly probable. It has had a considerable effect on the funds.

We learn, by accounts from Nauplia, that the Prince Royal of Bavaria arrived at Porgos on a visit to his brother, and proceeded by land to Nauplia. Wishing to surprise King Otho, he proceeded in a private dress to the palace, and entering the chamber of the young monarch, rushed forward and embraced him. The son of Miaulis, who was with his Majesty, imagining treason, drew his yatagan, and, but for the rapid interposition of the King, the frolic would have terminated tragically.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 28.—Ibrahim Pacha has really commenced his retreat, and preparations are making in the Russian camp which indicate the speedy withdrawal of the troops. The official news that the Egyptian army had actually commenced its retreat arrived yesterday. The Reis Effendi immediately communicated it to the foreign ambassadors, and Count Orloff repeated his declaration that the Russian army should retire as soon as he was certain that the Arabs really had retreated.

Miscellaneous.

THE PREMIER'S BROTHER.—The sermon preached yesterday by the Bishop of Hereford, before her Majesty, at St. Paul's, is the chief topic of conversation to-day in the ministerial circles. It was previously known that the Rev. Prelate had given indications of his intention of opposing the passing of the Irish Church Reform Bill in the House of Lords; and, after his long sermon, yesterday, against innovations, there can be no doubt of his determination to vote with the Tory party on that question, whatever he may be disposed to do on other occasions.—*Sun*.

Rumours are prevalent that an illustrious personage is perpetually exposed to inconvenience and annoyance from the intrusions of sentiments and insinuations against the motives and views of ministers, by parties not very distant from the royal circle, who owe infinite obligations to the country.—*Times*.

The Duchess of Berry has, at last, left France, with her infant. She is going to Sicily.

A few straggling cases of cholera have occurred at Edinburgh.

The trial of George Furzey, the man charged with stabbing the policeman at the Calthorpe-street meeting, ended by the Jury bringing in a verdict of acquittal. He has been discharged.

On the 8th of July the Irish Church Temporalities Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons. Col. Evans, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, and Mr. D. W. Harvey, signified that, as, in their opinion, the bill had been deprived of its most important principle, (the 147th clause, which appropriated certain surplus revenues to other than ecclesiastical purposes), they should vote against it.—Mr. STANLEY was astonished that the hon. and learned member for Dublin, who had been all his life complaining of the exactions on Catholics, should now vote against a bill which relieved them from the burden of the vestry cess. He had been informed that the hon. and learned member had avowed that his motive in voting against the bill, was to increase the opposition to it, in order that when it reached the other House, there might be some additional encouragement afforded to the Upper Assembly to throw out the bill.—Mr. O'CONNELL denied that he had ever said any such thing, and observed that his voting against the bill would probably have an effect opposite to that anticipated by the right hon. gentleman, as many peers might vote for the bill in order to avoid the appearance of coinciding with him (Mr. O'Connell).—On the division the numbers were—

For the motion	274
Against it	94
Majority	180

The Bill was then ordered to be carried to the Lords.

PARTICULARS OF THE CALTHORPE-STREET MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—During the past week, placards were widely disseminated to the members of the "Political Unions," and signed by a person named

Russell, the Secretary, calling a public meeting on the piece of ground at the back of the House of Correction, on the Calthorpe estate, in Grey's Inn lane, preparatory to forming a National Convention, which meeting had since been declared by Lord Melbourne as illegal, the proclamation also warning all persons against attending it. Notwithstanding, however, this mandate, by 12 yesterday forenoon, (2 o'clock was the appointed time for the commencement of the business,) about 300 persons had assembled on the ground, but none of the leaders of the intended proceedings were among them.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, strong detachments of the Metropolitan Police marched into the neighbourhood, and took up their quarters in the riding school of the London Volunteers, and the several livery stables in the vicinity. Col. Rowan and Mr. Mayne, the two commissioners, had previously arrived, as also had Lord Melbourne, we were informed. The two commissioners were accommodated at a house in the neighborhood attended by two clerks. Mr. Maing, the magistrate of Hatton-garden office, was stationed in the House of Correction, as were also other Magistrates, and a strong body of the Police force. Two officers of the first regiment of Life Guards were on the spot in their plain clothes, who kept up a constant communication with their regiment, a detachment of which was under arms and ready at a moment's notice.

Matters remained in this state till near 2 o'clock, by which time the number of persons had greatly increased, and we should say there was between 3,000 and 4,000 present. Some doubts seemed to prevail in the minds of the assemblage as to the meeting taking place, as no caravan or hustings was prepared from which the speakers could address them.

During this time, however, the committee consisting of six individuals, were holding their council, at the Union public-house, Bagnigge-wells, and some discussion arose between them as to which of them should ascend the hustings first. After much time had been spent in arranging this point, which was considered most important, a young man, named Lee, undertook to open the proceedings by proposing a person to fill the chair.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, a caravan, which had been engaged for the purpose, took its station, and instantly young Lee jumped into it, followed by a person named Mee, and several others. Lee waved his hat several times, which was answered by the shouts of the assembly. The owner of the van, however, did not like the appearance of things, and instantly drove off, the committee jumping out of the caravan. Lee was then carried on the shoulders of some of the mob to the railings, and having been supported, he proposed that Mr. Mee take the Chair, which being seconded by some person, Mr. Mee stood up and addressed the meeting, calling upon those present to beware of those hirings of the Government, who were paid to induce them to commit a breach of the peace. Just at this moment, a large body of the members of the Political Union came up, with colours and banners flying, and took up their position around the chairman, who continued to address the meeting.

About 200 of the police force, of the A. division, followed by as many others, marched up to the railings, with their truncheons, ready for action. The mob gave a little away, but Mee, the chairman, and Lee the proposer, never moved until they saw the danger that awaited them, and then Mee jumped down, and effected his escape among the crowd. The scene that followed was truly dreadful. The police furiously attacked the multitude with their staves, felling every person indiscriminately before them; even the females did not escape the blows from their batons—men and boys were lying in every direction weltering in their blood and calling for mercy. The inhabitants from their windows and balconies cried "Shame, shame, mercy, mercy," but the officers still continued the attack, which they kept up for several minutes. A large space of ground within our view was strewn with the wounded, besides others who were less injured, who were able to crawl to a surgeon's. A policeman, belonging to C. division, 95, named Cully, was stabbed to the heart by a man who was carrying a banner, and which he attempted to take from him;—he walked a few paces and then fell dead. His brother John, who belonged to the same division, was also stabbed, but not mortally. Serjeant Rook, of the C. division was also wounded, and Redwood, another constable was stabbed through the thick part of his left arm. The following are the names of the persons arrested:—

James Lee, the proposer of the Chairman, Davy, Smith, Armstrong, Kormarley, Fitzgerald, Room, Hobbs, Burns, Tilley, Furzey, (this man is supposed to have murdered Cully, and stabbed the other policeman.—He carried the banner bearing the motto "Death or Liberty.") Hutchinson, Miller, Jeffers, Gurney, Taylor, Halls, Thomas, Hoffman, and Brown. These men were handcuffed, and conveyed to a place of safety.

It seemed to be believed that the prisoner Furzey is the man who murdered the police-

man, as a dagger with a sharp point, and a loaded horse-pistol, were found in a stable on the straw near where he was standing after he had been arrested. The dagger corresponds with the wound in Cully's side, and those of the other policemen. The same man made a thrust at Mr. Baker, the superintendent of the C. division, and he must have fallen, had not two policemen, named Merchant and Ossett, struck his arm, and took him into custody. With the above exception we heard of no further loss of life, but we should upon a fair calculation, from what the writer of this saw, say there must have been upwards of 50 persons, more or less, wounded.

CARBONAR STAB.

WEDNESDAY, August 14, 1833.

Extract of a letter dated, Lisbon, July 6, 1833

"The expedition fitted out at Porto, landed near Faro without opposition, the force has been joined by many—that a report says the whole Province of Algarve and part of Alentejo have declared against the government of Don Miguel.

Captain Napier's squadron, 3 frigates, 1 corvette, and 4 steamers, are now in Lagos Bay. The Portuguese squadron sailed from this the 1st inst., 2 seventy-four gun ships, 2 frigates, 3 corvettes, and 2 brigs, they were two days ago off Cape St. Vincent. I have every hope the affairs of this country are drawing to a close.

"Donna Maria's party are likely to have possession of all the territory south of the Tagus, in a few days, as most places have declared in her favour and against Don Miguel's government. Many large bodies of Guirillas have collected, and are well mounted, in support of the liberal cause."

By the kindness of a mercantile friend we have been favoured with Liverpool dates to the 13th ult., which arrived by the Brig Curlew, Hanrahan, 28 days from that port.

By our extracts it will be seen that report speaks of a threatened entry of an army of 10,000 Spaniards into Algarve, to assist Don Miguel. If this report be true, an end will soon be put to the contest of the Brothers, as other powers will no doubt immediately interfere.

The Ministers have again been defeated by that hot-bed of intolerance and stickler for old customs, the House of Lords, on the third reading of the Local Courts' Bill, or, as it is emphatically called, the "Poor Man's Bill." Previously to the division, Lord Brougham addressed the House at considerable length, throwing his sarcasms right and left at the Law Lords who deprecated the Bill, and ridiculing not only their arguments but their abilities, much to the annoyance of Lord Winford who called him to order.—His Lordship concluded by an eloquent appeal to the House, which we transcribe, not to throw out the Bill.—"My Lords" said he, "I will not, until yourselves persuade me to it, believe that you intend to throw out this bill. I hear strange rumours of all kinds, in all quarters. Whispers fill the air.—Every species of tale is borne on the winds. Nevertheless, I will not believe them until you, my Lords, convince me, and even you can only convince me by coming to a vote, to refuse to pass this bill. My lords, I am not here to flatter you. It does not belong to me. I neither give nor take flattery. I will tell your lordships then the plain truth, which be it as it may the less palatable, is, at all events the fairer and the more honest course. I will tell you plainly, that if your lordships throw out this bill, it will in no way relax any effort of mine in favour of law reform, and whoever expects by it to damp or discourage me from prosecuting such measures as I think necessary to the safety of the country, the honour of parliament, and the good of the King's subjects, reckons without his host, and in me mistakes his man.—(Cheers.) But, my lords, I am not the only person whose expectations will be disappointed by the rejection of this bill.—(Hear, hear.) It may be of little moment whether you damp my hopes, and dash the cup from my lips. But your country will be disappointed. I perceive that that word has excited a smile, as I was certain it would, amongst a number of noble lords, as if the most safe, and prudent, and dignified course that this House could possibly take would be to disregard all such considerations, and not to care whether the hopes of your country are damped or no.—(Cries of "No, no," from the Opposition.) Well, then, my lords, it is untrue—you do care—you regret to damp the hopes of your country—you do lament any steps that frustrate the expectations of the people. I heartily rejoice at it, and, as I am confident that is the frame of mind in which your lordships now are, I am bound on the intimation which your lordships have just conveyed to me, to expect that you will not throw out a bill which brings home

cheap justice to every man's door, and which if you do reject, you tell this country that, through this channel at least—and no other is pointed out—through this channel the hopes and expectations of the country are not to be realized.”—(Cheers.)

The House then divided, when the numbers appeared—

Table with 3 columns: Question, Present, Proxies. For the original question 81 Present, 41 Proxies. Against it 81 Present, 53 Proxies. Majority against the third reading 12.

The Irish Church Reform Bill passed the Commons on the 8th ult., but it is expected it will be thrown out by the Lords, as the leading members of the Tory party in that House, declared their determined opposition on the presentation of a petition against it from the Archbishop of Cashel and others of the Clergy. It was to be read a second time on the 17th July. By our next arrivals therefore, we may expect to hear of the conclusion of the reign of the Whigs; if their pledge, to carry the Church Bill or resign, be redeemed.

His Excellency the Governor, by his Proclamation, has abated some portion of the Quarantine Tax, as will be seen by the following extract from the Royal Gazette, and which we insert for the information of our mercantile friends. The fees at present paid, are to be enforced until the 31st day of August inclusive, after which day the following Schedule of Fees, to be paid by all Vessels arriving in this Colony, will come into operation.

Table of vessel fees: Vessels of 50 Tons and under, 1 1/2d per Ton. All above 50 to 80 Tons, 2d. All above 80 Tons, 2 1/2d. Medical Officer (per Vessel) £1 0 0 Stg. For every subsequent visit made under the orders of two or more Members of His Majesty's Council 1 0 0.

By DANIEL NEIL (one of the sailors on board the Brig SYREN, when that vessel was lost), a letter has been received from Captain ROE, who, when he wrote it, was on board the French Brig BOREAS, bound to St. Peters. He states that he left Cadiz in the SYREN on the 14th April, on the 29th met with strong westerly gales, found the ship to make more water than usual, on the 1st May, shipped a heavy sea on the larboard quarter, with such violence, as to turn the ship round on the other tack, and carry away most of the bulwarks and quarter-board. He supposes that the shock started something in the after part of the ship, the leaking continued to increase; on the 5th discovered a large leak near the stern-post towards the keel, knocked down the lazarette, cut away some of the ceiling, saw part of the water running in, tried every means in their power to stop it, without effect; the crew refused to proceed further to the westward in the ship, bore away to the S. E. for some near eastern port, and hove salt out of the fore and after holds, water could not get to the pump, after 20 minutes pumping they sucked, although it was over boots in after hold; after running a few leagues, fell in with the BOREAS, from Granville, bound to St. Peter's, and thence to the Banks fishing, the Capt. of which vessel promised to remain by them; proceeded together in a westerly direction that night, leak getting worse, next day hove more salt out of the after hold, could not get at the pump well, that evening went on board the BOREAS, described the condition of the ship to the Capt. who was willing still to remain by them; went on board the SYREN, and were scarcely on board before a sudden and furious gale came on from the N. W. lay too under balance reef trysail all night; ship making more water than ever, agreed to leave her, did so in the long boat, with some clothes and provisions, about 10 a. m. on the 7th May, and got safely on board the BOREAS. Before Capt. ROE left the SYREN, he sounded the pump, and found 5 feet water, after having ceased pumping about 4 hours. After being on board the BOREAS two days, spoke another French Brig bound on the Banks fishing, put the mate and four hands on board of her. On the 25th May at meridian, Capt. ROE and remainder of his crew (except DANIEL NEIL who has arrived here from St. Peter's) left the BOREAS, and went on board the Brig ADELIN, bound to New-York. Capt. ROE does not state what latitude or longitude the SYREN was in when she was abandoned: but he commenced writing the letter to his owners here, on the 14th May, lat. 43, 24 N. long. 38, 10 W.—Communicated.

(For the Carbonear Star.)

MR. EDITOR,

There is a duty that will devolve upon every producer of Potatoes in this country, whether he be a rich or a poor man; from the speculative capitalist to the empoverished owner of the hut and garden. This duty is to preserve, at all hazards, the best of the present year's produce of Potatoes, for the next year's seed. Any man who fails in this

duty, may be considered as forgetful of his own interests, and regardless of the sufferings of himself and others. The experience of the last two years has proved, that nothing can be substituted in this country, for the Potatoe crop. The capital of the merchant may bring bread, but the labour of the poor man, in the fisheries, is but a miserable equivalent for all the food and clothing for himself and family, from one end of the year to the other. The capital of the merchant may bring Potatoes, but the experience of this season has proved, that although the poor man may find the means of purchasing them, or even of getting them in charity, they are but a miserable equivalent, for the Potatoe seed produced in this country. These thoughts Mr. Editor, were suggested to me by the following extract from the London Sux, of the 25th June, of the present year, confirmed as it is by the circumstance of the extensive failure in the seed, imported this year to this Island, particularly that kind, formerly most esteemed here, the Scotch Apple Potatoe.

"TAINT IN THE POTATOE CROP.

"We are sorry to learn from various quarters, that Taint in the Potatoe Crop, a new disease in the South of Scotland, is becoming pretty general. Three years ago the potatoe seed failed in certain fields in the neighbourhood of Whithorn, greatly to the injury of poor persons; and in 1831, if our memory serves us right, the same thing occurred in the vicinity of Kirkcudbright. This year the evil, increased at Whithorn, has reached the Borough-roads of Wigtown, and other parts of the shire; and not a few fields have been ploughed down and sown with turnip, from the extraordinary scantiness of the potatoe braid. In Annandale and Nithsdale complaints are made to the same effect. In a field situated very near this town the seed germinated at one end of the rows, and rotted at the other, from causes which no one can satisfactorily explain. In the parish of Kier, where the seed in one field was examined the moment danger was apprehended, portions of it were found filled with worms; and in other instances one-half of the cuts were found soft, and the other nearly as hard as marble."—Glasgow Chronicle.

Cobbett will no doubt rejoice at all this, as a miraculous interposition in favour of his prediction that his corn should be substituted all over the country for what he calls Ireland's 'lazy root.' But Cobbett himself has something to learn with regard to this country, besides a knowledge of its 'palaces' and 'cottages' if he supposes in the present state of our agricultural improvements that any thing can be substituted for the potatoe.

DEMOCRATES.

Carbonear, August 8, 1833.

We, last week, noticed the conduct of some parties at a meeting, held in HARBOUR GRACE, to consider on the merits of the amended Street Act, for that Town. We conceived it to be our duty to make those remarks, for the purpose of exposing an unfair assumption of power by persons who were commissioned to act for the whole body of the inhabitants. Knowing no party, and caring for none, but interested alike for all, we acted merely as the advocate of right. Whether our remarks were true or false appears from their not having been impugned by the parties concerned.

We perceived, connected with this business, a letter in the Harbour Grace "MERCURY" of last week, signed "CIVIS"; whether this be the production of an interested party, or, whether, as he states, he is independent of both parties, we know not; however, we must say, the tenor of his letter reminds us very forcibly of the fable of the cats and the monkey. These disinterested persons—these self-proposed umpires, should always be looked upon with suspicion, more particularly when coupled with a lubrication containing so sweeping a condemnation of the right of the parties, who signed the petition, on which the bill is founded, to do so. Every word of the dissection of the Petitioners' claims, contained in the letter, may be correct for aught we know; but the framer of such a statement can be looked upon only as an enemy to the bill, and, consequently, not a fitting judge to decide on its merits. Which party is right and which wrong, we think, may be discovered by the actions of each, and the circumstances which gave rise to them.

It was considered necessary, after the destructive fire in Harbor Grace, in August last, to make some regulations to prevent, as far as possible, so calamitous a circumstance occurring again. A meeting was accordingly called and commissioners chosen, all of whom were, we believe, very little interested in the business beyond a desire to do justice to all parties, consistent with the object in view. These commissioners laid down a line of street, and marked out fire-breaks—agreeably with the plan laid down some persons commenced building. Soon after the Island received a Local Government, to which a Street Bill for that town was introduced by Mr. P. Brown, which contained sundry provisions very obnoxious to the inhabitants. New commissioners, however, were appointed under this bill, (by the inhabitants, as it was stated, but we are inform-

ed, that no more than 16 votes were received in favour of either, and, of these, they themselves voted for each other) who immediately set about altering what the former commissioners had done; making an interval, between two of the breaks, of about 1,100 feet of the street, in the body of the town. Such conduct disgusted a portion of the inhabitants, who, to the amount of some 120 or 130, petitioned the Legislature to amend the act, placing the petition in the hands of Mr. Pack, for presentation, and requesting his support to it. The House acceded to its prayer, examined witnesses on the subject, quashed the election of the commissioners under Brown's act, as being an improper one, and confirmed the acts of the commissioners appointed at the first town meeting on the subject; no petition having, in the mean time, been forwarded to the House, in opposition to the wishes expressed in that named above. Previously to the final passing of the Bill, a copy of it was forwarded to a gentleman in Harbor Grace, to be laid before the inhabitants; this circumstance, with other particulars, we mentioned in our last. The conduct of a certain party, a portion of which were commissioners, we believe under the first act, would certainly lead us to suppose that they were in the wrong; if they were not, why any attempt at secrecy? Why such a desire to keep the people in ignorance, but the consciousness that they would hail the bill with plaudits? We lay it down as a rule, not to be departed from on any consideration, that improvements in a community must not be retarded to gratify the rapacity or selfishness of a few. Individual interests must be sacrificed for the good of the whole; and if the necessities and wishes of some 20 or 30, the minority must give way. Although the letter of "Civis" may shake the respectability of some of the persons who signed the petition, and impugn the sense of others, it cannot destroy the fact of numbers. If, as we have every reason to suppose, the first elected commissioners acted with a strict regard to justice; and, in pointing out the situations for the fire-breaks, were guided by a desire to protect the town from a recurrence, to such an extent, of a calamity similar to that which had so recently befallen it, the House did as it ought by confirming their acts.

Sailed on a cruise in the Forte, Capt. D. Buchan, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Miss Cochran, Miss Stinchcombe, Hon. Lieut. Col. Sall, Hon. J. Crowley, and Lieut. Col. Hoyle, A.D.C. Gz.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

August 8.—Brig Perceval, Forrest, Liverpool; 307 tons salt, 20 1/2 tons coal. 9.—Brig Harton, Seager, Madeira; 1 qr. cask wine, and ballast. Schooner Agenoria, Taylor, Miramichi; 31 M. feet board, 7 M. shingles, 6 spars.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

August 1.—Schooner Rosebell, Lock, Dartmouth; coals and sundries. Brig Cove, Lewis, Liverpool; merchandise, wheat, brandy, &c. 3.—Schooner Jane Ann, Greyburn, Quebec; biscuit, beef, flour, &c. Brig Funchall, Picken, Gibraltar; salt, wine, chairs, and sundries. Schooner Dispatch, Field, Dartmouth; limestone. Schooner Commerce, Steer, Dartmouth; potatoes. 5.—Brig Triton, Strugnell, London; merchandise, brandy, wine, &c. Schooner Lady Brougham, Forbes, London; coal, and sundries. Schooner Clydesdale, Corbin, Greenock; coals, cordage, coal tar, &c. Schooner Laywing, Osborne, Lisbon; salt. Schooner John Henry, Phoran, Halifax; scantling, shingles. Barque Hope, Rouls, Liverpool; salt. Barque Mary, Owen, Liverpool; salt, coals. Schooner Edward, Stephens, Bridgeport; coal.

CLEARED.

July 29.—Schooner Billow, Hatchings, Spain; fish. Schooner Eliza, Forest, Arichat; ballast. American Brig Columbo, Smith, Sydney; ballast. Schooner Felix, Mermaid, Sydney; ballast. Brig Douglastown, Black, Barbadoes; fish, oil, &c. Brigantine Creole, Pickford, Halifax; oil. Schooner Ranger, M'Millan, Bucktush; ballast. 30.—Schooner Hunter, Fougere, Arichat; molasses. Schooner Margaret & Helen, Dingwell, P. E. Island; ballast. August 2.—Schooner Youngest, Babin, Arichat; cordage, and sundries. Schooner Gem, Lingley, Philadelphia; seal skins, coals, &c. 3.—Schooner Mary Jane, Organ, Sydney; ballast. Brig Margaret Helen, Bambury, Bristol; blubber, oil. Brig Weser, Hemsley, Miramichi; ballast. Schooner William and Mary, Hayden, P. E. Island; bread, &c. 6.—Schooner Maria, Giroir, Antigonish; flour, and sundries. Schooner Nightingale, Coffin, P. E. Island; ballast.

FOR CHARTER.

To any Port in the United Kingdom.

OR TIME.

Until the last day of NOVEMBER next, The first-class, and fast sailing Schooner

GREYHOUND,

Burthen 4 Register 104 Tons.

For particulars apply to

CHARLES McCARTHY, Jr.

Carbonear, August 14, 1833.

ON SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Offer for Sale,

On Reasonable Terms,

If taken from the Vessel,

300 Tuns

SALT,

Received by the Brig PERCEVAL, Forrest Master, from LIVERPOOL.

Cash, Merchantable Shore Fish, or Oil, will be taken in Payment.

SLADE, ELSON & Co.

Carbonear, August 14, 1833.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

- 1 Elegant 8 Day Clock and Case
1 ditto ditto Time-Piece, without Case
1 Lady's Gold Patent Lever Watch
4 Gentlemen's Silver ditto ditto

ALSO

Herring Nets, and Long Shore Lines
25 Barrels Rosin Pitch, a very superior article, used for the preservation of shingles,

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

Carbonear, July 10, 1833.

At the Office of this Paper,

A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.: History of Greece, History of Rome History of England, Chemistry Astronomy, Latin Grammar Navigation Modern History and Ancient History.

Also,

The Charter House Latin Grammar School Prize Books (handsomely bound) Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God, 2 vols. (plates) Sequel to Murray's English Reader. Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England And sundry other School Books. Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

NOTICES.

RICHARD MAHON,

Tailor and Clothier,

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, in the House lately occupied by Mr. DAVID COXSON; and having received his Certificate from the London Board of Fashions, he trusts, by care and assiduity in the above professions, to merit a share of public patronage. From his arrangements lately made in London, the Gentlemen of Carbonear and its Vicinity, can be supplied with the newest and most improved fashions on very moderate terms.

R. M. has, also, on hand a Fashionable assortment of CLOTHS

CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH

A neat Assortment of Kerseymere and Farcy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER having appointed NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., of St. John's, Agent for Lloyd's, to be his Attorney and Agent, in the case of the SALVAGE of the Schooner SYLPH and CARGO.—All Persons having Claims for assistance rendered to me, are requested to furnish the same to my said Attorney.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 26, 1833.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY.

MR. and Mrs. GILMOUR, respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that the above ACADEMY for a limited number of young GENTLEMEN and LADIES, opened, after the Summer Vacation, on MONDAY the 15th instant.

Terms may be known, on application at the School.

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the Entry and Clearance of Vessels, under the New Regulations.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

JUNE 27.

POLICE SPIES.

Mr. COBBETT said he had a petition to present which, if it contained the truth, must convince the House and the people of the country that they might now say with the Psalmist, "In the midst of life we are in death." The petition alleged that the police were employed systematically as spies, and he (Mr. Cobbett) would declare that he was in a condition to prove it. It was from the undersigned members of the Political Union of Camberwell and Walworth, and stated that William Popay had been a member for many months of their Political Union, and that at their meetings he had frequently urged them to use stronger language, and on many occasions had altered with his own pen the resolutions proposed at the meetings, so as to make them more violent. On these occasions he railed against the Government, and used such expressions as "Damn the Ministry." He proposed to some of the petitioners to open a shooting gallery, and to teach the use of the broadsword, of which he boasted to have a perfect knowledge.—He was always the first to promote anything that tended to military display, and subscribed to purchase a flag, and to pay for a band to attend a meeting of the people on Kennington Common, to which meeting he walked in procession, arm-in-arm with one of the petitioners. In the month of August last, he formed one of a party to make an excursion to visit a class of the Political Union at Richmond, when he paid all the expenses incurred by the party who accompanied him, by whom he was re-paid at the conclusion of the day.

At this moment an Hon. Member moved that the House be counted, and strangers were ordered to withdraw. On our return we found

Mr. COBBETT again on his legs, going on with the reading of the petition. At the funeral of Jeremy Bentham, Popay was seen taking notes. On all occasions this man had represented himself to be in very poor circumstances, originating from an act of oppression towards him, and the petitioners in consequence had frequently relieved Popay's wife and children. Popay generally carried a bag or portfolio, and represented himself as dealing in light articles of stationery and fancy goods. He did not enrol himself at the Union by his own name, but in fictitious names, the last of which was Pearce; and he stated his reason to be that he was afraid of offending some gentlemen who were his friends, among whom he mentioned Mr. Alderman Wilson. All this time it was quite unknown to the petitioners that Popay belonged to the police; but he was stationed at Brixton, and after these proceedings with the Political Unions of Camberwell and Walworth, which he carried on in plain clothes, he was promoted to the situation of clerk of the police, and subsequently to that of deputy inspector, and is now stationed at Park-place, Walworth. In February last he was charged, in the presence of some of the petitioners, with being a policeman in disguise, which he most solemnly denied. It was George Furse who first preferred the charge against him of belonging to the police; the very George Furse who was now imprisoned in Newgate on a charge of having wounded the policeman at the Calthorpe-street meeting. It was thus, then, said the Hon. Member, that spies were sent about among the people, under the pretence of their being employed as police for the preservation of the peace. It was thus that spies were sent out to entrap the thoughtless, and to plunge families into misery. The petitioners said that they had frequently seen other policemen at different places, and particularly at public meetings, sometimes dressed as gentlemen, at other times as artisans, or in sailors' jackets or farmers' frocks; so that the petitioners might be truly said to be living among spies and betrayers. The petitioners respectfully prayed that the hon. House would cause an immediate inquiry to be made in the matter, and enable them to give evidence of the truth of their statements, which they were fully prepared to do; so that themselves and their families might be protected from such wrongs and perils for the future.—(Hear, hear.) If, said the hon. Member, the people of this country were to be compelled to live among spies and traitors, the sooner they were all out of the world the better. He was convinced, from the most undoubted evidence, that it was impossible for any man to go into a coffee-house, or an eating-house, or for the more humble classes of society to go even into a beer-shop, without taking his chance of having every action watched by a villainous spy. There they were to be met with in all sorts of dresses, to suit their iniquitous purposes.—According to the rule that had been very recently laid down, when another hon. Member was presenting a petition, he (Mr. Cobbett) could not be called upon to prove all the allegations of any petition he presented, or indeed to be answerable at all for the facts. But, in presenting this petition, he would boldly say that he would prove

that all the facts therein stated were true.—He would pledge himself to their truth in the same way as any attorney or advocate in a cause could be expected to pledge himself, for he had taken some pains in the matter, he had seen and examined the witnesses himself, and all the allegations in the petition were true. Since the petition had been put into his hands, two persons had waited upon him with written proofs—not oral, but written, proofs—that this William Popay had subscribed towards the establishing of a depot of arms. He had put his name down to the list, and he had induced that unfortunate man, Furse, who was now in Newgate, to put down his name, but Furse, as soon as he discovered that this man was a spy, struck his own name out of the list. He (Mr. Cobbett) had always charged the Government with getting up the police for these purposes: they were a spy police, and he had always called them so. Now Government might, or might not, know all about the transactions which the petition narrated, but whether Ministers knew anything about them or not, somebody under the Government knew all about it; for the man was employed by the police; he had his situation to keep; he must have received his pay regularly, and yet he was walking about in plain clothes, denying he was a policeman. Somebody must have known that he was a spy.—The petitioners offered to give proof that Popay was at the Calthorpe-street meeting, dressed in private clothes; and who could say how many other policemen were there in the same state, and how much they had contributed to getting up the meeting? He would say that it was a second Cato-street plot, see how much it agreed with the proceedings on that occasion.—(Hear, hear.)—After the meeting in Calthorpe-street, the Jury was called to say how the man Cully had met with his death, and during the inquest the Jury had quite enough to do to combat with the Coroner, and after all their trouble, and they had brought in their verdict, which they had signed, the Coroner got them to sign also a blank inquisition, which he filled up with an inquest that was entirely inconsistent with the verdict. Instead of doing his duty, which was to make the inquest comport with the verdict, the Solicitor-General, and the hon. Member for Kidderminster, according to what they had said in that House, were not aware of the practice of signing blank inquisitions. What occurred after the verdict? Why, the Government immediately offered a reward for the apprehension of the murderer. Then came the concluding link, in the shape of a paragraph, in a Government paper, for so he must take that paper to be—it was the *Morning Chronicle*. The paragraph stated in substance that a few days before, Furse had been clearly identified by a disinterested witness as the murderer of Cully. Now he asked the House to put these facts together, and remember that Furse was the man who detected the spy policeman, at Walworth—(Cries of "Hear, hear")—and poor Furse was the man whose blood was to be spilt to expiate the crime of detecting a Government spy—for detecting a man who, although he was going about in private clothes, had been twice promoted. Who could say then that we did not live under an abominable spy system? He had said, on a previous occasion, that the police were as bad as the mouchards or *gens d'armes* of France; but a Member of the Government had told him they were not like either, but he would say that they were now proved to be like both.—In what did they not resemble them—how were spies treated in the time of war? Why, they were not even asked what they were looking after.—(Hear, hear.) No matter what their motives were, they were found as spies, and when caught, there was nothing to do but to hang them. But this, the House should remember, was among enemies; but what should they do with those who were spies among friends, with those who went about in civil society endeavouring to bring innocent men to an ignominious end? What could they think of the man who did this among those who had assisted to support himself, his wife, and his family? Could anything be more ignominious? The very people they were seeking to betray were those whose goods were sometimes sold to contribute towards their maintenance. When was there a country in such a state of degradation as this?—(Hear, hear, hear.) Never. It would be some consolation to them to hear that there ever had. There were other circumstances attending the police—these men were in the habit of receiving presents, suspicious presents, under some want of excuse, such as looking after property, but they were obliged to render an account of these suspicious presents to their superiors, with whom they had to divide the spoil; and what would be the consequence by and by?—(Hear, hear.) Why this custom would become a demand, and then woe be to the man who should refuse to make a present to the policemen. He was the more determined in his opposition to this Government plan of villainous police, because the Government wanted to extend its ignominious application into every little town and village in the country.

As he had been told by a Worthy Alderman that there was at the present moment a

committee sitting on police affairs, he would not apply for the appointment of any committee, but move that the petition should be referred to the sitting committee upon the subject.

After some conversation, Mr. Cobbett said he should, when His Majesty's Ministers were present, again bring the matter before the House.

The petition was then ordered to lie on the table.

PROGRESS OF LIBERAL OPINIONS
IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

From the Crisis, edit. by R. Owen.

We have now before us publications affording a remarkable evidence of the growth of the public mind in America and India, two countries, which in manners, customs, religion, and politics are as far removed from each other as they are in geographical situation. Who would appear to differ so widely in condition as the free-born republican and the subjugated Hindoo? and yet in both do we find the same spirit of inquiry and indomitable resolution to maintain the cause of TRUTH.

This fact calls up a train of ideas which is terminated alone by the cheering prospect of an emancipated world and one universal family. In the East as well as the West, it is true, we hear of struggles and persecution; but these, we are persuaded, will finally contribute to the tranquillity of the whole. To this conclusion we are chiefly led by the analogy which exists, though not in name, yet in the character of the disputes between the respective parties in both countries. Well may we, in more civilized Europe, inquire whether our discussions are more reasonable or justifiable than the scruples of the Americans to forsake Methodism, or those of the Hindoos to abjure idolatry.—A hundred years hence and our children will regard our senseless disputations with the same feelings as we now look upon a people contending for the worship of images of wood and stone. This reflection ought, at least, to render us less tenacious of old opinions, and more open to conviction as to the truth of those which are newly advanced, than most of us are disposed to be—for improvement and perfection are ever before us. We must never look back for them.

In Europe, America, and India, we find two parties, calling themselves the Orthodox and the Liberal, and in each country the term means something different. The Orthodox Hindoo stands up for polytheism and an abstinence from meals; and resists all innovation upon these long established customs of his nation, as subversive of religion and propriety. The Orthodox American is in many instances a stickler for revivals and camp meetings, prophesying the ruin of the nation unless these stately continue.—The Orthodox European stops short before this point of enthusiasm, but tenaciously asserts that unless the doctrines of Christianity are fully maintained, the world itself will be turned upside down. Now, who is to decide between these infallible guides to truth and happiness? We answer, Time: and Time has proved to us that India groans under a weight of mental and moral evil entailed by Hindooism; that the progress of civilization in America is retarded by fanaticism; and that Europe lies under a complication of difficulties resulting from party and sectarian feeling.

The Liberals in each country are the pioneers to clear the path of future progress.—We see that the great laws of the universe require a continual mutation and improvement in society—and why should any be opposed to this most desirable end? It is the interest of all that such should take place.—Let no one look upon society as a corrupt mass, without tracing the visible marks of regeneration which its bears upon its features. To imagine that they do not exist, is to believe a theory in contradiction to what we see around us in the visible world.

Here, in England, in the nineteenth century, we have a prominent sign of the progress of society. Hitherto all changes and improvements have been carried on at the point of the sword; but now we cast away this weapon from us for ever, perceiving, through our additional experience, that reasoning and persuasion, by expositions, theoretical and practical, are the only legitimate forces to be opposed to error.—Discovering the root of the evils against which we are contending to be the divisions existing among mankind, we wish to sink every obstacle that may rise up in the way of union. Whatever proves a bar to this desirable end, whether it may have been hitherto regarded as of a sacred or profane character, we are satisfied is wrong,—is, in fact, immoral in its tendency, and ought to be removed. Who can differ with us in opinion on this point? Who can say, whatever creed he may profess, that union is not the ultimatum of the desires of society, and the foundation upon which not only its happiness, but its very existence rests? For this reason we would go forth, and with the touchstone of truth, viz. consistency—try all things, whether opinions or institutions, by this test; judging thence of their tendency permanently to unite or divide mankind, and would reject

or retain them accordingly. Does any one refuse this mode of decision? he is no true Christian; for peace and good will are the essence of his religion.

We have been led to these remarks by the perusal of two papers, the one published periodically in New-York, the other in Calcutta. By a singular coincidence they are both denominated "the Enquirer," a name particularly denoting the temper of the times.—We wish that there were Enquirers all over the world, and we should soon have believers in what we conceive to be truth, that truth leading to universal union.

We shall begin with extracts from the Calcutta paper, which is edited by a native named Baboo Krishna Mohana Banerjea, who thus declares himself:—

"We have perceived Hindooism is folly, and we speak against it. If we be not convinced of the truth of Christianity, we cannot possibly do it any mischief for we are only clearing the obstacles that lie in the way of its propagation, and preparing the mind to receive it if true.

"A reverend gentleman of the Presbyterian sect, has undertaken this task of unfolding to us the nature of this set of doctrines. We attend him every Tuesday evening, and avail ourselves of his benevolent services with feelings of thankfulness. Whether we shall be convinced of all that he says or not, it is impossible for us to predict at present. We have entered into the inquiry with a sincere love of truth; and this is all we could do. Conviction depends not on the will; one cannot at his own pleasure feel a certain truth, although he may pretend to do so.—Before we are settled respecting it, we will not be so short-sighted as to be hostile to it."

Again, referring to the Hindoo religion, he says:—

"Then let the fanatic and the bigot bewail in silence the fate of their religion. The liberal, although now persecuted by brutal tyranny will soon have occasion to seal his triumph in the overthrow of ignorance. Proud shall we be of such a day; and all the pains, all the troubles we are at present undergoing, will be lost in the high satisfaction we shall feel at the triumph of knowledge over ignorance; of civilization over barbarism; and of truth over falsehood."

Such language as this makes us yearn for the day when the cause of truth shall be so advanced in England, as to permit its advocates to become missionaries in every part of the world. This noble-minded Hindoo and his party have thrown off the trammels of one superstition; but it appears highly doubtful whether their limited knowledge will enable them to cast aside all "mystery and mixture of error," and seize upon such principles alone as will lead to universal union. The tenor of their words seems to import, that they have not as yet perceived the true basis upon which society must be built, and therefore, we dread that the tragic scenes, enacted in Europe during the last 1800 years, may be repeated in the eastern continent.

Friends of peace and union in England! redouble your exertions at home, that ye may have the greater chance of averting this dire calamity from millions of your fellow-creatures in distant regions.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPOWNERS, &c.—Extract of a letter from John Wilks, Esq., M. P., to Mr. Noble, of Boston:—

House of Commons, June 17.

"My dear Sir,—I do not know whether the shipowners and mariners of Boston are apprised that the Treasury has at length issued an order that tea for ship's stores may now be shipped in such quantities as are required, according to the duration of the voyage and the number of men. At Hull this order is hailed as a great concession, and a considerable relief to the maritime populace of this town. At Boston, therefore, I presume it may also be a benefit, and I shall be obliged if you will give it publicity to the parties affected, if it should as yet be unknown.—Yours, very truly,

JOHN WILKS."

—Lincolnshire Chronicle.

At the meeting of West India proprietors, held on Saturday week, we are informed that resolutions were passed expressive of the determination of the parties to use their utmost endeavours to prevail on the colonial assemblies to adopt as speedily as possible, the ministerial plans for the emancipation of the negroes; but they are desirous that, while the broader features of the measure are drawn by act of Parliament, it may be left to the local legislatures to fill up the details in the manner best suited to their respective habits and circumstances; and it is believed, from the tone of Mr. Stanley's late speech, that this will be to some extent acceded to.—Globe.

COLONIZATION.—The sixteenth annual report of the American Colonization Society occupies a pamphlet of forty pages, and abounds with the evidences of the success and prosperity of the colony of Liberia.—New-York Paper.

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