

again be made to coerce your Honourable House into the adoption of a Bill of Supply framed by the House of Assembly, and offered for your acceptance under circumstances not warranted either by the practice of the Imperial Parliament, or by the usages of any other of the Colonial Assemblies.

We beg to express our entire concurrence in the reasons set forth by your Honourable House in the last sessions of the General Assembly, for the rejection of the same Bill of appropriation which is now again offered for your adoption. The reasons contained in your Address to her Most Gracious Majesty, dated in November last in explanation of the causes that led to your rejection of the Supply Bill of last year, were, in the minds of your petitioners, so just and constitutional, that we had hoped that the offer of mediation between the two branches of the Legislature held out by her Majesty, would be eagerly seized by the Assembly, and that the separate grants would, in accordance with the views of her Majesty's Government, be forthwith sent up for your concurrence.

The pertinacity of the House of Assembly in pursuing its former course, thus retarding the public business, and recklessly and unjustly withholding for so long a period that which is due to the public creditor, is, we humbly submit, neither based upon considerations for the welfare of the people, nor has it for its object the promotion of any of the general interests of the colony.

Were the great public usefulness of, or, indeed, the constitutional necessity for, the existence of a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, such as the Legislative Council forms, possessing coequal jurisdiction upon ALL questions which come before it, a matter of doubt and uncertainty, the present contest would infallibly have the effect of setting that uncertainty at rest.

Your Petitioners, many of whom contribute largely to the revenues of the colony, naturally feel a deep interest in the wise and judicious expenditure of the public money;—they look, therefore, to your Honourable House for protection from the dangerous consequences to which an acquiescence in the constitutional proceedings of the House of Assembly would most certainly give rise.

Your Petitioners pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to withhold your concurrence in the present bill of supply, until the same shall have been laid before you in such a shape as will enable you constitutionally to exercise your judgment upon it.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

St. John's Newfoundland, 9th July, 1838.

(From Halifax Papers, July 3.)

CANADA.

The Toronto Patriot of Tuesday, says—"Another division of the Pirates are at work at Lake Erie, where a schooner laden with merchandise, belonging to Mr. Chrysler, of Niagara, has been captured. A despatch announcing this new outrage; arrived in the city last night, but nothing more than the bare fact has transpired."

Two steamboats with troops on board are searching among the islands for plunderers.

Important from the Frontier.

We learn from Mr. J. W. Turner, Deputy Marshall at Oswego, who arrived here this morning express from Lewiston that the Patriots of Upper Canada have again made a rally on their own soil, having forced a camp in "Long Swamp," (an extensive marsh lying between Grand Island and Chippewa Creek,) where they are now fortifying themselves. The nucleus of this force was formed by refugees who crossed over from the United States in parties of 20 or 30 at a time, so as to evade the British vigilance, but volunteers are said to be flocking in to them from all quarters. The number entrenched when they were discovered, is supposed to be from 200 to 400. The alarm was instantly given, and an express sent off to Toronto for a regular force to extirpate them.

ANOTHER SEIZURE.—Captain Homann, in command at Lewiston, has made another valuable seizure of Patriot arms. Ninety stand, with bayonets, were found secreted at Dickenson's tavern, six miles from Lewiston, on the Lockport road.—They were principally English Tower Muskets, and U. S. Manufacture.

From the Charleston Courier June 12

Still further attempts to fire the City. The constant though unsuccessful efforts to consume the remainder of our ill fated city, have filled the inhabitants with alarm and consternation.

We scarcely finish the record of one

attempt, when we are called upon to recount others, in every direction of the city. Indeed, the fearful catalogue begins to assume a regular diary of systematic and diabolical villany.

We are glad to perceive the nightly patrol are very numerous, and we hope will, ere long, be instrumental in arresting some of the gang of villains that infest our community.

There is a report current, that Col. Grey, who was sent to Washington by Lord Durham, on a special mission connected with the recent outrages on the frontier, was refused an audience by President Van Buren; who has intimated that all communications of the kind, to the head of the government, must come through the British Ambassador. *Halifax Times, July 3.*

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1838.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We hope for the honor of society that "Smokum's" hero is a figment of the fancy—not a character in real life.—Such conduct as he attributes to his 'Treasurer' would be one of the most abominable breaches of trust that have ever come to our knowledge; and so far from deserving a 'reward' it would call loudly for CONDEMNATION.

"X. Y. Z." and "An Inhabitant" will see by our columns that the subject of their letters is brought before the public by "One of Port-de-Grave."

We beg to inform "A Constant Reader" that his complaint of our not inserting the Carbonar Shipping List, is not from any neglect of ours, as we have repeatedly sent to the Custom House for it. We would be most happy to give a place in our columns, to any communication from our numerous friends, that may tend to forward the interests of that town.

The feelings which have been excited by the passing of the Supply Bill are, even in the same individual, as conflicting and contradictory as the sentiments of Lord GLENELG'S Despatch. In the words of an intelligent acquaintance who has given us his opinion of the matter,—"the gift is esteemed, but despised the giver." Abstractedly considered the measure is beneficial and popular, but taken in connection with the attendant circumstances it is, we conceive, one of the most ill-judged and pernicious acts that could have been conjured into existence; conjured it most assuredly was, and we can only pity the man who would suffer himself to be made the dupe of such political enchantment. We had thought indeed that it would have been "easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle" than for this unconstitutional act to get down the "throat" of some of the Honourable Councillors; but we have been greatly deceived; we had not calculated upon the dilation of the oesophagus, for we had supposed that the effects of a certain universal passion were confined principally to the hair and the mouth. But "te bonum tinor faciebat" is now the insidious whisper of the triumphant party; and there are, we regret to say, but too many grounds for the insinuation: *proh pudor!!*

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,—One of the most daring outrages that perhaps have ever been heard of in this Country, was perpetrated a few days back by a posse of the Inhabitants of *Day-de-Verds*. While a number of our fishing boats together with several others from various parts of the Bay, were peaceably following their avocations at the above named place, they were

furiously attacked by 20 or 30 boats from the shore, containing from ten to a dozen men each, armed with pews, hatchets bludgeons and guns; no sooner were these lawless desperadoes come along side, than they commenced cutting the buoys, nets and other tackle belonging to the strangers, in the most wanton manner; the cod-seins inclosing some hundreds of quintals of fine fish were literally torn to pieces and the fish suffered to escape; our boats were then cut a-drift, and the buoys taken from the anchors, so as to render their recovery impossible: I understand also that some of the strange boat's crews were handled in the most shameful manner.—I trust, Sir, the authorities will see the 'expediency' of bringing this band of piratical ruffians to immediate punishment; otherwise I have reason to fear a system of retaliation will be pursued which will be entirely destructive of the Bay fishery.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ONE OF PORT-DE-GRAVE.
Port-de-Grave, July 14, 1838.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—Your fearless and uncompromising advocacy of the public rights, induces me to address you for the purpose of laying before a discerning public, the line of conduct that has been pursued by some Hon. Members of our House of Assembly towards the representative of our Bay, Mr THOMAS FITZGIBBON MOORE—a gentleman who can boast that he has been sent to that House by the independent electors of our Bay, in a manner alike honorable to themselves and creditable to their representative—electors who had not been influenced by any individual, but who came to the poll and gave their free and unbiased votes to the man whom they were satisfied, if returned a Member, would, from his practical knowledge represent the grievances and oppressions which they laboured under for years past, and which I feel proud to say he has done—he has exposed the oppressor and laid before the country the treatment the poor fisherman have received and been compelled to endure—he is a man who has resided in this country nearly 30 years, and is thoroughly acquainted with its circumstances and localities—the electors knew that such a man was most desirable should have a seat in that House. How then has such a man been treated by his Hon. colleagues. I shall at present confine myself to shew two acts. The first occurred the last Session sometime about September last, Mr. MORRIS was addressing the House stating some things which Mr. MOORE from his extensive knowledge of the fisheries interrupted by saying, "Oh! oh!" when the Hon. Member digressed, and entered upon a most disgraceful attack upon the character of our worthy representative, who, to Mr. MOORE'S honor, retorted in a manner credible to him. The Speaker was appealed to and reprimanded Mr. MOORE, and he seeing the impropriety of the Speaker's conduct, stated to him that he was reprimanded in his defence, and that Mr. NORRIS who grossly insulted him was left unpunished. The SPEAKER in a rage, from the keen and cutting sarcasm of Mr. MOORE, ordered that he be arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on the pretence that Mr. MOORE was leaving the House uncourteously, when Mr. POWER started up and set the Hon. the SPEAKER in his place. The second insult tendered that Gentleman was by Mr. KENT and the Hon. the SPEAKER. It happened on the day on which the Supply Bill was sent up to the Council, where Mr. MOORE attended, listening attentively to the speech of the Hon. WM. THOMAS, and after the Council adjourned, Mr. MOORE returned to his place, where a motion was before the House, of adjournment, which was supported by Mr. KENT, by a long and vehement speech Mr. MOORE rose to motion and was about to explain some subject that fell from his Hon. colleague, and also about to state the subject on which the Council adjourned—when Mr. KENT steps over to the SPEAKER and whispers in the old Gentleman's ear to stop Mr. MOORE. The SPEAKER then said to him he would not listen to any thing from him respecting the Supply Bill and the Council, and that he was out of order.—I was present at the time and I fearlessly state that Mr. MOORE was perfectly cor-

rect and in order and had a right to be heard. But Mr. Kent's inflated consequence could not permit any gentleman to speak upon a subject wherein he had spoken so long and so ridiculously. The Speaker supported Mr. Kent's vanity, and Mr. Moore was silenced.

I have stated the facts I intended in this letter, and I leave to the public to judge if the Speaker has not acted in both cases in a manner more arbitrary than any one of the ancient dictators—he was not placed in that Chair to dictate laws or rules, he was there to do justice between members—he was not to lean as I fear he has done, to his favourites and treat with unconstitutional severity those whom he may look upon as his inferior. But I beg to tell the Hon. the Speaker, that the indignity which has been offered to Mr. Moore is well appreciated by the inhabitants of the Bay, they consider and that justly, that the insult is offered to the whole representative body of this District. But can any one member of that House rise up and boast of his return being at all alike the pure and independent manner in which Mr. Moore was returned—Not one. Is it jealousy that has induced them to act so? But why need I be surprised when Mr. KENT in his place the other day in his speech, holds out a threat to bring all the Editors before the Bar of the House for daring to offer a remark on his overbearing and would-be tyrannical conduct. I shall not at all alter that I am alarmed to hear that Mr. Kent asked leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the operation of the Press. I shall say one word to Mr. Moore and conclude, let him but pursue that upright, honest, and straightforward conduct which he has evinced ever since he entered that House, and his independence and experience will secure to him for ever, the voice of a free people.

I am, Sir,
Your's &c. &c.
AN ELECTOR.
Hearts Content,
9th July, 1838.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

SIR,—As you were so kind as to answer, in a most satisfactory manner, the few questions which I sent you a week or two since, I am induced to trouble you with another communication, of a similar kind, to which, notwithstanding its hypothetical character, you will, I am sure, return, as you did before, a satisfactory reply.

Suppose then that a person were to be entrusted with a large sum of the public money for any given purpose, say for example—to purchase Seed Potatoes for the Poor; would that person be warranted in taking any part of that money to pay up old balances which certain individuals owed him, and then to draw orders on these individuals for Potatoes to that amount; and supposing the said individuals would refuse to deliver the Potatoes without the cash in hand; would it be right for the said trustee or treasurer or whatever you may please to call him, still to withhold the money and to suffer the poor applicants to go without the Potatoes altogether!!

And suppose the said treasurer or trustee or whatever you please to name him were called upon to return to the public chest such portion of the money as had not been actually expended, would it be "lawful and right" for him to retain a large portion of it in his hands to meet notes that he knew for certain reasons would never be returned.

Supposing also that this hypothetical case was no hypothesis at all; but that it was founded upon as correct an induction of particulars as my Lord Becon himself could possibly desire; what should be done to the treasurer who would act in this manner,—ought he to be punished or rewarded?

I remain, Sir,
Your obdt. Servant,
PETER SMOKUM.
Four-Fires-Building,
16th July, 1838.

It is currently stated, and we believe there is some truth in the report, that the hon. Chief Justice BOULTON is now on his passage from England, and that he may be daily expected.—Ledger of yesterday.

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.
CLEARED.
June 22.—Earl Grey, Donally, Cork, oil.
23.—Mermaid, M'Clure, Barbadoes, herrings.
Harriet, Kennedy, P. E. Island, merchandise.
Adonai, Ritchie, Liverpool, oil.
Grand Turk, Ingham, Demerara, fish, beef.

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