

the Inns, abridging the number of terms both in London and Dublin in favour of Irish law students.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1838.

The Ceres from Liverpool in 38 days arrived at Carbonear on Saturday last, having on board the newly appointed Chief Justice, (BOURNE) his lady and family: we understand that a deputation from the inhabitants of Carbonear, and from our Roman Catholic fellow-townsmen, waited upon his Honor on Monday forenoon, and that they were highly pleased with their reception: he professed himself a zealous advocate for Catholic rights and an active promoter of the emancipation; intimating, at the same time, that his lady was a Catholic, and that his children were all to be educated in the same faith. We have not been able distinctly to ascertain what are his own religious views, but we have been told that he is a member of the Established Church: however, let his Honor be of what persuasion he may, provided he is a sound lawyer and a firm, conscientious man, all parties ought to be satisfied, and from henceforth endeavour to live in peace; "any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding."

(To the Editor of the Newfoundland Patriot.)

MY DEAR SIR,

The Toris are on the very tip-toe of exultation in this neighbourhood in consequence of what they insultingly term your "prudential silence" relative to a certain production which appeared in the last number of the "STAR," intitled A CATECHISM. They have absurdly supposed because you have not answered it, that it is altogether unanswerable; and, in the hey-day of their triumph, they designated it "a knock-me-down-blow"; "a settler to lip-loyalty"; "a clencher"; "a something that neither you nor your EMPLOYERS will dare to meddle with"; "a standing argument"; "an alcaic pill" and I know not how many other pretty compound epithets full of spleen and malvolence and strongly indicative of the impertinence of their party. Now my dear Sir take my advice: resume your invincible pen, and cut short their exultation; in this case, silence will not do—it is not the thing—it will not do I assure you: you must take this vile Catechism question by question, and answer by answer, and refute it completely—refute the whole of their slanderous charge. Prove to the world that you and your employers are entirely innocent, that you never did invoke "THE GOD OF BATTLES" in behalf of the Rebels—that you have no connexion with the Assembly—that you do not get paid—and that you are not looking for more pecuniary assistance from them, the present session. I entreat you not to remain silent under the horrible charge of Treason. Come, my dear Sir, try your best; fling aside the imputation; let the powerful energies of the "PATRIOT" be awakened! you have often professed yourself to be "STRONG BUT MERCIFUL," lay aside your mercy for this once and show us your strength; borrow a little of the "OMNIPOTENCE" of the Assembly,—no doubt they can transfer a portion of this as well as of the Public Money—they are deeply interested themselves and therefore can have no objection; at all events make the application; try your utmost—do your very best, and as you would have us to believe in your innocence I beseech you to COME OUT.

Your's Truly,

NO REVOLUTIONIST.

P. S.—If you can show that any of the Members of the House have scolded you in private since the appearance of "The Catechism" it will be better than nothing.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to re-publish in your next number my communication of last week together with such additional remarks as I have deemed necessary to affix.—The subject is one of exceeding importance and it demands from the adverse party a clear, distinct, and definite explanation. Ambiguities will only heighten suspicion; and silence confirm it. The Catechism

is either a declaration of facts or it is mere fiction; if the latter, let the falsities be proved; if the former, let us hear no more of the "LOYALTY" of the Honorable the Assembly of Newfoundland; for really any allusion to it, under such circumstances, would be an indecent outrage on the common sense of the community.

Quam miserum est id NEGARE NON POSSE, quod sit TURPISIMUM CONFITERI!!

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A REAL PATRIOT.

[We should certainly have been under the necessity of refusing this request of our Correspondent were it not for the extraordinary pains which the Assembly have taken to trumpet their "LOYALTY" in the very teeth of incontrovertible facts: so long as they retain a disaffected Servant in their confidential employ, they ought not, they cannot, they must not utter a syllable about their allegiance to the Queen.—Ed.]

LOYALTY! LOYALTY!! LOYALTY!!!

"For opposing such, and other crude acts, and for the firm administration of the laws without bending them to the will of a party, your lordship has drawn down the violent hatred of the Members who have gone as Delegates from the House of Assembly, to lay their alleged grievances at the foot of Her Majesty's Throne, complaints against your Lordship forming a prominent part of them. But whilst democracy has shewn itself in almost open rebellion in a neighbouring Colony, and its leaders have been held up by those persons as examples of true patriots, for the imitation of the inhabitants of this Island, we should hope their representations will have no effect prejudicial to your Lordship, whose character for honesty and integrity stands too firm to be shaken by the efforts of your enemies."—Extract from the Harbor Grace Address to Chief Justice Boulton.

Now candid and enlightened reader whoever you are, whether Whig or Conservative, Catholic, Churchman or Dissenter, I beseech you to read down the following Catechism attentively and impartially and then, with your hand upon your heart, say, in the spirit of an honest man, whether the foregoing statement is exaggerated or not—whether the loyal inhabitants of Harbor Grace were not bound to make the statement.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—The charge of DISLOYALTY which has been preferred against the Honorable the House of Assembly is of so grave and very serious a nature, that I am not at all surprised at the exertions which they are making to remove the imputation from their character, and to restore themselves to the favor of an excited constituency. There is something so formidable and shocking in the accusation of Treason as to warrant the adoption of almost any means by which the foul and degrading stigma may be washed out and obliterated. I trust, for the honor of the Colony, and for the sake of the young and rising generation who look upon the land of their nativity with the pride and jealousy of Spartans, that our Legislative Representatives will be able to come out of the furnace pure and undefiled,—that they will succeed in convincing the Sister Colonies (with whom it appears they desire a more intimate alliance) that their loyalty is inviolate, and that it has been their determination at all times, to support "our glorious Constitution" whether the disaffections of Canada had been overruled or not. Yes Mr. Editor, I have a hope that our Honorable Assembly will eventually repel the charge,—that they will make it plain to the meanest capacity how wrongfully they have been suspected—how shamefully slandered; and that they will render it manifest to you, to me and the world, that neither have they advocated rebellious principles themselves, nor in any way, mode, or fashion countenanced, succoured or supported such unhallowed advocacy in others. Having made these preparatory remarks I now beg to subjoin the following Catechism, to which I would most earnestly call the attention of your numerous readers: I would also most respectfully submit it to the notice of the House as something worthy of their serious deliberation—as something which, if not properly refuted, will tell far more effectively against them than all their manifold violations of British Liberty.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

A REAL PATRIOT.

CATECHISM.

Q Do you conceive it possible for an individual to have promoted the cause of the Canadian Rebels without being present upon the scene of action?

A. Most assuredly I do.

Q. How?

A. Various; but in no way more effectually than in publishing and approving their treasonable writings,—STIMULATING THEM WITH DISLOYAL SENTIMENTS

—HOLDING THEM UP AS MODELS FOR IMITATION—AND IMPLOING SUCCESS UPON THEIR CAUSE.

Q. Do you know if this has been practised in Newfoundland?

A. I do; the Patriot has very frequently done so; and in one memorable instance offered up a most solemn prayer in behalf of the Rebel cause.

Q. Did any of the Members of the House of Assembly join in this prayer?

A. They shudder at the bare idea of it; and repel with horror so dreadful a charge.

Q. Have the House any connexion with the Editor, who has given such "horrors" to their Loyalty?

A. That Editor is their paid and confidential servant.

Q. Have the House vindicated their honor by punishing said servant, or have they in any way discountenanced his disloyal practices by dismissal, reprimand or the like?

A. No; unless £400 a-year be such punishment and unless wishing for an opportunity to give him as much more, be such discountenance.

Q. What proof have you that such are the wishes of the House?

A. Hear what Mr. MORRIS said, in his place, a few days since—"When I voted that Mr. Shea should be Printer of the Journals I did violence to my feelings; I saw the PARAMOUNT claims of another individual (the Editor of the Patriot) to the PATRONAGE OF THE HOUSE; therefore if the Proprietor of the 'Newfoundlander' hesitates to apologise, I will move that the Printer of the House' (id est the disaffected Editor of the Patriot) 'be Printer of the Journals.'"

Q. Was there anything else said by the Honorable Member?

A. Yes; he said "Why should we pay £300 to Mr. Shea for publishing the Judgment of a Judge who said the House have no privileges?"

Q. Would you not infer from all this that they thought more of their Privileges than of their Loyalty;—nay, would you not suppose that disloyalty and disaffection were nearest their hearts?

A. These are the inferences I should be induced to draw.

Q. And is it possible they still assert their Loyalty?

A. They still assert it.

Q. Suppose you were to pay a man £400 for encouraging another to steal Her Majesty's Crown, would you be an abettor of the theft?

A. According to the views of the Assembly I should not.

Q. But I wish to know what would be the feelings of your own conscience, before God and the country?

A. I should feel condemned;—unworthy of public confidence, degraded and disgraced.

Q. Seeing that the Assembly are undeniably implicated, is there no way left by which they may restore themselves to public favor?

A. They may in some measure do so by dismissing their disloyal servant and praying His Excellency to cause him to be prosecuted—or they might follow the plan of "the beloved" Lord DURHAM and send him to Bermuda direct, with PROVISIONS!! in case of his return—Finis.

Nota Bene.—This is the second time that the foregoing has been published to the world, and yet the Editor of the "PATRIOT" continues to be the Printer of the House!!!!

(From the Royal Gazette, Sept. 18.)

BY AUTHORITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to cause a Commission to be issued under the Great Seal of Newfoundland, constituting and appointing the undermentioned Gentlemen Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Northern District of this Island.

Viz.
The Hon. Augustus Wallat Desbarres
" Edward Brabazon Brenton
" William Sall
" James Simms
" James Crowdy
" James Morton Spearman
" John Dunscomb
" William Thomas
" John Bayley Bland
" John Sinclair

Peter Weston Carter, Esquire

Charles Simms
Thomas Danson
John Buckingham
Robert John Pinsent
Benjamin Sweetland
John Peyton
William Sweetland
Charles Cozens
William Stirling
William Kelson
John Jacob
Joshua Green
Robert Tremlett
Andrew Pearce
David Slade
Samson Miffen
George Frampton
Nathaniel Smith
Joseph Cox
John Thorne Oakley
Robert Pack
James Power

Peter Browne
Thomas Chancey
John Elson
Richard Rankin
John Regan
John Thomson
James Quintz
John Tilley
James Mew
Robert Ollerhead
Butler Aldridge
Charles Newhook
Andrew Hacket
James Wiseman
Alexander Bremner
John Skelton
William Brown
Edward J. Mullooney
Thomas Drawbridge
Stephen Lawler
John Martin
Thomas M. Lyte
John Winter
James Bell
Thomas Hutchings
James Bayly
John Stark
Thomas Ridley
Thomas Wills
Robert Brown
Stephen Olive Pack

JAMES CROWDY,

Secretary.

Secretary's Office,

31st August, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint Mr. R. W. LILLY to be Acting Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Acting Clerk of the Central Circuit Court, of this Island, during the absence, on leave, of EDWARD M. ARCHIBALD, Esquire.

Secretary's Office,

4th September, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint Mr. LORENZO MOORE to be Sub-Collector of the Colonial Revenue at the Port of Gbospenspond.

Secretary's Office,

12th September, 1838.

HIS EXCELLENCY has also been pleased to appoint Mr. JAMES M. WINTER, to be a Commissioner of Roads in the Islands of Twillingate and Fogo (under the Colonial Act, 1st Victoria, Cap. 2.) in the room of STEPHEN LAWLER, Esq., resigned.

Secretary's Office,

15th September, 1838

(From the Public Ledger, Sept. 21.)

A curious examination took place in the House of Assembly, yesterday-week, the absurdity of which has created some amusement out of doors.

It may be remembered that we published a short time since the very excellent address of the merchants and other respectable inhabitants of the town of Harbor Grace to the hon. Chief Justice BOULTON, presented just previously to his departure from this Island. The Address adverted among other things to the numerous wanton attacks which had been made upon the Chief Justice—to the firmness with which the law had been administered by that respected individual, and the happy effect which it had produced in diminishing the amount of crime—to the unprotected state of the better part of the inhabitants of the Bay, surrounded as they are by a populace easily excited to riot and disturbance—to the violent hatred which (in refusing to govern his decisions according to the will of a party) the Chief Justice had drawn down upon himself on the part of the members of the House of Assembly who had been sent home as delegates to represent the alleged grievances—and to the circumstance of those persons having held up the leaders in the Canadian Rebellion as examples of true patriots and worthy the imitation of the inhabitants of this Island.

This Address has been taken, by certain members of the House of Assembly, in high dudgeon, and an attempt has been made by means of the examination to which we have referred, to retrieve the character of the Priests' party in Conception Bay, and to purge the delegates from what has very foolishly been regarded as a direct charge of rebellion against them. Instead, however, of effecting these objects, it will be seen that it would have been much more prudent to suffer the matter to rest where it was.

Under the belief that Messrs. STARR and STARK (the former the Deputy Sheriff, and the latter the Clerk of the Court and Coroner for the Northern District) had been guilty of signing the Address in question, these two gentlemen were severally "had up" at the bar of the House of Assembly, the House being "in Committee of Justice" when the following among other questions and answers were put and given.

[Here follows the examination: after which the Editor sarcastically but very properly remarks.]

These being the witnesses whom Mr. MORRIS has chosen to examine, and this the sort of testimony he has elicited, particularly with reference to the alleged charge of disloyalty against himself and his brother delegates, what are we to think but that the House has been exceedingly injudicious in the course which it has taken! Of one of these delegates, Mr. STARK is of opinion that he is decidedly disloyal; and Mr. STARR, it has been sent, positively refuses to give a character to any of them! Thus, the home truths contained in the Address which has been the subject of so much complaint, acquire additional force and virtue, and will be still more bitterly felt!

On Sale

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & CO.

Just Received per EMILY, Turner,

100 barrels Flour
185 bags Bread
10 Hbds. building Lime
7000 Brick

And

150 Hogsheads best House

Coals.

Harbor Grace,
August 15, 1838.

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Harbor Grace,
Sept. 21, 1838