

A French Missionary had been beheaded at Tonon, (Cochin China,) and three other missionaries were in confinement, who it was expected, would very soon share the same fate.

The city of Paris has been condemned to pay the damages and loss in several cases where gunsmiths and sword cutlers had sustained any during the late Revolutionary movements. Arrests are going on in France and every means resorted to, that can strengthen Louis Philippe on his throne.—M de S. Romaine, a legitimist has been arrested, and also one M. Mithen, an advocate in whose possession a number of papers were found, a debate had occurred in the Chambers respecting the relinquishment of Algiers.

The Lord Chancellor has made an earnest appeal in the House of Lords, to the better feelings of the Trades' Union—with what effect we shall see.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Libels are malicious defamations of any person, and especially a Magistrate, made public by either printing, writing, sign, or picture, in order to provoke him to wrath, or expose him to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule. The direct tendency of these libels is the breach of the public peace, by stirring up the objects of them to revenge; and perhaps to bloodshed. The communication of a libel to any one person is a publication in the eye of the law; and therefore the sending an abusive private letter to a man is as much a libel as if it were openly printed, for it equally tends to a breach of the peace. For the same reason it is immaterial with respect to the essence of a libel, whether the matter of it be true or false; since the provocation, and not the falsity, is the thing to be punished criminally: though, doubtless, the falsehood of it may aggravate its guilt, and enhance its punishment. In a civil action, we may remember, a libel must appear to be false, as well as scandalous; for if the charge be true, the plaintiff has received no private injury, and has no ground to demand a compensation for himself, whatever offence it may be against the public peace: and therefore, upon a civil action, the truth of the accusation may be pleaded in bar of the suit. But, in a criminal prosecution, the tendency which all libels have to create animosities, and to disturb the public peace, is the whole that the law considers. And therefore in such prosecutions, the only points to be enquired into are, first, the making or publishing of the book or writing; and, secondly, whether the matter be criminal: and, if both these points are against the defendant, the offence against the public is complete.

The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state; but this consists in laying no previous restraints upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. Every freeman has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public: to forbid this, is to destroy the liberty of the press; but if he publishes what is improper, mischievous, or illegal, he must take the consequence of his own temerity.

To punish any dangerous or offensive writings, which, when published, shall on a fair and impartial trial be adjudged of a pernicious tendency, is necessary for the preservation of peace and good order, of government and religion, the only solid foundation of civil liberty.—*Extracts from Blackstone*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1834.

It will be seen that we are publishing the Acts of our Colonial Parliament in succession, as they appear in the *Royal Gazette*. We are of opinion, that, in the absence of late Foreign intelligence, we could not devote our columns to a more useful, or a more necessary purpose. The next most desirable thing, after the making of good laws, is their extensive promulgation among the people, on whom they are to operate; and whether the laws enacted be good or bad, a widely disseminated knowledge of them, will operate in repealing the bad, and confirming the good ones, sooner than otherwise.

All those who are members of the "Church by law established," must be gratified at the sincerity and candour, which pervades the Declaration made by our Gracious Monarch, to his Bishops. We agree with his Majesty's opinion, "that if there are any of the inferior arrangements of the Church, that require amendment, they may be left to the Bishops to correct, with their authority unimpaired, and unshackled." This would be more reasonable, than to subject arrangements to a House of Commons, composed of men, professing as many different shades

of religious belief, as they have different faces, and some in all probability, possessing but the shadow of a shade. We cannot conceive that the Wesleyan Methodists, would like to allow their Missionary arrangements to be subjected to the inspection and control of the House of Commons. Neither would the Catholics of Ireland, if they had a Parliament of their own, allow that Parliament to dictate to them, what should be the *quantum meruit*, of their Clergy. We are far from being advocates, for the practice of forcing any one to pay for a Church, he does not profess to belong to, but, we think, that the connexion of the Church with the State, is, at the present day, the best Bulwark of Royalty.

The Address of the Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity, was presented to ROBERT PACK, Esq., M. C. P. on Saturday last, by THOMAS CHANCEY, Esq., President of the Commercial Society, accompanied by the members of that body, as a deputation.

Sir, We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity, aware of your intended departure for England, beg most respectfully to Address you. Your disinterested and independent conduct during your indefatigable exertions in our Colonial Parliament, has given to us, your constituents, the pleasure of having it in our power to express, for that conduct, our best thanks.

When we consider that you have, in common with the other Out Harbour Members, sacrificed not only your valuable time, but have also subjected yourself to pecuniary loss in the public service, we can the more appreciate those upright and independent principles that distinguished you, during your advocacy of Public Rights.

We hope that in all future sittings of the Assembly, some provision will be made for the remuneration of, at least, the Out Harbour Members, to the amount of their necessary expenses, during their parliamentary labours.

Wishing you a pleasant and prosperous voyage across the Atlantic, and a safe return to this country, to the bosom of your family, and to your valuable labours in the service of the public.

We remain, with the greatest respect,

Your most obedient Servants,

(The Address was signed by a large and respectable body of Inhabitants)

To ROBERT PACK, Esq., M. C. P.

Carbonear, 12th July, 1834.

After the presentation of the Address, Mr PACK replied nearly as follows:—

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Deputation.

I thank you for the honour in thus waiting upon me as a deputation from the Inhabitants of Carbonear and its vicinity. And I shall, with your leave, make a few brief remarks in reply to the Address. Gentlemen, it gives me much pleasure to find that the line of conduct pursued by me in the House of Assembly, since I had the honour of a seat in it, has been approved of by, at least that portion of my constituents residing in Carbonear and its vicinity, and I beg to assure you I shall to the best of my little ability attempt to obtain the same approbation in future. It is not for me to inform some of you, Gentlemen, what my principles are; those of you who have known me for a great many years, but I take leave to say they are based on the "Rights of man," civil, religious and political, and I will lend my feeble assistance to the protection of all, whether it be the king, or through the various grades of society, down to the humble peasant.

It has been stated Gentlemen that I belong to a party, which I deny, and by this very Address, I know you do not believe it, no Gentlemen, so far from my belonging to a party, the Journals of the proceedings of the House will show you by and bye, that I have voted with persons of opposite political creeds. As? and of domestic too, in relation to particular towns of the country; I regarded nothing but the question before me, and I will assume to myself, honesty of purpose, and intention. I shall be known rather by my vote, than eloquence of language, or lengthy speeches, because you all know Gentlemen, that I was never brought up in a school for that purpose, and had never the honour of addressing public bodies until very recently. If it shall please the Almighty disposer of events, to keep me from the bosom of my family, and from my constituency during the winter, it will then be my wish, that if you think your interest be prejudiced by my absence, to resign the power which you and other Gentlemen electors of Conception Bay have put into my hands, and request you and them to pray for a new writ.

Gentlemen I would recommend you and the rest of my constituents to petition the House of Assembly, that the House would be pleased to appoint a paid Reporter, to take notes of its proceedings, which the House permits to be made public.

With these few observations Gentlemen, I respectfully conclude, by wishing you all a happy season, and every enjoyment that this world can afford.

[FOR THE STAR.]

I am inclined to think that the Editors of the "Montreal Vindicator," must have been labouring under some mistake, or must have had an inclination for satire, when they made use of the following quotation from the "Patriot." "I have been in consequence deprived of the situation of surgeon to the Saint John's volunteers in the most unfeeling and unjustifiable manner, and in defiance of the unanimous sentiments of the corps in my favour," and this sentence is again inserted in the "Patriot," of the 8th inst. The "Vindicator," must have meant the "lower order," that corps may have been unanimous on the subject; but yet it

is astonishing that they should have been so blind to their own interest, and work "two three, or four hours a-day" to support the surgeon of a corps, that has not been in existence in this country, for the last twenty years, or thereabout, when they at the same time would, (according to the Patriot,) grumble if they had to work, any of the said hours to support Judges, or local Courts in every village, or hamlet. Oh no; the "lower order," know full well that if they are fighting or quarrelling, break an arm, or a leg, the surgeon, when well paid, may mend it for them; but that if they break the peace, or maltreat each other, the judge, or the magistrate, would only mend their manners, by a little wholesome discipline on the principles of McAdam; or a pleasant aquatic excursion across the Atlantic.

Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to issue Commissions under the Great Seal appointing the undermentioned Gentlemen to be His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Northern District of this Colony: Viz.—

The Honbles. Henry John Boulton; Edward Brabazon Brenton; William Sall; James Simms; James Crowdy; William Haly; John Duncomb; William Thomas; John Bingley Garland; John Bailey Hand; Thomas Danson, Esquire; John Buckingham, Esquire; Charles Cozens, Esquire; William Sterling, Esquire; Josiah Parkin, Esquire; George Skelton, Esquire; William Nelson, Esquire; John Perton, Esquire; R. J. Pincut, Esquire; Joshua Green, Esquire; Robert Tremlett, Esquire; Andrew Pearce, Esquire; David Slade, Esquire; Samson Milten, Esquire; George Frampton, Esquire; Nathaniel Smith, Esquire; Joseph Cox, Esquire; John Thorne Oakley, Esquire; Robert Pack, Esquire; James Power, Esquire; Peter Brown, Esquire; Thomas Chancey, Esquire; John Elson, Esquire; Richard Rankin, Esquire; John Regan, Esquire; John Thompson Esquire; James Quince, Esquire; John Tilley, Esquire; James Mew, Esquire; Robert Ollerhead, Esquire; Butler Aldridge, Esquire; Charles Newhook, Esquire; Andrew Hacket, Esquire; James Wiseman, Esquire; Benjamin Scott, Esquire; Alexander Bremner, Esquire; John Skelton, Esquire; William Brown, Esquire; E. J. Mulhoney, Esquire; Thomas Crawbridge, Esquire; Stephen Lavelle, Esquire; John Martin, Esquire; Thomas M. Lyte, Esquire; John Winter, Esquire. —*Gazette, July 9.*

DEPARTURES.—In the *John and Isaac*, for Poole, Robert Pack, Esq., M.C.P.; and J. W. Martin, Esq., M.C.P.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

July 14.—Brig Ann, Pynn, Bucktus; 104 pieces bulk, 4 pieces pine, 56 M. shingles, 163 boards, 157 plank, 19 spars, 5 pieces hardwood.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

July 11.—Schooner Sophia, Dawson, Carlton, N. B.; 25 M. board and plank.

14.—Brig William the 4th, -----, Lisbon; salt.

CLEARED.

July 12.—Brig John & Isaac, Martin, Poole; 110 tons 2 hds, 35 gals. seal oil, 2 hds, 50 gals. cod oil, 4,440 seal skins, 7 cwt old twine.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

June 30.—Schooner Elizabeth, Rudderham, Sydney; lumber.

July 1.—Dingwell, Carew, Shediac; board, staves, and sundries.

2.—Brig Sophia, McNaughton, Halifax; molasses, sugar, porter.

Kingarloch, Thornton, Bristol; coal, raisins, nails, glass, iron.

5.—Lady of the Lake, Harris, Figueira; salt, wine, oranges & lemons.

CLEARED.

June 25.—Schooner Five Brothers, Trevethan, Sydney; merchandise.

Water Witch, Clarke, Halifax; seal oil.

July 2.—Brig Sir John Thomas Duckworth, Duncomb, Grenada; fish.

Schooner Henry, Merigan, Cape Breton; merchandise.

Eagle, Hamilton, Barbadoes; fish.

Venus, Burke, P. E. Island; merchandise.

On Sale.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

A quantity of

SLACK LIME,

(In Casks.)

M. HOWLEY.

Carbonear, July 2, 1834.