

of the relations of the Church with the temporal power; the other is a sort of civil code. There are also some remarkable hymns, because they present the return of consonancy, the only feature of poetry to be found in Abyssinian literature.—*Galigiani*.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 1.—The Lord Chancellor read His Majesty's answer to the Address on the subject of the Union with Ireland, which was as follows:—

"It is with great satisfaction I receive your Address, stating your determination to maintain inviolate the Legislative Union of the two countries, which, I perfectly agree with you, is essential to the safety, peace, and integrity of the British empire. I shall use the powers that are by law entrusted to me to put down and repress all attempts, by whatsoever made, to sever my dominions. I look back with satisfaction to the salutary laws which have for a series of years, been passed to remedy the grievances which affected my Irish subjects, and have resolved to continue to remove, from time to time, all just causes of complaint."

Earl Grey moved that the Address of their Lordships, together with His Majesty's gracious answer thereto, should be printed in the usual way, which motion was agreed to.

The House of Commons has agreed to a clause in the County Coroners' Bill, declaring all Coroners' Inquests, to be open Courts.

HOW TO GET RAIN.—MUNICH, July 10.—By his Majesty's directions there was a great procession to implore rain; the relics of the statue of St Benno were carried in the procession, which is done only in cases of great extremity.

The Courier remarks, that it should not be at all surprised, judging by the violence of their religious sentiments, if Lord Winchelsea, should some day or other embrace the doctrines of the Romish Church, and Bishop Phillpotts those of the honest John Calvin.

The Austrian Emperor, Francis, is stated to have recently given utterance to the following liberal sentiment:—"I care nothing for learned men: give me loyal subjects,"—otherwise prostrate slaves. What a Turk is this low-thoughted caricature of the "Caesars!"

A Chapel has been opened at Christchurch in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodists, and the services have been attend by rapidly increasing congregations.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 10, 1834.

From a work entitled "History of the Middle and Working Classes," with a popular exposition of the Economical and Political principles which have influenced the past and present condition of the industrious orders, by JOHN WADE, London, 1834.

The impotence of mere form of government in determining the condition of the working classes may be easily illustrated.—Englishmen certainly enjoy a greater share of political freedom than any other nation of Europe, yet the bitter privations undergone by vast bodies of them of late years have never been exceeded. It would be absurd to allege that government has been directly instrumental of this, that it has been guilty of the suicidal folly of nourishing political discontent by producing national misery.—Had our institutions been ten times more democratic than they are, they could not have averted the consequences of increasing population, of the application of machinery, and of the fluctuations inseparable from commercial and manufacturing pursuits.—When a million of men are suddenly thrown out of work, government cannot find them employment; neither has it funds to maintain them in idleness. Ireland is subject nearly to the same laws and institutions as England, but how much greater is her moral and physical degradation! All forms of rule, or rather misrule, have swept over Italy within the last four centuries; yet the condition of her labouring classes has not been altered an iota. France, after her glorious revolution of 1830, was plunged into the deepest misery, of which her new government could only be a helpless spectator.—The springs of industry were paralyzed, and it had no electric power to re-animate them. When the market of labour is depressed, it is beyond the power of the state, it requires the wants, the increasing consumption of a whole community, to raise it.

These remarks are not meant to extenuate the evils of bad, or to depreciate the blessings of good institutions, but to elucidate the real causes of social misery. The power of government over public happiness is rather negative than positive, consisting chiefly, as before hinted, in affording freedom and security, in not being a stumblingblock in the way of national industry, and, above all, in opposing no obstacle to the people themselves, by discussion and inquiry, obtaining a knowledge of the principles on which their welfare depends.

The intolerable pressure of taxation has justly formed of late years a popular theme of animadversion; but no repeal of taxes,

however extensive, even the extinction of the great debt itself, and the abolition of all imposts, would materially affect the condition of the working man. His well-being depends on his command over the enjoyments and necessities of life, on his power to purchase a sufficiency of meat, and bread, and beer; on his ability to clothe himself comfortably, and procure a dwelling adapted to his wants and furnished with the requisite domestic conveniences. Oppressive as our excise and custom duties, and assessed taxes are, how do any of these affect him? Scarcely at all. Taxation only averages about two pounds per head on the entire population of the United Kingdom. But the poor do not contribute equally with the rich, and certainly a labourer in husbandry does not contribute 10s. per annum (which, by the by, is just that sum too much, for he ought not to contribute a farthing) on his whole yearly expenditure in food, clothes, and habitation, to the exigencies of the state.

If, however, he contributed ten times ten shillings in taxes, and the whole amount was at once repealed, it would not better his lot, provided his labour was redundant in the market. The truth of this is incontestable.

It results from the principle before explained, namely, that wages are not determined by the employed, but the competition of the unemployed, who, rather than starve, will accept any wages on which they can barely subsist. While the labour-market is overstocked, if a tax on any article of consumption be repealed, the remission is speedily followed by an equivalent reduction in wages, because the remission has left a surplus beyond the means of that bare subsistence for which the unemployed labourer will submit to work, so long as his industry is redundant: his wages in consequence become minus the tax repealed.

Such elucidations, I trust, will be received as they are intended, as the truth, not as apologies for a lavish public expenditure.—The legitimate end of taxation is to defray the necessary expenses of government. The business of government is a branch of social labour, essential to the well-being of the community, but it is quite as proper that this labour should be executed in the best and most economical mode, as it is that all the resources of machinery and science should be brought to our aid to economize and abridge the operations of the artisan and manufacturer.

The foregoing opinions on Political Economy are modern enough to satisfy the most fastidious, with respect to the "enlightened" doctrines, of "passive obedience and non-resistance," yet, they bring additional proofs of our position, that the contemplated taxes will not fall with all their weight on the labouring classes. Then, go we to enquire who are the persons that some of our contemporaries are urging with so much zeal to the signing of petitions. The labouring classes would, by such an act, be doing themselves an injury. The circulation of an increased revenue would afford to them more employment, and consequently ameliorate their condition. The merchant and planter, under the operations of our credit system, have their interests so combined, that they cannot be separated, the injury of one must be the injury of the other, and as we have before stated, the mercantile interest wants not the advocacy of such papers as the "PATRIOT." That interest has good and efficient guardians in both Houses, who will not squander their own patrimony, or make any sacrifices, but those that are called for by dire necessity. They therefore, have no necessity for petitioning themselves. The shop-keeping interest, depends for its vitality upon the quantity of circulating medium; an increased revenue would increase that quantity, add to the sales, and consequently to the profits of that branch of the trade. The shop-keepers would not therefore be acting for their own interests by signing petitions against taxation. An ad valorem duty would decrease the burden on the West Indian trade, and consequently add to the profits of the inn-keeper. He should not sign the petition. Then who would sign them? We answer, the dupes of a designing faction, who, under the cover of noisy patriotism, would blind the people to their true interest, and make them the tools of an insidious and wily policy. One of that faction, has said that the people of this country could do without the merchants; if he had said, that the merchants could do very well without the overplus population, he would have been nearer the truth in his assertion. We are not advocates for unnecessary taxation; but we deprecate the measures of those who are using their puny efforts to disorganize society; pouring their contempt upon all our civil and judicial authorities; for what? They scruple not to tell us, it is because their leaven of indomitable sectarian hate, is not mixed up in our constitution. We deeply regret that any of

our once tolerant and christian-like fellow-subjects, should have listened to the querulous agitations of disappointed inanity, or the fulsome and fetid effusions of pedantic bigotry. But the serpent carries with it both "bane and antidote," and will disappoint its own aim, by exposing its fangs with too much avidity.

The native neutral "NEWFOUNDLANDER," pressed by the thumb of censure on one side, and tempted by cupidity on the other, attempts to cloak his personal opinions from public, yet joins in the howl of "no taxation," by copying from the "MERCURY." It is a great compliment to the Bay folk, that he should send them naught but St. John's advertisements. Well may the "LEDGER" say, "give us a song."

The following extract has been handed us for publication. The letter that contained it is from a gentleman of high respectability, and undoubted veracity, who is now residing in Halifax. We shall refrain from making any comment on the recent date of the letter; we believe it came from Halifax to Burin, thence to St. John's in a coasting vessel.

HALIFAX, August 22, 1834

"We have now the ASIATIC CHOLERA among us. Many have died at the Poor House, and at the Barracks, and I fear a more extensive mortality awaits us. It is now stealing its deadly march into the town. The Dalhousie College is to be made a Cholera Hospital.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on Tuesday night last, at the Grove Farm House (Quidi Vidi) on the body of Mr William Bearnas, Shoemaker of this Town, who had been missing since the evening of the preceding Friday, and whose body was at length found floating in the pond.

It appears that the deceased, with several others had been attracted to the neighborhood of the pond by the musical party of the Harmonic Society on Friday evening, and had remained at the Grove Farm, with a small party until after 10 o'clock, when they started for home, but had not proceeded far when, Mr Bearnas said he would return to the house for his child, whom he had forgotten. After a lapse of a quarter of an hour, his friends also returned to the house in quest of Mr Bearnas, but found he had not reached it; and although when information was given, the Magistrates were indefatigable in their exertions, no traces or tidings of him were discovered until Tuesday when he was found as above described. Some circumstances had however given rise to a suspicion that foul play had been used, and a man who gave a very contradictory account of himself was taken into custody, where he now remains. The body we are informed, presented a melancholy appearance with the face much blackened, one of the eyes half torn out and several bruises about the head. From the evidence of the medical gentlemen, (Dr. Kieley and Dr. S. Carson) the Jury at three o'clock yesterday morning, had no hesitation in bringing in a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

The unfortunate deceased was respectfully interred yesterday at 2 o'clock, and his untimely fate has excited public feeling to a considerable extent.—*Newfoundlander, September 2.*

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
September 1.—Brigantine Rasselas, Brien, Bridgeport, Cape Breton, 70 chaldrons coal.
Brigantine Union, Taylor, Liverpool, N. S., 75,000 feet board & plank, 24 handspikes, 50 sides leather.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED.
August 29.—Brig Sisters, Johns, Italy, 3000 qtls. fish, (to load at Labrador.)
September 8.—Brig Lark, Power, Liverpool, 70 tons cod & seal oil, 20 qtls. fish, 3 bis. caplin, 3 bis. herring.
9.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Naples, 3062 qtls. fish.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
August 29.—Brigantine Thomas, Walker, Liverpool, salt.
30.—Shallop Two Brothers, Fusill, Cape Breton, cattle.
Brigantine Jabez, Tuzo, Trinidad, molasses, sugar.
Brig Admiral Lake, Rodel, St. John New Brunswick bread, flour.
Mersey, Whiteway, Liverpool, wine, coal, salt, board.
Schooner Britannia, Graham, Sydney, coal.
Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Antigonish; cattle, shingles.
Union, d'Unabazo, Cadiz, ballast.

Polly, Harriott, St. Vincent & Bermuda, molasses.
Elizabeth, Chapman, Bay Verte, board and plank.
Sept. 2.—Brig Kingarloch, Thornton, Miramichi, lumber.
Schooner Lady Smith, Tope, New-York, pork, flour.
2.—Brig Annandale, Taylor, Greenock, coal, cordage.
4.—Schooner Three Sisters, Power, Hamburg, bread, pork.
Assistance, Cheson, Margaree, cattle.
Spanish Schooner Santa Barbara, Tuton, Grand Canary, wine.
American Schooner Rice Plant, Parsons, Boston, pork, flour.
5.—Maria, Forrest, Arichat, cattle, and sundries.
Hope, Forest, Arichat, cattle.
Brig Thomas N. Jeffrey, —, timber, shingles.
6.—Euphemia, McGaw, Liverpool, salt, candles, bread.
8.—Sarah Mortimer, Butt, Liverpool, salt, punpowder.
Francis, Collihole, Demerara, molasses, rum, and sundries.
Schooner Reindeer, Haley, Halifax, rum, molasses.
Brig Maguasha, Hamilton, Miramichi, plank, board.

CLEARED.

August 29.—Schooner Clondolin, Roche, New-York, coal.
Margaret Ellen, Saunders, P. E. Island, sundries.
30.—Dianna, Le Blanc, Arichat, ballast.
Commodore, Walters, Vienna, fish.
Success, Deagle, Margaree, bread.
Halifax, O'Brien, Halifax, ballast.
Brig Pietou, Morris, New-York, seal skins.
Barque Lowther, Murphy, Quebec, oil.
Sept. 1.—Brig Leah, Hutchings, Civita Vecchia, fish.
Schooner Luna, Frith, Demerara, fish.
Emulstor, Windsor, Oporto, fish.
3.—Shallop Dolphin, Boudrot, Guysboroug, ballast.
Norval, M'Kinnon, Miramichi, ballast.
Britannia, Graham, Sydney, ballast.
4.—Jolly Tar, Vigneau, Miramichi, ballast.
Brig Mary, Turner, Bay Chaleur, sundry merchandise.
Shallop Two Brothers, Fusiere, Margaree, salt.

Notices

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ONE POUNDS REWARD.

WE, the undersigned, view with abhorrence, the scandalous and disgraceful act committed on the Night of FRIDAY last, by some Person or Persons, on the TOMB STONES, in the Burial Ground of P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., in the Westeyan Church Yard of this Town. Such a desperate act, such a wanton piece of infamy we do heartily denounce, and to assist in the detection of the Villain or Villains guilty of such an outrage on society, we, the undersigned Subscribers, will advance the sum attached to our respective names, as a REWARD to any Person or Persons that will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

	£.	s.	d.
THOMAS CHANCEY	20	0	0
STEPHEN O. PACK	20	0	0
J. ELSON	20	0	0
EDWARD PIKE	5	0	0
FRANCIS PIKE Snr.	5	0	0
JAMES G. HENNIGAR	20	0	0
On the part of the Wesleyan Society.			
JOHN PIKE	2	0	0
H. F. FORWARD	10	0	0
COLLINGS & LEGG	2	0	0
W. BEMISTER & Co.	10	0	0
DAVID GAMBLE	1	0	0
JAMES LEGG	5	0	0
WM. TAYLOR Snr.	2	0	0
WM. H. TAYLOR	3	0	0
JOHN NICHOLL	1	0	0
ROBERT AYLES	2	10	0
HEARDER & GOSSE	2	10	0

Carbonear, September 10, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM RENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof, legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,
ROBERT KENNAN,
Trustees,
By their Attorney
CHARLES SIMMS,
J. ELSON,

Trustees.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.