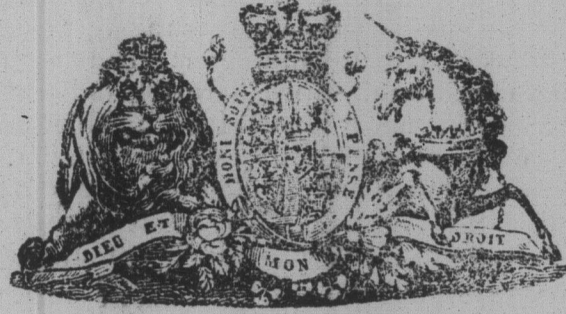


THE STAR,

AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.



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An ACT to continue certain Acts therein mentioned concerning the revenue of this Colony.

[6th May, 1836.]

WHEREAS, a certain Act was passed in the General Assembly of this Island in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, King William the Fourth, entitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Duties on all Wines, and on all Brandy, Rum, Gin, and other Spirituous Liquors imported into this Island and its Dependencies;" and whereas, in and by an Act passed in the same Year, intitled "An Act for the further increase of the Revenue, the several Duties on Wines and Spirits mentioned in the first recited Act are further continued until the end of this present Session of the Legislature of this Island, and it is expedient further to continue the said Duties.

1.—Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that the said Act passed in the Fourth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Duties on all Wines, and on all Brandy, Rum, Gin, and other Spirituous Liquors imported into this Island and its Dependencies," (save and except the Second and Twelfth Sections thereof) shall be in full force, and continue until the Twentieth day of April, which will be in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Seven; and from thence to the end of the then next Session of the Legislature of this Colony: *Provided Nevertheless*, that all such Duties shall be collected under the rules, regulations and restrictions expressed and contained in an Act of the Imperial Parliament passed in the Third and Fourth Years of His present Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British Possessions abroad," except in so far as other regulations are specifically provided by the said Colonial Act.

2.—And be it further enacted, that all and every the Duties referred to in the said Act shall be raised, levied and exacted on all such Wines, and on all such Brandy, Gin, Rum, and other Spirituous Liquors, over and above and in addition to the Duty or Duties now raised, levied and collected on the same Articles under and by virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in the Third and Fourth years of the Reign of His present Majesty King William 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 and collected on the same under or by virtue of any Act or Acts of the Imperial Parliament; and that nothing in this or the said 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 such Act of the Imperial Parliament, or any of them.

3.—And be it further enacted, that an Act passed in the General Assembly of this Colony, in the Fifth year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intitled, "An Act for granting to His Majesty certain Duties on Articles imported into this Colony," shall be and continue in force from and after the Twentieth day

of April which will be in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty seven until the end of the then next Session of the Legislature of this Colony.

AN ACT

For granting to His Majesty a sum of money for the Making and Repairing of Roads and Bridges in this Colony.

[6th May, 1836.]

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that from and out of such Monies, as from time to time shall be, and remain in the hands of the Treasurer of this Island, and unappropriated, there shall be granted to His Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the sum of Seven Thousand Five Hundred and Thirty-nine Pounds and Seven Shillings, Sterling, for the purpose of making and repairing the Roads and hereinafter mentioned—that is to say—

The Road from Saint John's to Holy Road by Topsail, eight hundred pounds.

The Road from Holy Road to the head of Colliers Bay, two hundred and seventy pounds.

The Road from Colliers Bay to the head of Port-de-Grave Bay, three hundred and sixty pounds.

The Road from the head of Port-de-Grave Bay to Harbour Grace, three hundred and sixty pounds.

The Road from Harbour Grace to Carbonear, four hundred pounds.

The Road from Carbonear to Hearts Content, four hundred and twenty pounds.

The Road from Saint John's Southward to Renew's, fifteen hundred pounds—£600 of which shall be expended between Saint John's and Bay Bulls River—and the remaining £900 between Bay Bulls River and Renew's.

The Road from Holy Road to Placentia by way of Salmonier, four hundred and ninety pounds.

Towards building a Bridge across the River Head of Harbour Grace, one hundred pounds.

The Road from Salmonier to Saint Mary's Harbour, two hundred and forty pounds.

The Road from Trinity to King's Cove, one hundred and thirty pounds.

The Road from Trinity to Catalina two hundred pounds.

The Road from Catalina to Bonavista, one hundred pounds.

The Road from Great Placentia to Little Placentia, two hundred pounds.

Towards building a Bridge at Brigus, two hundred pounds.

Towards repairing the Road from Saint John's to Portugal Cove, two hundred pounds.

To defray the excess of expenditure incurred in the building of the King's Bridge and to complete the same, two hundred pounds.

To defray the excess of expenditure incurred by the Commissioners of Roads for the district of Saint John's during the last year, one hundred and nineteen pounds and seven shillings.

Towards building a Bridge across the River Head of Saint John's Harbor, three hundred pounds.

Towards completing the Bridges across the Northern and Southern Guts of Port-de-Grave and Spaniards Bay, two

hundred pounds. Towards repairing and improving the Road to Torbay and Northward to Cape Saint Francis one hundred and fifty pounds.

Towards opening a Road from Broad Cove to Coady's Well on the Portugal Cove Road, one hundred and fifty pounds.

Towards repairing and improving the Road from Saint John's to Petty Harbor, two hundred pounds.

Towards building a Bridge across the Gut at Carbonear, one hundred pounds.

Towards building a Bridge at Magotty Cove on the road from Saint John's to Signal Hill, one hundred pounds.

2d.—And be it further enacted that it shall and may be lawful for His Excellency the Governor or Administrator of the Government, for the time being, to appoint the following Boards of Commissioners in order to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, that is to say: A Board of Commissioners in the Central District, which shall be designated the Central Board, and shall have the immediate direction and control of the Roads from Saint John's to Bay Bulls and to Holy Road and also for the opening of a bridge path or paths from St. John's to Great Placentia by way of Salmonier in Saint Mary's Bay and from Salmonier to Saint Mary's Harbour—a Board of Commissioners for Conception Bay, which shall have the direction and management of all Roads from Holy Road to Carbonear inclusive—a Board of Commissioners for the District of Ferryland, which shall have the direction and management of all Roads between Bay Bulls and Renew's inclusive—a Board of Commissioners for Trinity, King's Cove, Bonavista and Catalina, which shall have the direction and management of the formation and making of all Roads between and in the neighbourhood of those settlements—a Board of Commissioners of persons residing at Carbonear and at Hearts Content and the neighbouring settlements in Trinity Bay, for the opening and forming a Road from Carbonear to Hearts Content.

3.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or person Administering the Government for the time being, to remove at his pleasure all or any of such Commissioners and to appoint others in their place; and the Secretary of the Colony shall furnish to the Treasurer of the Colony a list of the names of all such Commissioners, and the particular District or Division for which each person shall be appointed, and also shall furnish the said Treasurer from time to time with a list of any alterations that may be made in the said Boards of Commissioners.

4.—And be it further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any of the said Commissioners to proceed in opening, making, or repairing any Road, or building any Bridge, for which any sums or sum of money may have been or may be appropriated, in any other way than by Contract, having first given public notice of such intended Contract for the space of twenty days at the least; and all such Contracts shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the Contractors respectively, with one or more of the Members of the respective Board of Commissioners; and exact copies thereof shall thereupon be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer of the Colony.

5.—And be it further enacted, that

such Boards of Commissioners, before they enter into any such Contracts, shall require reasonable security from the Contractor or Contractors that he or they will perform such Contract; and if such Contractor or Contractors shall require any money to be paid in advance, such Commissioners may from time to time advance any part of the amount of such Contract, not exceeding in the whole one third at any one time; and no advance shall be made until two sufficient Bondsmen become bound with such Contractor or Contractors, in double the sum to be advanced, that he or they will perform or complete such contract. And no second advance shall be made to such Contractor or Contractors, until one half part of the said work shall be executed, examined, and passed, as having been done in a workmanlike manner, agreeable to contract. And the said Commissioners shall so frame their Contracts, that the same shall be finished in a limited time, and they shall always withhold the payment of one third of the full amount thereof respectively, until such work shall be finished and fully executed, agreeably to contract. And such Boards of Commissioners respectively, shall upon the completion of the work which they may be appointed to superintend, and at the end of each year, make a full and special report thereof to the Secretary of the Colony, and such Report, together with full and particular accounts of the expenditure of the sum or sums of money so placed under the disposal of such Commissioners, shall be laid before the Legislature at its next session.

6.—And be it further enacted, that previously to any sums or sum of money being expended in the opening or making of any Road, the proposed line of Road shall first have been surveyed under the directions of the respective Board of Commissioners, and approved by such Commissioners.

7.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for each of the respective Boards of Commissioners to appoint a Superintending Surveyor, subject to the approval of the Governor or person Administering the Government for the time being, who, under such directions as the respective Board of Commissioners shall from time to time give, shall oversee and superintend the performance and execution of all Contracts and Works relating to Roads and Bridges within the respective District or Division of such Board of Commissioners shall from time to time give, shall oversee and superintend the performance and execution of all Contracts and Works relating to Roads and Bridges within the respective District or Division of such Board of Commissioners, with a view to the due and faithful performance of all such Works and Contracts; and such Surveyor shall also perform all such services in and about the same as may pertain to such office, and from time to time make true and faithful reports to the respective Board of Commissioners of the state and progress of all works subject to the superintendance of such Surveyor; and for the due and faithful performance of all such duties, such Surveyors shall be entitled to receive such compensation as shall be awarded by the respective Boards of Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Governor, or person Administering the Government, for the time being

BAIL COURT—TUESDAY.
(Before Mr Justice Williams.)

Mr Wightman moved this morning to change the venue in a case which should have come on during the late circuit at Appleby. It was an action for damages by a father against the seducer of his daughter. The defendant had let the verdict go by default, and it only remained to have the damages assessed as usual by a Jury. By the time that the case had come to that stage the plaintiff and his law agent had heard various circumstances, both from the mouths of the Sub-judices of the county and other sources, which left no doubt in his mind that Cumberland Juries were not in the habit of giving damages in such cases. By the advice of Counsel, therefore, the case was then withdrawn, in order that this application should be made.

Justice Williams observed that it was notorious to all gentlemen who had been in the habit of going the Northern Circuit, that they did not look upon cases of seduction with the same severe eye in Appleby that they did in Lancaster. He could not, however, well grant the application then made, as it would in effect, affix a stigma upon the whole county of Cumberland. The mistake on the part of the plaintiff had been in taking the case in the first instance to Appleby.

THE DIORAMA.—The new view which has been produced at this establishment is one of the most singular and perfect works of the kind ever exhibited. It represents a mountain scene in Piedmont, and the village of Alagna before the fall of an avalanche, by which it was buried, and the appearance of the place where it stood after that catastrophe. The view is under a night effect, when the houses of the village are rendered perceptible, and the feeling of their being inhabited made very strong by their being lit up. The villagers are either engaged in the closing industry of the day, or are enjoying their frugal meals. With sunrise the village has disappeared. The steeple alone rising out of a valley of snow, indicates where it lies buried. The effect is awfully natural. The painting of this picture is exceedingly fine in its peculiar style. It is impossible that the spectator can feel otherwise than as if he were in a wild wintry scene of sublimity. The eye strains in vain to discover the indication of the pencil. Even in the foreground a picturesque cottage rises, which stands forth in perfect relief. Mr Buton can, however, scarcely add to his reputation by this wonder of art, while it is contrasted with the equal realities of Santa Croce.

We find, by the announcement which may be seen in our advertising columns to-day, that the Printer's Pension Society hold their anniversary dinner to-morrow at the London Tavern; Earl Stanhope in the chair. We trust—indeed we have no doubt—that it will be well attended. There are few institutions of a charitable nature, which appeal more strongly to the sympathies of an enlightened public. The occupation of a printer is not a very laborious one, considered as a manual employment, but there are many incidental circumstances connected with it, such as confinement, late hours, over-strained sight from long exposure to candle or gas light, which not unfrequently impair the vigour of even robust constitutions. To these must be added the common casualties of accident and misfortune, and the visitation of old age. When we consider the eminence at which this country has arrived in all the arts and embellishments of life, we cannot doubt its disposition to recognise the claims of those who impart to literature its outward dress and decoration, and to genius its eternal memorial.

It was announced to the last meeting of the Geographical Society, that some interesting particulars had just been received from Mr Beacroft, who has recently ascended the Niger in one of Mr Beacroft's steam-boats, the *Quorra*, as far as Atacora, about two hundred miles up the river. The results of the expedition were to the highest degree satisfactory; the voyagers had been extremely well re-

ceived by the natives, who evinced much friendly disposition, and a strong inclination to trade; they had thus succeeded in procuring several tons of ivory; and throughout the whole expedition, which occupied about eighty days, no loss of life nor other serious accident occurred. The crew was composed almost entirely of Kroomen.

At the last meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society, Dr Sigmond, in the course of a paper on the ergot of rye, observed that from letters received from the medical officers, and the result of an inquiry now going forward, there was little doubt that the disease which had proved so destructive was *ergotism*, produced by eating spurred or diseased rye or wheat. The symptoms were congestion, speedily terminating in gangrene, and the disease had at times, in Europe, assumed the character of an epidemic, as at Orleans in 1557. Earl Stanhope, who was in the chair, stated that an analogous disease was at times prevalent in Switzerland.

(From the Morning Herald, April 25.)

The Ministerial Journals publish a bulletin, which states that letters from Vittoria, dated the 17th instant, announce that, on the preceding day, the advanced guard of General Cordova was attacked at Minano by four Carlist battalions and three squadrons, who were repulsed, however, and pursued to Luco, losing in killed and prisoners 100 men. On the 17th the Carlists refused an offer of battle, and retired within their entrenchments. The division of General Evans arrived on the same day at Santander. It was expected to reach St. Sebastian on the 20th, and was to occupy Ernani and the port of Passages.

From these circumstances it would seem that Cordova has at length determined on making a demonstration, at least, with the large force under his command. That he has as yet done nothing with it, begins once more to provoke insinuations against his loyalty; and most certainly one of three things must be true:—he is not strong enough to compete with the force opposed to him; he lacks capacity for command; or he has betrayed his trust. Having indisposed and paralysed in succession Orma, Iriarte, and now Jaureguy (El Pastor)—men of the country in which his operations were to have been carried on, there would appear," says one letter before us, "reason for suspecting that disloyalty may be the true cause of his inaction."

Our Paris letter, in reference to the question of intervention (now called "co-operation") states that although the French Government will not formally or openly interfere in Spain, it is affording daily new assistance to the Queen's party, and new facilities for the increase or renewal of the Foreign Legion it has transferred to her. Five hundred men of the 21st regiment of Light Infantry, formerly the Foreign Legion de Hohlenlohe (but on account of its having turned out in support of the revolutionary movement in Paris in 1830, was incorporated with the French regular army), have received unlimited furloughs, with an understanding that they would proceed from their present station (Algiers) to Spain, and take service in the Foreign Legion. It was also said that the *compagnies de discipline*—(the condemned companies)—would be equally discharged the French army, in order to their entering into that of the Queen of Spain. A report prevailed that "the Royal Audience" or (Tribunal) of Saragossa had been compelled, by another riving of the mob, to pronounce sentence of death on several unhappy persons in the prison of that city, charged with Carlism.

Our Bayonne letter of the 17th states that Jaureguy (El Pastor) had been sent into exile to Pampeluna, because he had refused to sign a petition to the Queen, to beg of Her Majesty not to accept General Cordova's resignation. On the 12th a company of the Legion of Algiers surprised a Carlist post at Savos, in the valley of Esteribar, and shot the officer, and the twenty-two men he commanded. On the following day, the Carlists retali-

ated on twelve Christiano prisoners of the depot of Azcona. Two ladies, who were encouraging the soldiers of that legion to desert, had been arrested by General Bernelle, and sent to Pampeluna. On the 14th Iturralde marched from Salvatierra towards Irurzun, with eight battalions and two pieces of artillery. Cordova left Logrono on the same day, for Pampeluna with 7000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and a train of artillery. He was expected at Puente la Reyua on the 16th.

Our Constantinople correspondent, of the 30th ult., says, the Turkish Government was then extremely active in collecting money to pay Russia the first instalment of its debt. The squadron under Namik Pacha was still at anchor in the Bosphorus. The espousals of the Princess Mihriah were to have taken place on the 7th or 8th inst.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 30.

I have to-day to communicate to you the important intelligence that the Russian Government, having become convinced that no Foreign Power would any more presume to interfere in the relations that exist between the Porte and Russia, which are accurately regulated by the well-known conventions, has declared itself ready to facilitate the performance by the Porte of the engagements into which it has entered, and has again remitted a large portion of the military contribution; so that it will be able to pay the whole of the arrear without any great effort, and in one payment, which will be made in a few months. Now, as it is stipulated in the treaty of Adrianople that the fortress of Silistria is to be held by Russia, as a security, till the payment of the whole of the military contribution, it follows that as the Porte is now enabled, by this new proof of the friendship of the Emperor Nicholas, to pay off the whole of its debt, the fortress must also be evacuated at the same time. The Porte was made acquainted yesterday with this favourable resolution of the Russian Government and to day a deputation of the Divan and the Minister of the Porte waited on Mr Butanief to pay their compliments to him, in the name of the Sultan, and to express the gratitude which he thought himself called upon to show the representative of Russia on this occasion. Though the evacuation of Silistria has been much talked of, and the English Journals have necessarily alluded to it, ever since Lord Durham's visit to Constantinople have often represented it as at hand, then as deferred for a long time, or not likely to occur at all, and latterly would persuade us that it was decided upon, and ascribed the merit to England, I can positively assure you that neither England nor France had anything to do with it, and that Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin were much surprised when they heard to day of a convention which must contribute to confirm the friendship between Russia and the Porte. As I have often before observed, the behaviour of these two Ambassadors towards the Porte is now much more friendly; they endeavour on all occasions to inspire the Sultan with confidence; but after all that has passed of late years, it is only by degrees that the Porte can be convinced that the professions made to it are as sincere as it is endeavoured to persuade it. The festival of Benam will this time be celebrated with particular pomp. The accounts from Syria are still unfavorable to Ibrahim Pacha; he had concentrated his troops, and seemed to intend to inspire awe by some new rigorous measures. The several tribes in the conquered provinces, are extremely inimical to him, and it is doubtful whether he will be able at the end to maintain his ground.

PLAN FOR THE CONSERVANCY OF THE THAMES.

On Saturday a public meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St James street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan proposed by Mr Martin, the eminent artist, for the purification of the Thames by the formation of sewers along the banks, together with the erection of wharfs, and a spacious public thoroughfare. Lord Euston took the chair, and stated

his approval of the plan, founded upon a conviction of its utility, practicability and magnificence.

It appeared from the report that was read to the meeting, that Mr Martin proposes the construction of a close sewer 20 feet wide, and of adequate depth along both banks of the river, commencing on the north near Millbank, and proceeding towards the tower, round which it will pass, if required to terminate near the Regent's Canal; whilst that on the south beginning at Vauxhall, and proceeding in the direction of Rotherhithe, is intended to diverge thence, and terminate near the Surrey Canal. At the termination of these sewers will be receptacles for drainage, so constructed that the accumulation of all the metropolitan drainage, previous to its ultimate disposal for manure should not afford the least annoyance to its inhabitants. Above the sewers will be erected colonnaded wharfs; thus enlarging and increasing the commodiousness and value of the present wharfs, besides affording greater conveniences in the navigation of the river, to which the public should be gratuitously admitted on Sundays, and at a small charge on other days. This will realise the plan, which has been so ardently advocated by many, of the formation of public walks, besides throwing open the banks of the river for the benefit of the public, and giving London those advantages which have hitherto been exclusively possessed by the great cities on the Continent. The sum of money required for this undertaking, will not be more than has already been expended on the Palace at Picnic, and will be more than counterbalanced by the income which must be derived from various sources. There are numerous minor advantages, which are fully detailed in the statement of the Committee.

The report having been read, was agreed to, and resolutions founded upon it, proposed by Mr Maltby, Dr Kerrison, Col. Alexander, and others.

It is impossible, by description, to give an idea of the magnificent effect of the proposed plan. It is a realization of some of those vast ideas of architectural splendour which Mr Martin has so ably depicted on canvass, not the least part of this recommendation being its simplicity. Unlike most projects, the plan interferes with no existing interests, but will increase the value of every description of property affected by it. If carried into execution, the result must be not only to benefit those concerned, but to increase, incalculably, the grandeur of the metropolis, rendering it the most splendid city of ancient or modern date, and conferring immortal honour on the projector.

The *Journal du Commerce* has the following:—"We are little inclined to believe that our Government has any absolute intention of interfering in the affairs of Spain; but things are so situated that the Cabinet may be induced by some incident to do what it wishes to avoid. It is asserted that in anticipation of such a contingency, the Prussian and Russian Ambassadors have sent couriers to their respective Courts, to require instructions as to the line of conduct they are in such case to pursue. Furnished with instructions of rather an old date, and which are perhaps, are no longer applicable to existing circumstances, the Ambassadors have requested precise orders from their Cabinets, and have put the following questions:—"Should France interfere under pretext of co-operation; to what extent are we to protest? If she should offer or execute a full and decided intervention, are we to demand our passports? Austria follows a separate policy. However, judging by a late article in the *Austrian Observer* on the affairs of Spain it is easy to perceive that she does not entertain any very benevolent feeling towards Queen Christina or her daughter Isabella.

MILITARY CONSPIRACY AT PARIS.

On Friday the trial of the sub-officers, accused of a conspiracy against the State came on for hearing before a Court-martial. A great display of military force was made, and the seven prisoners were brought in each between gendarmes. They were placed in Court immediately

above the defenders, with whom they had the means of communicating directly.—The hearing of the witnesses began immediately after the reading of the indictment; they are very numerous, but the testimony was insignificant. The trial is expected to last two or three days.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HUMPHREY AND ANOTHER V. MITCHELL.

Mr. Serjeant Atcherley moved for leave to enter a non-suit, or to arrest the judgment in this case, under the following circumstances:—A writ of *ca. sa.* having issued against a gentleman in the Temple, the warrant was put into the hands of a Sheriff's officer named Jackson, who undertook to execute it. For this purpose he, with the assistance of his son, laid siege to the gentleman's chambers, in Crown-office-row, the father stationing himself at the back-door, and the son at the front. The gentleman, becoming impatient at such close confinement, tried the effect of a *sortie*; or, speaking more professionally, he made an attempt to give leg bail, and bolted across the Inner Temple-square, through Whitefriars, Bouverie-street, and into Fleet-street, with the younger Jackson at his heels. The latter at length overtook and captured him, upon which the gentleman demanded to see his warrant, which not being forthcoming, he refused to go with him to prison. The bailiff's assistant thereupon gave him in charge for felony to a police-officer, who took him to the station-house, whence the elder Jackson having been sent for, and having delivered the warrant to his son, he was taken to Whitecross-street Prison. For this illegal arrest he brought an action against the Sheriff's of London, and recovered damages. The latter brought the present action against the surety of Jackson, their officer, and also recovered a verdict.

Mr. Serjeant Atcherley now contended, that the officer had not been guilty of an illegal arrest, because the elder Jackson had a right to avail himself of the assistance of his son as his follower, whose arrest of the defendant was, in point of law, the arrest by the father, he being at hand with the warrant in his possession; and the fact of the son's having charged the defendant with felony could not alter the effect of the original arrest, as he continued in his custody until he was lodged in Whitecross-street Prison; whilst the father, not being cognizant of such charge, could not be held liable for it.

The Court were of opinion that the arrest was illegal, that the elder Jackson was cognizant of, and responsible for the conduct of his assistant, and that, therefore, the present verdict ought not to be disturbed.—Rule refused.

WRIGHT V. MATHEWS.

This was an action on an I. O. U. for £180, tried before Mr. Baron Alderson at the last Gloucester Assizes, when the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Ludlow moved a rule to show cause why the verdict should not be set aside and a new trial had on the ground of misdirection by the learned Judge. The defendant, he said, was a person who had been in the habit of attending fairs, races, and places of that description. He had become acquainted with a person named Fox, at Bristol, by whom he was introduced to one Selby and the defendant Mathews. In the month of October last they met at a public-house, called the Full Moon, and after regaling themselves for some time, cards were introduced. It was there that the I. O. U. in question was signed by the defendant, who evidently must have been in a state of intoxication, because when he was going away he put a lobster into his pocket. It was stated, however, that when shown the I. O. U. some days afterwards, he acknowledged having given it for money borrowed, but he afterwards repudiated the transaction, and pleaded *non assumpsit* to the present action. The Jury, the learned Serjeant said, were disposed to find a verdict for the defendant, but the learned Judge having observed that the case on the part of the defendant (after he had acknowledged the I. O. U.) was a suspicious one, they seemed to consider them-

selves constrained, on that account, to find for the plaintiff.

The Court observed, that there was no misdirection in that; it was merely an intimation of the Judge's opinion upon a matter of fact which he had right to give to the jury to assist, but not bind, them in finding their verdict.

Mr. Serjeant Ludlow said he would take the rule upon any ground.

The Court granted a rule to show cause on the ground of the verdict being against evidence, on the terms of payment of costs, and the defendant bringing the money into Court.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1836.

A meeting for the appointment of Directors under the Bill for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen, Fishermen, and other Persons, took place at Harbor Grace, on Monday last; but the meeting was adjourned in consequence of sufficient voters for the election of Directors, not having attended the meeting.

We regret this circumstance, because we think that it may, in all probability, lead to a revision of the Bill in the next Session of the Colonial Assembly, which revision may be the means of taking the election of the Directors out of the hands of the people, and of vesting their appointment in the Executive. We are sorry that many persons most interested in the benefits to be derived from the Bill, should be deceived and misled by the glaring misrepresentations of the *Patriot* newspaper, which has, in this affair, identified itself with the placards posted in our streets previous to the meeting, for the purpose of intimidating the Electors, threatening to "mark them as black sheep, and sheer them accordingly," if they attended the meeting, for the purpose of carrying the Act into operation.

A Civil Action for £500 Damages, was on Friday last, sued out in the Northern Circuit Court, viz., Mr JILLARD against WALSH of the Brig *Manly*, for assault and battery, when a Special Jury found a verdict of one hundred pounds currency.

Our statement last week of the affair, was, by the evidence produced at the trial, proved to be correct in all its particulars. It appeared, by the evidence, that no provocation had been given by Mr JILLARD; and the only excuse that could be given for such a brutal and unmanly attack, was, that WALSH was in a state of intoxication.

It will, perhaps, be expected, that we should notice a little literary production, that has issued from this Press, entitled "A SACRED DRAMA, BY S. O. HART." We think that the work contains many original beauties, and the subject-matter is such, that will, at all times, to the thinking mind, afford food for the deepest reflection. The origin, being, and destiny of man, are subjects, that at all times, and in all seasons, deserve his most serious attention; and, although the "Sacred Drama" is not got up in a form, imposing enough to arrest the attention, yet, we think that a perusal of the contents, cannot fail in making the human mind wiser and better. The Author is aware of the disability he laboured under, in taking up a subject that had been almost exhausted by the sublimity of MILTON; but there are many persons who have never read "Paradise Lost," and to them the "Sacred Drama" may be the means of furnishing a faint glimmering of the gigantic conceptions of MILTON. Those who condescend to read the "Sacred Drama" will, we think, find that one shilling currency has not been thrown away in the purchase of it.

The Northern Circuit Court closed its sittings in Harbor Grace, on Saturday last.

SHIP NEWS

Custom-House, Port of Carbonear.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

June 6.—Schooner Nelson Packet, Nos-

worthy. Figueira, 130 tons salt, 2 doz. mats, 4½ qtls. corkwood.

CLEARED.

June 1.—Brig Perseverance, Ford, New-Brunswick, 10 tons salt.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

May 24.—Schr. True Friend, Anderson, P. E. Island, potatoes.

Brig William Ash, Pridham, Cadiz, salt.

Iseni, Steele, Liverpool, salt, gunpowder, & sundries.

Elizabeth, Meagher, Waterford, porter.

On Sale

THOS. RIDLEY & CO.

Have Just Imported,

By the CERES and RESOLUTION from HAMBURG, HEBER from COPENHAGEN, MANLY from LIVERPOOL, and PEARL from TEIGNMOUTH,

THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS,

Which they will Sell Low for CASH or PRODUCE,

Bread, No. 1, 2, & 3
Flour, Superfine
Pork, Hamburg & Copenhagen
Butter
Cordage all sizes
Spun yarn, Marline, & Oakum
Canvas, No. & Flat
Seines, Nets, Lines, Twines
Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Varnish
Paints, Paint Oil, Spirits Turpentine
Loaf Sugar
Leather
Window Glass
Lead, Tinware, Grapnell
Bar, Bolt & Sheet Iron
Nails all sizes
Iron Mongery well assorted
Deck Boots, Wellington Boots
Shoes all sorts
Whiting, Chalk, Glue, &c

With an extensive Supply of British Manufactured

DRY GOODS,

ALSO ON HAND,

A few Casks Shoes, well assorted & Cheap
Superfine States' Flour
1½ Inch Chain Cable
Chain Topsail Sheets & Ties
Hawse & Deck Pipes, &c. &c. &c.

Harbour Grace, }
June 8, 1836. }

For QUEBEC.

To Sail about the 25th Instant,

THE FINE FAST-SAILING BRIG



ANN LOUISE,

300 Tons Burthen.

JOHN FORBES, Commander,

WILL take FREIGHT very low, and can afford comfortable ACCOMMODATION to a few Cabin or any number of STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

Apply to the Captain or Board, or to

THOS. RIDLEY & Co.

Harbour Grace,
June 8, 1836.

Notice

SAIL-MAKING.

JOHN FOOT

LATE SAIL-MAKER to Messrs. SLADE, ELSON & Co. (in whose employ he has been engaged these last eleven years.)

Begs respectfully to acquaint the Merchants and Ship-owners of CONCEPTION BAY, that he has taken the extensive SAIL LOFT, lately occupied by Messrs. SLADE, ELSON & Co. in CARBONEAR, (they having declined that Business), in which he intends carrying on SAIL-MAKING in all its branches.

J. F. trust that by a strict application to business, MODERATE PRICES, and a careful attention to orders entrusted to him for execution, to merit support.

Carbonear, June 8, 1836.

Notices

CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours.

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

TERMS.

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

And PACKAGES in proportion.
N.B.—JAMES DOYLE will hold himself accountable for all LETTERS and PACKAGES given him.

THE ST. PATRICK

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

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

TERMS.

After Cabin Passengers	7s. 6d.
Fore ditto, ditto	5s.
Letters, Single	6d
Double, Do.	1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

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

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace Packet

THE EXPRESS Packet, being now completed, having undergone such alterations and improvements in her accommodations, and otherwise, as the safety, comfort and convenience of Passengers can possibly require or experience suggest, a careful and experienced Master having also been engaged, will forthwith resume her usual Trips across the BAY, leaving Harbour Grace on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'clock, and Portugal Cove on the following days.

FARES.

Ordinary Passengers7s. 6d.
Servants & Children5s.
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 STABA and on the West by the Subscriber's Land.

MARY TAYLOR

Widow.

Carbonear, Feb. 26, 1836.

POETRY

THE CAMPEADOR'S SPECTRE HOST

This slight ballad is founded on a striking passage of the Chronicle of the Cid. The idea is certainly a beautiful one, of the patriotic retaining a regard for their country after death, and a zeal for its rescue from danger and oppression. At all events, it is sufficiently imaginative and romantic.

Ferrando the Great was buried in the royal Monastery of St. Isidro at Leon. The time of the occurrence is during the reign of King Alphonso, on the evening before the great battle of Navas de Tolosa, wherein it is reported 60,000 of the Mahometans were slain.

Cid Ray Diaz is a name consecrated in Spanish chivalrous song.—Pelayo is said to have carried an oaken cross in the van of his army, when he led them on to battle.—The Gonzalez mentioned is the count Fernan Gonzalez, so renowned in the ancient Spanish chronicles and one of the many ballads concerning whom is given in the splendid translations of Mr Lockhart. On St. Pelayo and the Campeador, see the admirable remarks of Dr. Southey.

On the towers of Leon deep midnight lay
Heavy clouds had blotted the stars away;
By fits 'twas rain, and by fits the gale
Swept through heaven like a funeral wail.

Hear ye that dismal—that distant hum?
Now the dirge of trumpet, the roll of drum,
Now the clash of cymbal; and now again,
The sweep of the night-breeze, the rush of rain!

Harken ye, now, 'tis more near more loud—
Like the opening burst of the thunder cloud;
Now sadder and softer,—like the shock
Of flood o'erleaping its barrier rock.

List ye not now, on the echoing street,
The trampling of horses, the tread of feet,
And clashing of armour?—a host of might
Rushing unseen through the starless night!

St. Isidro! to thy monastic gate,
Who crowding throng? who knocking wait?
The Frere from his midnight vigil there
Upstarts, and scales the turret stair:

Then, aghast, he trembles—that knocking loud
Might awake the dead man in his shroud;
Thickens the blood in his veins through fear,
As unearthly voices smite his ear.—

"Ho! brethren, wake!—ho! dead arise!
Haste, gird the falchions on your thighs;
Hauberk and helm from red rust free:
And rush to battle for Spain with me!

"Hither—hither—and join our hosts,
A mighty legion of stalwart ghosts;
Cid Rudiez is marching there, and here
Gonzalez couches in rest his spear!

"Pelayo is here—and who despairs
When his oaken Cross in front he bears?
And sure ye will list to my voice once more,
'Tis I, your Cid, the Campeador!

"Ho! hither, hither—through our land,
in arms,
The host of the Miramolin swarms;
Shall our Cross before their Crescent wane?
Shall Moormen breathe in the vales of Spain?

"Ho! burst your cerements—here we wait
For thee, Ferrando, once the Great;
Knock on the Gaoler Death, and he
Will withdraw the bolts and turn the key!

"Prone to the earth their might must yield,
When we the Dead Host sweep the field;
Our vultures to gorge upon the slain,

Shall forsake the rocks, and seek the plain.

"Ho! hurry with us away—away—
Night passes onwards, 'will soon be day:
Ho! sound the trumpet: haste! strike the drum,
And tell the Moormen, we come we come!

The Frere into the dark gased forth—
The sounds went forwards towards the North;

The murmur of tongues, the tramp and tread
Of a mighty army to battle led.

At midnight slumbering Leon through,
To battle field throng'd that spectral crew:

By the morrow noon, red Tolosa show'd
That more than men had fought for God!

GRACE BROWN.

A SKETCH FOR MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.
By Mrs. L. Clarke, late E. A. Graham

"Charity—
Knows with just reins and gentle hand
to guide."—PRIOR

Grace Brown was the pet of the village—pretty, lively, and like all other pets, very self-willed; but the effects of this latter quality were softened down and rendered quite loveable by her open generous disposition, which would not allow her to injure another, even to gratify that ruling passion. Some said that Grace thought herself sufficiently handsome, and termed it vanity. True perhaps, when each Sabbath morning found her ready decked for the sunny walk to the parish church on the hill side, or the week day's evening saw her in her little chamber window plying her needle,—yes, perhaps, then as she caught a sidelong glance on herself in the little mirror, she might think it no such great wonder that the young men gazed as they passed her, or that they looked so curiously at the bows and flowering geraniums perched on the sill of her casement,—perhaps, too, she might think they cast a glance beyond. But was this vanity? No; Grace was as free of that hateful quality as the bird which carolled so joyously in his bridle on the cottage wall.

Vanity cannot be justly attributed to those who are only conscious of possessing the qualities which are theirs in reality; but to those alone who boast to themselves of perfections which they can never hope to possess. Such was the case of those who termed Grace vain.

One fine autumn evening she sat as usual, beside her geraniums, over which was hung her little bird Pet; but the leaves of the former hung droopingly, as though to ask of their sweet mistress the usual drop of spring water, and poor Pet chirruped and hopped from perch to perch, and ruffled his yellow feathers to attract her attention, but in vain. No cooling drop greeted the sickly leaf—no tiny finger placed a bit of sugar between Pet's cage wires. And how was this? Was Grace ill? No; but her thoughts were wandering, and although her eyes were fixed full on poor Pet and his companion plants, she neither saw one nor the other. And whither were her thoughts wandering? Only into a neighbouring lane, up which she strolled when the sun was beginning to dip his bright head beneath the blue tops of the neighbouring hill. It was a very pleasant lane, but as its sides were bounded by high Hawthorn and wild rose bushes, it may be supposed Grace did not go there for the sake of any beautiful prospect, for her whole height was not more than the top of the banks on which the bushes grew. For what then could it be? In truth it was that there generally accompanied her thither a very pleasant companion,—not her mother—not one of the neighbour's daughters. No; but a young man, the son of a farmer not far distant.

Yes, the truth may as well be told. Grace had given, or thought she had given, her little heart to this companion of her strolls; and indeed any one to look on him might imagine a better choice could not be made. Tall, handsome, and athletic he was and his eye beamed when he looked on her. But they who knew him better than Grace knew he was fickle and wild. Neither did they scruple to warn her of that knowledge. But

Grace could not believe. How could she, when she saw that though they spoke against him, they were ever ready to welcome him to their own homes? Besides, there was an eloquence far more powerful to the heart and understanding of Grace,—more eloquent more easily believed than ought they could utter. Yes, the eye and tongue of William Clively were the monitors most eagerly sought and most willingly listened to when found. How could she think he was deceiving her? There was no falsehood in his deep gaze upon her—no harshness in his soft voice. But there was one who did not like him, to whom Grace had ever professed submission, because that humility had never been forced, but ever won from her by love. That being was her mother!

She had now been sitting in this deep reverie some ten minutes, from which she was roused by a light hand being laid on her shoulder. The blood mounted to her temples and cheek, for she knew that without raising her eyes it was her mother, and she felt conscious that her mother's eye was reading her innermost heart. She also knew that she had nought to fear for though at this moment her little heart had been rebelling, her parent's chiding was ever one of gentleness.

"Grace, love," spoke her mother, gently placing her hand on the half-downcast head, "why do you not go forth this evening? See, the sun has almost lost his last bit of crimson in the deep gray. Come love; you have been sewing all day. Just throw your scarf around you and walk a little in our garden."

"I would rather not mamma," answered Grace in a low tone, turning her head from her parent, and then for the first time, casting her eyes on the drooping plants and now sulky little Pet. But she quickly added, "I will water my trees and chirrup to Pet a little, for he seems quite to have the mopes."

"And how comes it that he has the mopes, love?" again spoke her mamma. "Ah! I see, mamma," returned the half-fearful, half-smiling maiden; "I see you have been reading my heart, and that it is useless to keep anything from you. But though you have seen part that was passing there, you cannot tell all!"

"But I can guess, Grace, and that perchance will do as well. I doubt not your little heart thought me very cruel—very inconsiderate in not allowing you to have quite your own way; and I doubt not too, that you thought I knew very little about it; but sit down love and I will tell you a little passage in my own life and after that I shall leave you to judge for yourself, only first assuring you, that I have every proof William Clively is very wild, and his father quite unable to support him in his present extravagancies. See here love I have brought my knitting; so take up your work from the window sill, and thus while we are quite industrious, I will proceed to tell you that my sketch commences when I was about a twelvemonth older than you are now. At that time Grace, I was circumstanced too, somewhat as you are now.—You understand me love?" Grace blushed and smiled. I had a rebellious heart too; and there was one for whom it was rebellious—one whom it had set up as the idol of its idolatry, and one whom, unfortunately, neither of my parents approved. But yet, Grace, I own that I thought my knowledge of his habits far exceed theirs; and all I knew was fair Things continued thus for above eighteen months, at the end of which time my eyes were fearfully opened to his vices,—he committed a forgery and absconded; though it is probable had he staid, no injury would have awaited him, for his friends, who were wealthy and powerful made up the sum for which he had risked his all and paid it. Grace, it was some time even then, before I could perfectly win my heart from its idolatry; but it had seen its error and my mind was made up to overcome such perversity and I did. Yes, Grace, I knew what it was to feel cherished affections warring against my own convictions of right.—You will perhaps say, that he had deserted me, and it might be that pride rose superior to neglect and slight; but not so He did not desert me—he did not slight me; for though all others were ignorant

of his destination, I knew whither he had fled, and from thence received a letter full of affection and repentance for past follies. But Grace, had I forgiven, or rather overlooked his vice, for I did forgive, I never could have placed confidence in him again; so I wrote him once and that once was to discard him for ever. From that time I busied myself in work tending my garden, in assisting my neighbours, and indeed in various ways of which I had not thought before. I saw that people approved my conduct too; every eye greeted me, every tongue welcomed me in joyous tones; and in time my own heart grew joyous, and felt a lightness it had never known till then, even in its wildest moments of affection for the now unworthy. But I did not know the fulness of the happiness I was to reap from that one era of my life till five years had elapsed. During that period, love, your dear father had wooed me, and knowing from all that he beloved and respected, he won me, although a fifth part so handsome or so engaging in his manner as he of whom I have been speaking. But he soon taught me to love him,—I do not mean with the girl's wildness I had loved before—but with an affection which might last through sorrow, sickness, death—as it has done dear Grace!"

The tears started to the eyes of Grace, and fell thickly on the little border on which she was so busily plying her needle. The mother was also silent for a few moments.

"Well, love," she at length resumed, "you were but a few months old when one day, I was sitting with you in a small harbour in the garden of the dwelling where we then resided. On a sudden I heard the latch of the garden gate raised, and a poor, emaciated-looking man toiled up the sunny walk. He appeared in the last stage of wretchedness. I rose with an intention of inquiring into his condition, and relieving him as far as my means would permit; and, taking you into my arms, I stood before him. But Grace, I suppose that time had not so changed me as it had done him, for he instantly ejaculated my maiden name!—Yes, love, you may well drop your work and raise your eyes. It was, indeed, him whom I had loved, and persisted in loving, in opposition to my parents' judgment. At that moment your dear father appeared at the door, and, when I looked on you and him, contrasted with the wretched mass of filth that shrunk before me, my heart leaped with gratitude to God for teaching me to subdue my own evil passions. Your father had known, before our marriage, all circumstances concerning him and myself, so that a few words made known to him the cause of the surprise pictured in both our countenances; and, to make me love and reverence him still more, that good man relieved his present wants and provided for his future ones. Yes, Grace, your father fed, clothed, and lodged that repentant creature in a neighbouring cottage till he recovered health and strength,—nay, more—he concealed his name from all inquiring ears, and not an eye which had once known could now recognize George May!"

"George May! mamma!"

"Yes, love; George May! The same who used to pay us the yearly visit from London, to evince his gratitude for your father's kindness. The same who died in our village, of decline, seven years after leaving you the bible, as the only legacy which could be left by poor, but repentant George May! But now, dear, it is growing dark; I will go and get tea prepared, and, when we have taken that, return to your rest, and pray to your Maker." And so Grace did; the next morning she threw her arms round her mother's neck, and said, mother you gained the victory; and I will try if my mind can't overcome the sinful inclinations of heart.

Yes, and Grace succeeded; and twenty years after, when she saw a daughter of her own growing up, she remembered how mildly her own mother had won her from her folly; and she felt that to be obeyed by that daughter, she must remember that herself had once been a sordid and wilful being, and that it is only superior to neglect and slight; but not so He did not desert me—he did not slight me; for though all others were ignorant them by our precepts.