

any candid man, did it not recommend the refusal to pay taxes, and that the people should take the government into their own hands? this appeared on the first of May, and the next day there appeared a recommendation to form an association for carrying the recommendation into effect. If the Lord Chancellor had given any such opinion as was imputed to him by the hon. member for Cork he entirely differed from that opinion.—(Hear hear.) What was the state of the public mind when the prosecution took place? There were associations formed to resist the payment of taxes, and they did resist, and forcibly took goods seized for taxes from the officers. Under these circumstances was not prosecution necessary? And no one had ventured to say that the trial was not candidly conducted. The council for the defendant admitted the impartial conduct of the Judge and jury. He would have been happy had the defendants made any concession that would have justified a mild or even a nominal punishment, but to the last they continued to aggravate their offence. It had been asked, why were not other papers prosecuted? No other paper had committed the same offence; this was the only criminal information filed under Lord Grey's administration. There was another publication prosecuted by bill of indictment, for the most atrocious libel against his Majesty that ever appeared, and a recommendation of actual rebellion. These papers were circulated in large numbers in Covent-garden market; he was taken by a policeman, and called on the mob to rescue him, which they attempted. A few days after the Calthorpe street meeting was held, in consequence of the recommendation of that hand-bill, to which large masses of men went armed, and bloodshed was the consequence. While he held his office there should be no prosecution for any public expression of opinion; but when people were excited to acts of violence and blood he would fearlessly prosecute, and would not fear that he should forfeit the opinion of his countryman whatever might be the opinion of the hon. member for Middlesex, who had written to Edinburgh to prevent his election, but without effect.

Mr HUME said, the letter he had written to Edinburgh was in reply to one written to him; and the hon gentleman ought in candour to remember that he had written a letter to Dudley in his favour. (Great cheers.)

Sir H. HARDINGE said he thought the prosecution of the editors of the *True Sun*, would have been perfectly proper, had not persons of high station—one a late member of that house, the other member for South-wark—given publicity to similar opinions; and so far from being punished, they were promoted to high station; why the editors of the *True Sun* might expect to be promoted for their libel. (Hear.) The noble Paymaster had also expressed his approbation of the doctrines of trades' unions, by which he had been addressed; and the Lord Chief Justice when Attorney-General, said every man had a right to give expression to his honest opinions and God forbid there should be any torturer behind to punish him. After such opinions, was it right to punish editors of newspapers? He thought that sincerity could not be a justification of treason. (Hear.) It was impossible for any man to know what was to be punished, and what was not. From the able statement of the member of Cork, he thought a case was made out for the interference of government in favour of men who were evidently misled.

Mr O'REILLY said he had read the evidence of the Lord Chancellor, given before the libel Committee, and it was certainly against such prosecutions as that under consideration.

A MEMBER said as the members of the house who had recommended a refusal, to pay taxes, had not been prosecuted, he thought the editors of newspapers ought not, on the principle of the adage, "what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander." (a laugh.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said his learned friend did not undertake the prosecution without the entire approbation of the Cabinet. Though he was not forward to prosecute the press, and was an advocate of free discussion and comments on public men however severe, yet he thought it the duty of government to interfere when libels were published, recommending resistance to the law and likely to do mischief.

Mr TENNYSON said he had no doubt that the government should have the power of prosecuting seditious libels; but under the peculiar circumstances of the times, and men of high station and character and conduct having made recommendations not to pay taxes, the gentleman in whose favour the motion was made, might have been misled by the example and he thought under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the remainder of their punishment might be remitted.

Mr MAXWELL thought that the offence should not be punished with severity. He could not vote against government on the present occasion, but if they did not act on the recommendation given them, he hoped he should have another opportunity.

The house divided.  
For the amendment 46 | Against it 108  
Majority against the address 62

The cargo of the Sarah, the first free trader from Canton, consists chiefly of silks, rhubarb, and a few drugs; exaggerated reports relative to the quantity of silk she has brought have been circulated—it amounts to about 2,700 bales. This vessel was licensed by the Company and of course brings no teas. She brings the information that the Camden Georgiana, and Frances Charlotte, were waiting until the 23d April, for freights of tea, and that the William Money, 900 tons, the Elizabeth 500 tons, and the Earl Moira, 900 tons, all Company ships, were to sail for Canton on the 25th March, laden with tea on account of the Company for the port of Quebec.

THE SEASON.—We learn from a gentleman, who has recently travelled through the greater part of the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Monaghan, that the wheat and oat crops present a very gratifying appearance. Flax, too, is in a flourishing condition.

It is worthy of remark that of the existing cabinet four members of it only are married, namely, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Holland, Mr Spring Rice, and Mr Abercromby. The First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of the Home Department, the Secretary at War, are widowers.

Lord Duncannon transacted business on Saturday afternoon at the Home Office for the first time since his appointment.

### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, August 27, 1834.

We have been kindly favored with English dates to the 24th ult., received by the HARTON, Captain Seager, in 27 days from Poole. They contain little more than the Greenock papers of that date, received at St. Johns. Various and contradictory reports are in circulation respecting the movements of Don Carlos. We insert some of them, as well as his proclamation to the army. Our interests are almost as much involved in his movements, as they are in those of the CHOLERA in Spain. They both interfere with the carrying of our produce to market, and they also agree in another particular, they both meditate the destruction of our species.

The limits of our paper would not permit the publication of Lord Brougham's speech on the introduction into the House of Lords of the "Poor Laws amendment Bill." It brings before the consideration of the Parliament, a measure of the deepest, and most vital importance to the country, and its principles combine, one of those extensive and sweeping measures of Reform, that can be compassed only by such minds as the Lord Chancellor's. He has undertaken an herculean task, but his toil, will in some measure, be lightened, by the absence of party spirit. All join in the opinion that there was a necessity for such a measure.

That man must be dead to the feelings of patriotism who could not contemplate with pleasure, the wishes and actions of a people, who, under an expectation that their civil government would be placed in pecuniary difficulties, and consequently that it would be disabled from affording to them its wonted countenance, support, and protection, nobly come forward and sacrifice to the good of the State all the good things they have been receiving through the channel of government patronage.

Symptoms of this noble-mindedness have appeared amongst the people of a neighboring town, if we may take opinions expressed by their "MERCURY," to be the echo of their opinions. That town has been distinguished by government patronage, as the second town in the Island, fostered by government money as the capital of this District, with a splendid Court House and Custom House establishment, drawing the people as well as the wealth from every part of the district, to the support of her merchants, her tradesmen, and her ale-houses. Rather than that we should have no Local Government, and that the people who are sometimes unruly, should be left to govern themselves, the noble-minded people, of whom we have been speaking, who have long been distinguished for their expressions of "attachment to His Majesty's Person and Government," are ready to give up these enjoyments of theirs, throw into the public Treasury, all they have been receiving as the produce of Government patronage, so that they may thereby ward off the tyranny of taxation, and prove that their expressions of attachment to "His Majesty's Person and Government," have not been as "the sounding brass, or tinkling cymbal."

The Editor of the "MERCURY," says of his contemporary of the "PATRIOT," that "his situation as Legislator, will enable him to expose the petty views and mutilated improvements of a temporary expediency." We would borrow a word from the "special reporter" of the "PATRIOT," and say, that from the deep habits of "thinking" evinced by the "MERCURY" Editor, we should suppose that his paper has been invaded by some designing radical, or demagogue who has made the Editor go farther than he intended, "Gilpin like" may lose his hat and wig into the bargain.

In the JOHN WALLACE, from Quebec, was on the 22d July, stranded on the coast of P. E. Island. She had left Quebec on the 17th July at which place, before the time of her leaving it, three or four cases of Cholera had occurred. She had on board when she left Quebec, seven hands and one passenger.—Four of the crew had died previous to her being stranded, one of them only the day before; the disease of which they died, is by a Dr. MACKIESON, who was sent from Charlotte Town to the wreck, pronounced to be the *spasmodic pestilential cholera*. The master, mate, another sailor, and the passenger, Watson had landed from the vessel, and were roving at large about the country, the latter, Watson, had gone to Charlotte Town to get a passage to Nova Scotia. By the latest accounts from P. E. Island (29th July) the disease had not been communicated to any of the inhabitants. The P. E. Island Magistrates must be an active and very intelligent body of men, if we may take one of them, ALEXANDER McDONALD, Esq., as a sample. He was the nearest resident Magistrate, and did not interfere in hindering the fullest communication between the vessel, the remainder of her crew and the inhabitants, (her cargo of flour had been landed) because he did not know that a colonial act of 1832, commonly called the quarantine act conferred a power upon Magistrates to act in such cases.

ARRIVALS.—In the HARTON, from Poole Mrs. Green and Miss Botley.

DIED.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., Malvina Molloy, aged six years, and on the following morning, Francis Molloy, aged 6 months, both the children of P. E. Molloy, Esq. Surgeon of this Town.

"Death flaps his wings,  
Over the haughty and the lowly train,  
And as the monarch Eagle, first in might,  
Preys on the feathered tribe—without respect  
To kind, age, quality, or strength. So death  
Preys on mortality and man; making  
The empire of the earth his own.

We can imagine all the feelings of a father who is called upon to "bear up manfully against a sea of trouble," in witnessing the heart-rending sight of the exit of two of his dear little children, and that in the short space of a few fleeting hours.—But imagination fails us, when we attempt to picture, what must be the feelings of a mother, who, herself confined to a sick bed heard the last moanings of her favorite daughter, and the last sigh of her infant son, as their pure spirits wended on their way, to where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

"Yet there, new rising from the tomb,  
With lustre brighter far shall shine,  
Revive with ever-during bloom,  
Late from diseases and decline."

On the late melancholy occasion a worthy Catholic Priest performed the last offices to mortality within the burial ground of the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel. This is a proof that a tolerant, and a christian-like spirit pervades our little community, "*Esto perpetua*."

### Shipping Intelligence.

#### HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

August 16.—Schooner Friends, Marshall, Guysborough; 35 head cattle, 61 sheep.

#### CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

August 22.—Brig Harton Seager, Poole, 24 tons salt, 35 chaldrons coal, 30 matts, 7 blis. and 1 bale shop goods.  
23.—Brig Triumvirate, Green, Hamburg, 100 bls. pork, 300 bls. flour, 500 bags bread.

CLEARED.

August 19.—Schooner Shannon, Pike, Lisbon, 2200 qts fish, to load at Labrador.

#### ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

August 15.—Brig Piscator, Petherbridge, Sydney, coal.

Diana, Ferguson, Greenock, nails, soap, cordage, and sundries.  
George the Fourth, Tessier, New-York, pork, flour, beef.  
Schooner Ann, Lanzed, Lisbon, salt.  
16.—American Brig Angola, Windsor, Boston, pork, beef, flour.  
Providentia, Nichols, London and Dartmouth, coffee, molasses, &c.  
Madonna, Smith, Hamburg, pork, meal, butter, bread.  
Schooner Rapid, Mermaid, Arichat, cattle, sheep, & sundries.  
Mary, Turner, Sydney, coal.  
Elizabeth, Kelly, Sydney, coal, cattle.  
Harmony, Lawson, Halifax, molasses, shingles, and sundries.  
18.—Despatch, M'Grath, Sydney, coal.  
Margaret, Saunders, P. E. Island, cattle.  
Venus, Burke, P. E. Island, cattle.  
19.—Water Witch, Clark, Halifax, beef, &c.  
21.—Barque Lowther, Murphy, Hamburg, bread, pork.  
Amazon, Eusson, Liverpool, salt, coal  
Brig Slaver, Wright, Liverpool, 110 tons wheat, gunpowder, &c.  
Guillem, George, Greenock, bread, butter.  
Clondolin, Roche, Bristol, coal.  
22.—Schooner Success, Dollard, Figueira, salt.  
23.—Brig Scotia, Stewart, Dantzic, flour, bread.  
Schooner Faith, Underhey, Quebec, flour, pork, and sundries.  
25.—Catherine, Tucker, New-York, flour, pork, beef, and sundries.  
Eclipse, Summers, Trinidad, molasses, sugar.  
Brig Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax, molasses, shingles, flour.  
Schooner Courier, Girroir, Antigonish, sundry merchandize.  
Brig Lottery, Gilbert, Demerara, fish.  
Schooner Ann de Roche, Sydney, bread.  
Shallop Nancy, Fougerson, Arichat, Ballast.  
Brig John Stewart, Follet, New-York, coal.  
Schooner Margaret Helen, Bambery, Bristol, oil and sundry merchandize.  
19.—Emerald, Kerby, Guysborough, salt.  
Youngest, Babin, Arichat, ballast.  
Brig Dingwell, Young, Arichat, ballast.]

### Sale by Auction.

#### TO-MORROW,

The 28th Inst. At 11 o'Clock,

#### AT CARBONEAR,

AT THE SHOP LATELY OCCUPIED BY

Mr GEORGE E. JAKUES,

Insolvent,

All the remaining Stock in Trade, of the said GEORGE E. JAKUES, for the benefit of his Creditors,

CONSISTING OF

46 Remnants Ribbon  
59 Yards Gros de Naples  
28½ Yards Persian  
4¾ Yards Black Velvet  
14 Gauze Handkerchiefs  
163 Yards Lace  
1 Remnant French Cambric  
57 Silk Handkerchiefs  
5 Straw Bonnets  
31 Men's Hats  
16 Waistcoats  
15 Pair Worsted Hose  
13 Flannel Shirts  
48 Cotton Shirts  
15 Canvas Frocks  
18½ Yards Carpeting  
9 Umbrellas  
4 Sealing Guns  
5 Copper Kettles  
A quantity of Earthenware  
And a great variety of other SHOP GOODS.

### ALSO,

#### A QUANTITY OF

#### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Amongst which are the following Articles,

1 Mahogany Dining Table  
1 Mahogany Breakfast Table  
1 Table in Bed-Room  
12 Chairs  
5 Kitchen Chairs  
2 Carpets  
Stair-Carpetting and Rods  
2 Setts Fire Irons and Fenders  
2 Bedsteads and Hangings  
2 Looking Glasses  
1 Wash Stand  
6 Dish Covers and  
1 Supper Tray and Stand.

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of  
GEORGE E. JAKUES.

A. MAYNE,  
Auctioneer.

Carbonear, August 27, 1834.

### Notice

#### TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST on MONDAY last, the 25th Instant, between Mulley's Cove and Freshwater, a SILVER Single Case

### WATCH,

With Two GOLD SEALS, and three STEEL Top KEYS.—Whoever has found the same, on delivering them to the Subscriber, shall receive the above REWARD.

P. TOCQUE.

Carbonear, August 27, 1834.