

to gain reputed credit by emboldening themselves to contradiction, and by troubling the house on purpose with long and vain orations, to hinder the proceedings in matters of greater and more weighty importance."

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—This order was first instituted by Richard I., of England, at the siege of Acre, by the Christians, where he caused caused twenty-six knights, who had assisted him, to wear thongs of leather about their legs. Acre was the scene of some bloody contests during the Crusades, and the very last place from which the Christians were driven.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1838.

To Correspondents.

Upon second perusal we judge "A North-Shore Man's" communication to be impertinent to merit either insertion or remark.

Arrived at this port, on Sunday morning last, the Brig LOUISA & FREDERICK, Captain JOHN STEVENSON, having on board the Honorable GEORGE LILLY, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court and Presiding Judge in the Northern Circuit Court; accompanied by JOHN STARK, Esq., Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Court, and NICHOLAS STARR, Esq., Deputy Sheriff. The Judge held Courts at Twillingate, Fogo, Greenspond, Bonavista, and Trinity; there were only forty-five cases on the civil side and four criminal prosecutions:—we are promised the particulars of the latter, when the Term here, which commences this day, shall have closed on the 8th December. We have great pleasure in stating that Captain STEVENSON, our fellow-townsmen, by his polite attention to the Judge and Officers—the unexampled cleanliness of his vessel—her fitness for the service and the good conduct of the Crew, has gained for himself the unqualified approbation of the Judge.

(From the Public Ledger, Oct. 26.)

The Supplementary Contingency Bill (containing a vote of £600 to defray the expenses of the delegation to England, appointed by the House of Assembly, in addition to £500 for that purpose previously granted, and containing other matters of an objectionable nature), which passed in the Council on Monday last with considerable amendments, as detailed in our last, was on Tuesday thrown out in the Assembly; and that august body proceeded to frame a new bill, containing the amendment approved by the Council, but still retaining the sum of £600 for the use of the delegation. On Wednesday this new bill was sent up to the Council, where, upon motion for its second reading,

The hon. W. THOMAS moved that the same be read that day three months.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted that before hon. members came to that decision, it might be advisable to send a message to the House of Assembly, asking for the particulars and vouchers connected with the vote of £600 for the delegation.

The hon. W. THOMAS observed that the House of Assembly itself could not agree upon these points; how, therefore, was it to be expected that the Council could!

The hon. J. SINCLAIR thought there was now no time left to enter upon this matter. Besides, the delegation was sent home merely to effect the removal of Chief Justice Boulton, and he would not agree to one sixpence being paid for such a purpose. It was clear that men, and not measures, had been the object of attack a system which the Council ought not to tolerate.

The hon. J. B. BLAND contended that the delegation had proceeded to England for the purpose of prosecuting Chief Justice Boulton, but that it had failed in substantiating one single charge against him. If the House of Assembly had voted a sum of money to defray the very great expenses to which it had thus subjected the Chief Justice, it would have been much more creditable to that body.

The hon. J. M. SPEAKMAN thought that the Council could not ultimately reject the grant; but he would never consent to pass it until he had seen how the money had been applied. Whether the general objects of it had been for good or for evil, it was now too late to inquire, but unless a statement of the means were submitted, he certainly would not give the measure his assent.

The motion was then carried, and so the bill was lost.

The hon. J. M. SPEAKMAN then introduced a series of resolutions as follows:—

Resolved.—That the contingent expenses of the Legislature in the session of 1836, amounted to One Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Pounds and Ninepence.

Of which Sum there was required by H. M. Council..... £405 11 6

And by the House of Assembly..... 984 9 3

That in the Session of 1837—

The contingencies of the Council amounted to..... £494 4 1

And those of the Assembly, to..... 2953 9 6

And that in the present year—

The contingencies of the Council amounted to..... £663 8 4

While the House of Assembly require for their contingencies alone 3311 19 6

2. Resolved.—That Her Majesty's Council feel it incumbent on them to express their opinion that the contingencies of the House of Assembly have, within the last two years, increased to an amount very much beyond what appears to the Council to be necessary, and far exceeding the means of the Colony.

3. Resolved.—That the sums required by the House of Assembly in the Bills sent up to this House in the present session, for their own contingencies alone exceed one sixth of the net local revenue of the Colony.

4. Resolved.—That the Council, having regard to Her Majesty's service, and the interests of the Colony, deem it their imperative duty to protest against so profuse an expenditure of the public funds in the shape of Contingencies to one branch of the Legislature.

5. Resolved.—That the foregoing Resolutions be communicated by Message to the House of Assembly, and by an address to His Excellency the Governor, with a humble request that he will transmit them to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It was then proposed that the Council resolve itself into committee on the same—

The ATTORNEY GENERAL observed that these resolutions comprised very important matters;—some of them he should perhaps be ready to concur in, whilst others required consideration; he should require time to consider and to inquire into the verity of them. To press the matter that day would be beyond measure hasty. It was likely that most of the measures would be concurred in, but still time, would be required, since the Council would not only pledge itself by the course adopted, but the resolutions would be recorded on the Journals. He did not understand why the resolutions were to be sent to the Secretary of State. He thought that functionary would be inclined to leave the Legislature to settle any differences respecting the taxes and the expenditure of the colony, and not trouble himself about it. The subjects were certainly a very proper one for consideration, but it were better to let it remain on the table till to-morrow.

The hon. Mr. CROWDY thought that as the resolutions principally related to matters of fact, a committee may be had then, so as to have time to inquire into them.

The hon. W. THOMAS would support the proposition for a committee, which might make its report early to-morrow.

The hon. J. B. BLAND, seconded by the hon. W. THOMAS, then moved that the resolutions on the whole be committed—which was carried.

And the committee having sat, rose and reported progress, and asked for leave to sit again, and that a select committee be appointed to examine the statistics contained in the resolutions;—which being agreed to, and the committee having sat, rose and reported that they had passed the resolutions without amendment, and the Council accordingly adopted the same, and transmitted them to the House of Assembly.

The following is the address to His Excellency the Governor, in conformity with the foregoing resolutions.—

"To HIS EXCELLENCY HENRY PRESCOTT, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,

"May it please your Excellency,

"We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of Newfoundland, beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that we have, in our legislative capacity, passed a series of resolutions on the subject matter of the contingencies of the legislature of the colony, a copy of which we beg to lay before your Excellency, with our humble request that you will bring them under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

(Signed) "JAMES SIMMS, Senior Member Presiding.

"Council Chamber, 24th October, 1838."

To which address His Excellency was pleased to reply that he would do so without delay.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, his Excellency the Governor attended by his suite, went down to the Council Chamber, and under the usual ceremony prorogued the Legislature with the following speech from the throne:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—

The public business at length completed, I am enabled to relieve you from the labours of the session, which has been extended to an inconvenient period, and one far beyond my original expectation.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

I have to thank you in Her Majesty's name for the Supplies. They will, I hope, be found adequate to the intended object,—and they shall be faithfully and carefully administered.

Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

In taken leave of you, probably for a period of several months: I wish most earnestly to impress upon you the duty which belongs to us, not less individually than collectively, of cultivating harmony and good will throughout every class of our society.

Let us endeavour to obliterate those unhappy political and religious differences which have of late years sprung up amongst us, and which were formally unknown.—They are indeed the bane of our peace.—They destroy the delights of social intercourse, and impede every effort for the public good. May all the members of the community, and especially those who are influential from talent or station, join heartily in this work of beneficence, and zealously endeavour to restore to Newfoundland its former character for general philanthropy and benevolence.

I take advantage of the present occasion, the most serious and impressive that can be offered to me, to bring under your particular observation extracts from various despatches on this interesting subject; and to assure you that the obligation I am under to render prompt and full obedience to every order I receive, is enforced in this instance by my warmest feelings and most ardent aspirations.

18th May, 1838. Her Majesty relies on your earnest endeavours to afford all persons under your Government, irrespective of any political or religious distinction, the utmost protection in the enjoyment of their just rights and liberties. Her Majesty is also persuaded that no exertion will be wanting on your part to moderate the violence of party animosity, and to induce all classes of the inhabitants to lay aside angry and excited feelings, in order to co-operate in advancing the welfare and developing the resources of the Colony.

28th July, 1838. I cannot, however, conclude this despatch without expressing my anxious hope that the political animosities which have so long distracted the Colony of Newfoundland will subside, and that all members of the Colonial Society will unite in endeavouring to promote the general welfare, and to establish har-

mony and good will through all classes of the inhabitants."

"12th August, 1838. I feel confident that you will second the views of Her Majesty's government by using all your personal and official influence to allay the irritation which has heretofore pervaded the society of Newfoundland, and to restore harmony and good feeling amongst all classes of the inhabitants."

The Legislature was then formally prorogued to Monday, the 21st January next.

—Ibid

SHIP NEWS

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

October 11.—Medium, Keay, Hamburg, bread, butter.
Native, Hale, Hamburg, bread, flour, butter.
Aurora, Cooper, London, wine vinegar, hams, raisins, rum, pork, butter.
13.—Reform, Knight, London, bread, wine.
Highlander, Munden, Copenhagen, flour, bricks.
Cora, Le Grand, London, flour bread, raisins, gunpowder.
Angler, Sinclair, Hamburgh, bread, flour, pork, butter.
Telemachus, Gilbert, Hamburgh, flour, bread, butter.
Liberty, Hill, Oporto, salt.
Bachelor, Hore, Halifax, tobacco.
Flora, Pearse, Torquay, coal, tar.
St. Patrick, Madigan, Bridgeport, coal.

On Sale

AT LOW PRICES

For Cash or Produce,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

GOODS,

Viz.

BREAD, fine and common, Hamburg FLOUR, fine & superfine, do. & Dantzic PORK, BEEF, barrels & half-barrels BUTTER, 1st Randers and 1st pickled Holstein for Families
OATMEAL, Oat Grits, PEASE, RICE MOLASSES, Moist & Leaf SUGAR TEAS, Hyson, Twankey, Sonchong, Congo, & Bohea in Q.-chest
SOAP, CANDLES, TOBACCO
Snuff in bottles
Glue, Pepper, Mustard, COFFEE VINEGAR in Jars and by the Gallon
Horns, Westphalia
GENEVA in cases & barrels
Sugar Candy in cases
WINE, a few dozen very fine OLD PORT and "G." SHERRY
GUNPOWDER, BB. and MX Shot
Sheet Lead
Bolt, Bar, Sheathing and Sheet IRON
Sheet COPPER and TIN, NAILS
Cabin STOVES
GRATES, Chain Cable 7-8 inch ANCHORS
Iron round Pots, Bakepots & Covers
Rat Cages
Axes, and a general assortment of IRONMONGERY
PITCH, Coal and Stockholm TAR
VARNISH
CORDAGE, Oakum, Lines & Twines
BLOCKS, Dead-eyes, Trucks, Hanks, Sheaves, &c.
COMBS, Brushes, black Lead
HATS, Fur Caps, STATIONERY
Account Books
BLANKETS, PILOT Cloths, WITNEY and Flushing, SERGES
FLANNELS, Carpeting, Hearth Rugs
BLANKETING
HOSIERY and Gloves
Stays, Thread
MERINOES, SHAWLS, MUSLINS, CALICOES, Printed Cottons
Beaverteens
BANDANA & Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Ribbons
TABLE Carpetings, Pasteboards
Ships Compasses
Half-hour & Log Glasses
ENSGINS, Bunting
Coopers Rushes, TINWARE
Signal Lanthorns, LEATHER
CANVAS, No. 3 to 7
RUSSIA Ducks
DECK Boats, Shoes, Snow Boots
COALS and Bricks, Chalk
EARTHENWARE
SPARS, 6 to 16 Inches
Pine PLANK
Pine, Spruce, & Hardwood BALK.

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.

Harbor Grace, October 31, 1838.

TO

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Harbor

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CORDAGE

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October 31,

EDDING,

Are Land

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Which the

20 Tons O

2 Do. Co

Cognac Br

London Port

French Port

Leaf Tobacco

Hyson, Twan

Bohea,

Chain Cables

Nails & Iron

Doctor Arnott

Schooners Sto

Sheet Lead, S

Nails

Sap and Cant

White Lead &