

were planted. Citizens Carrier was called to the chair; but had no sooner taken it than he was greeted with hisses and groans; and this hint proving insufficient to induce him to abdicate, he was assailed with a small quantity of mud and filth. Furious at this reception, he gave vent to his rage by a torrent of blasphemous execrations, which could not be listened to without horror, or repeated without pollution. Citizens Roberts tried his hand, but his reception was not less flattering; and when Citizen Vincent came forward, a number of persons rushed into the wagon, ejected the speakers, tore one of the flags to pieces, and gave three hearty cheers for the Queen! Carrier and his companions then sought shelter in a small beer house, and in was with difficulty that some of the inhabitants were restrained from wreaking summary vengeance upon them. The constable at length conducted them to a place of safety, admonishing them never to come to Devoizes again, or, if they did, they might be assured of still rougher treatment.— Fortunately they suffered no further personal violence than what we have mentioned, but we will not answer for the consequences should they make another attempt to preach revolution and anarchy to the people of Devoizes.

Government have long been aware that some hundreds of persons at Trowbridge are armed with pikes, and that they occasionally exercise at the barracks there; but no means are taken to put a stop to it. It is true that a troop or two of horse are at our service in the neighbourhood, in case of a tumult; but it is much better that measures should be taken to prevent tumult, than to quiet it after it has been allowed to break out. The lancers, quartered in this town, were ready at a moment's warning on Friday last, had their services been required.— On Saturday, Carrier and his companions were at Bromham, and exhorted the labourers (chiefly manufacturers) to muster one thousand strong on Easter Monday, in order (as he said) to make another attack on Devoizes; they were also called upon to provide themselves with good sticks; and a hand-bill has since been issued, stating that, "in defiance of the tory persecutors," Mr. H. Vincent, Mr. W. P. Roberts, and other friends, will hold a meeting in the market place on Easter Monday, at two o'clock. We trust, however, that they will yet think the better of it.

On all sides we discover inflexible evidence of the progress of Conservative reaction in the public mind. The extent of this reaction is not less evident from the prominent and fervid manifestations of attachment to our glorious institutions in Church and State, which are daily witnessed in every part of the kingdom, than from the reluctantly extorted confessions of the more rational portion of the Whig press, and the more honest portion of the Radical press. The *Spectator*, which belongs to the latter class, have repeatedly acknowledged the overwhelming growth of Conservative principles through the length and breadth of the land. This independence it journal has also, on more than one occasion, candidly avowed the utter hopelessness of the cause which it has so long and so ably advocated. But we were scarcely prepared to meet with an acknowledgment of the same kind in the columns of the *Manchester Guardian*. A late number of that paper, which we cannot but consider as the leading demi-official provincial organ of the whig ministry, contains an article so strongly corroborative of our oft-repeated assertion that "there is a wide spread reaction in favor of Conservative principles," that we cannot avoid bestowing upon it a few passing remarks.

After deprecating, in the strongest language, the "schemes which the *Morning Chronicle* most strangely propounds, as being fitted to constitute a rallying point for all classes of reformers," the *Guardian* proceeds to state its conviction that, "as regards the first reformed parliament, it was too exclusively liberal"—that "there

was not in the House of Commons a fair representation of the actual state of parties and opinions as they existed in the country," and confesses that it "saw with regret many crude and extravagant propositions which their fancied strength in that house induced some well meaning, but extremely injudicious, reformers to bring before it." In reference to the evidence afforded of the truth of this assertion, by the issue of the last general election, the *Guardian* remarks "The last general election, that of July, 1837, though it occurred during the existence of a Whig ministry, and in the first days of the joyful popularity of a young female sovereign, who was known decidedly to favour them, supplied, during its progress, no indications of the existence of any strongly excitable state of feeling among the constituent body, and terminated, to say the least, without any increase of strength to the reform party." It would have been nearer the truth to have said that this election terminated with a vast accession of strength to the Conservative party. The following, however, is still stronger, "now, what is the conclusion we draw from all these facts? It is shortly this, that making every allowance for the utter prostration of the tory party, in the first moments after the passing of the reform act, and making every allowance, likewise, for the extent to which impure influences, and the intimidation of landlords, have operated in the subsequent elections, is still impossible for us to resist the impression, confirmed indeed as it is by facts which we see existing in the society around us, that there has been and is in the public mind a considerable reaction, not in favor of, but in opposition to further public changes; nor have we the least doubt, that, of the truth of this fact, the result of an appeal to the constituency at this time would furnish new and irrefragable evidence." If this be true, in reference to the "society around" the editor of the *Guardian*, how much more so must it be in reference to the agricultural districts? Let our Conservative friends profit by these frank confessions, and redouble their exertions for the emancipation of their country from Whig thralldom.

A very superior description of coal has, we understand, been supplied to the Mansion-house, by way of Liverpool, from the extensive collieries of Messrs. Hilton, of Ince Hall, near Wigan, who have expressed their determination to compete with their northern neighbors. A gentleman from that firm waited upon his lordship, and informed him that they were now mining 500 tons per day; but when their arrangements were complete, they would raise 1000, and be able to deliver them in London at 22s. per ton. *London paper.*

Lord Melbourne and Mr. Van Buren. Looking at it in every point of view, we have sometimes come to the belief that the unfortunate and delicate situations into which two great and glorious nations have been brought have been matured and engendered by the poor, miserable, offal, loafer, kitchen cabinets of each—the one headed by the imbecile Melbourne, the other by the imbecile Van Buren. To our mind, England and the United States resemble two gallant, chivalric men,

whose worthless agents and pretended advisers have brought them on the field of honor to shed their blood on a mere point of empty etiquette, while the pickpockets look on, laugh at the sport, and do a snug business in their line during the *mele*. *American paper.*

UPPER CANADA.

We regret to learn from the Upper Canada papers, that a treasonable plot was recently discovered at Toronto, the leading object of which was to assassinate the Lieut. Governor, and set fire to all the public buildings of the city. The principal person as yet ascertained to have been implicated in this plot, is Sergeant Arthur Flood, of the 1st troop of Incorporated dragoons, commanded by Major M'Grath. Flood, it is said, has been for some time in close correspondence with parties in the United States, to whom he regularly communicated whatever came under his notice of the movements in Upper Canada.— The circumstances which led to the discovery of this diabolical conspiracy were purely accidental. In prosecuting a search for some petty offender, Flood's lodgings were examined, when, on raising an old cap, the papers which led to the disclosure of the plot were discovered, and brought to the proper authorities.— Flood was therefore immediately arrested, and brought before the Executive Council, by whom he has been twice examined. —*Montreal Gazette.*

It was ascertained that Flood is a spy, in the employ of the American brigands, and several letters, were found offering him a reward for the assassination of Sir George Arthur, and the firing of the Government House and other public buildings. It is said, also, that he was holding out for a higher sum than that offered. A plan of the city, garrison, &c was found in his possession.—*Herald.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1839

Messrs. G. R. Robinson, J. N. Hunt, Brooking, Christopher, C. F. Bennett, and E. Hunt, a deputation on the affairs of Newfoundland, had an interview with the Marquis of Normanby, at the Colonial Office, on the 25th of March.

UNTO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants of Liverpool, trading to, and connected with, the Island of Newfoundland,

Humbly Sheweth,—

That, in the year 1832, a Royal Charter was granted, for the institution, in the said Island, of a Local Legislature, which consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly.

That, according to the said Charter a candidate for the House of Assembly requires no other qualification than that he shall have occupied a house of any kind in the Island for two years, and an elector, that he shall have occupied a house of any kind for one year. The suffrage is thus, as nearly as possible, universal; and the members, who have the Revenue of the Colony at their disposal, may be men altogether without property themselves.

That from the peculiar circumstances of the population, the great mass of whom are fishermen, partly fluctuating and partly stationary, an independent constituency, with so low a qualification, is not to be found in the Island; and, in six out of the nine electoral districts, with any other qualification there would be no constituency at all.

That it is most painful to the Memorialists to advert to the conduct of Clergyman in terms of disapprobation; but they are compelled to state that, under the existing system, the Roman Catholic Clergy in the colony have been tempted to use the power they possess over the lower orders of the people openly to rule the electors, so that the merchants and wealthier classes, who have every thing at stake, are entirely unrepresented; and the House, with all its powers and responsibilities, is occupied by men distinguished only by the extreme character of their politics.— This grievance, your Honourable House will be pleased to remark, is felt by many of the most respectable Roman Catholic residents even more heavily than by others.

That, during the last two years, the proceedings of the House of Assembly have been such as not only to cause great dissatisfaction, but to excite, throughout the mercantile body both in the Island and in this country, serious apprehension and alarm. Under this head, the Memorialists refer to the means which were used by the House to displace the late Chief Justice Boulton, in whose case her Majesty's government, after having acquitted him of all the charges brought against his judicial character and conduct, and even censured his accusers, thought it expedient, nevertheless, to dismiss him from the bench. A similar attempt is now being made, but which the Memorialists trust will not prove equally successful, to displace the excellent High Sheriff, on the ground that the House ought to possess, the power of appointing to that office. The Memorialists refer also, under this head, to the proceedings of the House in the case of Mr. Killeen, a respectable

surgeon of St. John's. That gentleman, having had a dispute in the street with one of the Members, was summoned before the House to answer for a breach of privilege, and was imprisoned. A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and he was discharged; whereupon, the Judge of the Supreme Court and the High Sheriff, who, in the exercise of their respective functions, had discharged him, were themselves taken into custody by order of the House. For these heavy grievances, your Honourable House will be pleased to observe, there is no power of redress in the law courts of the Colony; neither is there any security against the perpetration of even grosser acts of outrage for the future.

That, in this state of things, the peace of the community has been destroyed; commercial credit has suffered; property is more or less insecure; and ample and most painful evidence is obtained that the nature of the Government is altogether unsuited to the character and circumstances of the Colony.

That the Island being dependent for provisions and other necessaries upon the Merchants who import them, and who issue supplies to the fishermen at the commencement of the fishing season, and receive the produce of their voyage in return, it is most important both that the credit of the Merchants in the European Markets should be unimpaired, and that their apprehensions of disturbance in the Colony should be removed; otherwise there is ground to fear that adequate supplies would not be sent to the Island, whereby the people would be subjected to suffering and privation, or compelled to emigrate; to the certain detriment, and possible destruction, of the most valuable of our Fisheries.

That the Memorialists, who are themselves possessed of property in the Island, or otherwise deeply interested in its prosperity, are anxiously desirous that the evils complained of should, if possible, be remedied without delay; and being convinced that this can never be accomplished without an essential change in the form of Government, they earnestly pray,

That your Honourable House will be pleased to take the premises into consideration, and either cause a Bill to be brought in for the abrogation of the House of Assembly in Newfoundland, and for vesting the legislative powers and functions in the Governor and Council; or adopt such other course as to your Honourable House may appear best adapted to attain the object in view.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c. &c. &c. [Signed]

- W. TARBET
GRAHAM & TAYLOR
EDWARD C. HUNT
WM. VALIANCE
J. GREEN OUGHTERSON
JOHN JOB, JR.
G. H. HARRISON
W. W. BOLLEY
J. GLENN & SON
B. BOWRING.
ROBERT ALSOP
CHARLES HUNT
JAMES ROBERTSON
J. C. COOPER
J. BUTLER
SAMUEL JOB
JAMES H. BUTLER
HARRISON, RIDLEY & CO.
ROBERT HUTTON

Liverpool, 10th April, 1839.

From the London Standard, April 8.

From Newfoundland papers, which have recently come to hand, we are confirmed in the correctness of the views we have for several months advocated, namely, that the system of government at present in force in that colony is unsuitable to its condition, and that, bad as it is in principle, it is rendered still worse in practice by the arbitrary and intolerant conduct of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and of those reedy and unprincipled agitators who act under the dictation of the priests, and disturb the harmony of society for the purpose of attaining their own selfish ends.

At the present moment the affairs of that colony present features of peculiar interest to our British readers from the resemblance which the evils existing there, and the causes of those evils, bear to those which press upon the Conservatives of Ireland.

In Newfoundland political domination is sought after by the Roman Catholic priest to an extent, and in a manner, utterly inconsistent with liberty and law. So is it in Ireland. We say to an extent incompatible with liberty; for the power contended for by that sect is not satisfied with the ascendancy which one political party may legitimately seek to obtain over another, and which would be exercised temperately and in subservience to the law of the land; but it is a power which history and the experience of every day prove to be one the very genius of which excludes toleration of those who differ from them, which forbids a peaceful neutrality, and adopts for its motto all political as well as religious matters, "he who is not with me is against me." We say that in Newfoundland, as in Ireland, this domination is sought to be acquired in a manner inconsistent with law; for when that law confers powers or privileges on any man or body of men, it not only presumes that they are to be enjoyed with impunity, but it expects that they shall be exercised—a duty to use them conscientiously and for the public good is raised. In Newfoundland, however, with the Romish priesthood and their followers, the temperate exercise

political right with their view with impunity to the policy into an act of... res; and if the too many insu... pear to do, the... with unrelent... injury is some... men's temper... exclusive deat... Catholics are... their religion, a... selves and fam... the best means... in their politi... In expressing... genius and work... we would not b... to Roman Cath... every descripti... they, inalienab... and to full pro... reason for whic... demanded of th... we say it emp... equal justice to... the hands of on... oppress another... inadvertence or... tutions, of a v... vicious that sho... to be the best... immediately to...

In our last... from the G... St. John's to... an immediate... Assembly. It... drawn up with... and is in ever... attention. The... tains are not ne... have been notice... instance, so far... our statements b... country, they... of every shade... remedy we prop... prayed for in th... to—was encour...

In the address... signed by the P... praying his Exc... petition to the Q... following words... who has now a... ment for nearly... ces of which... known. Throu... Colonial Secretar... ons evidence ha... parent state, and... and justice of... made. And yet... that government... in the constitu... trust, if governm... attention, they... undeniable and... they have beta... measures that m... may submit to... evils existing in... that the apathy... Colonial Departm... fanits in the gov... colonists have to... WE CAN LEA... ADOPTED BY T... BEEN OF A... SERVING CHA... TED TO DEPRE... POSED AND I... TION OF SOCI...

From his conduct... Excellency's chie... salary and get th... government with... self as he can; a... on, and entertain... who live by emb... in which they exi... seen in any other... can gain his end... not think of or co... injury he is inflie... The time, honest... other men and o... adopted. It was...chievous conceit... seeds of rebellion... was generally held... the countenance... tors received, whi... mendation one cou... of the government... ble members of soc... port the laws, and... opinions. Before... flected on Newfoun... field for political... nothing to be gain... consequently, a happ... not be found. The... fore, to pursue is... of mischief—to abol... and so to restore... pristine peace. Th... adopted in Lower C... ened to be adopted... try it in Newfoundl... of neither of the first... behaved so badly as