

all cases, upon the goods and chattels of the offender.

7.—And be it further enacted, that no person other than those duly licensed to sell or vend Ale, Wine, and Spirituous Liquors by retail, shall keep up or exhibit in or about any house, out house or building, any sign-board or sign containing any works or emblem to the purport or effect, or any sign intended or calculated to intimate that such house or out house or building is an Inn or Public house, or that Ale, Wine or Spirituous Liquors are for sale by retail, or in small quantities, in any such house, out house, or building, or by the owner or occupier of any of the same respectively: And any person or persons knowingly or wilfully offending herein, shall respectively forfeit and pay, for each and every offence, to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, a sum not exceeding Two Penns, to be recovered upon complaint or information, in a summary way before any two or more Justices of the Peace, and levied, together with all costs, upon the goods and chattels of the respective offenders.

8h.—And be it further enacted, that no conviction under this Act, nor any adjudication made on appeal therefrom, shall be quashed for want of form, or be removed by Writ of Certiorari or other, writ in any of Her Majesty's superior Courts of Justice.

9th.—And be it further enacted, that all and every fine and penalty recoverable by virtue of this Act, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of this Island, to be appropriated by the Legislature to the use of the Colony: Provided that in all cases where the said penalties, or any of them, shall have been recovered by the testimony of more than one Witness, one moiety of the same shall be paid over to the informer and the other moiety shall be paid into the Treasury of the Colony, to be appropriated as aforesaid.

(From the Quebec Gaz. of August 21.)

COMPARATIVE PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

The Durhamites and rebels, seeing the undeniable reign of abuses in the United States, are reduced to trumpet forth Lord Durham's tuperficial and odious comparisons of the relative prosperity of the United States and the British North American Colonies. But, how stand the facts? The British North American Provinces, at the time of the American Revolution, contained about a hundred and twenty thousand souls. They now contain about fourteen hundred thousand, *twelve* times as many. The United States contained at the same time, about three millions; they now contain about fifteen millions, or *five* times as many. Although the United States have had, proportionately, a larger accession of emigrants than the British Provinces, yet their relative progress in population has been as *five* to *twelve*, compared with the British Provinces.—Well, it is not in population, at least, that the prosperity of the United States has been greater than that of the British Provinces.

Is it in trade?—The British Provinces employed in 1790, about twenty-five thousand tons of shipping; the United States, at the same time, about five hundred thousand tons including coasters. The British Provinces now give employment to about five hundred thousand tons of shipping; the United States to between two and three millions. Here, again, the prosperity of the Colonies is as *twenty* to *six*, of the United States. In the coasting trade and internal navigation, the tonnage of the United States is greatly superior to that of the British Provinces.

The climate of the British Provinces is universally admitted to be more severe than that of the United States. Their inhabitants, by their position are deprived of the advantages which the United States enjoy from their proximity to the West India Market. Yet the inhabitants of the Provinces

were, in general, living as comfortably as those of the United States, providing sufficiently for themselves and families, and a more rapidly increasing population, besides a large export.

They did not indeed, make the same *shew* as in the United States. None of our people could run riot on the labour of two or three millions of slaves. We have not discovered, or have not availed ourselves of the means of getting two or three hundred millions of dollars into *debt* to English capitalists, and double that amount to Banks; but still we made out to live and increase rapidly. The secret of living at the expense of others, was certainly not so well known here, or practised, as in the United States. The final result of this system, and its apparent prosperity, is, however, to be seen.

Is it in moral character that the prosperity of the United States has been so conspicuous over that of the British Provinces? In learning, in the progress of general education, they have certainly surpassed us; but that is easily accounted for: the first settlers there brought learning along with them; a general education of the people, which is the foundation of progress in the higher walks of knowledge; for, it is this general education that brings the natural talents which providence has dispensed equally among all classes of the people, into play. We sincerely wish that the United States may make a good use of the advantages which they possess in this respect over the British Provinces.

These advantages ought to shew themselves in improvements in the various branches of honest industry; in peaceable lives and conversation; in justice to all men; in adhering to what is right, and avoiding what is wrong; in short, loving their neighbours as themselves.

The symptoms at present in the United States are not very favorable; the acknowledged and constantly increasing abuses of their Government, the excessive immortality of their newspaper press, the turmoils of their everlasting elections, their conduct towards the Indians, their intolerance of opinion respecting negro slavery, their acts of popular violence against peaceable people whom they happen to dislike, are by no means favourable, and cannot, we conceive, justify any one in the British Provinces in being willing to imitate them; unless, indeed, it be those who are false to their government and wish to "get ahead" in a scramble; preferring a turbulent assemblage of men to the company of orderly industrious citizens minding their own business, for the same reason that the "light-fingered gentry" to be in a crowd, listening to mountebanks and swindlers.

*The British Constitution.*—The whole world has now existed nearly 6,000 years; and we who live in the present period are favored with the experience of all former ages. During those ages every kind of government has been tried, and it is found by experience, that every kind of Government has its peculiar advantages and disadvantages. To guard against the inconvenience peculiar to each, the wisdom of Tacitus conceived, that a mixed form of government, consisting of kind, lords, and Commons; if it were practicable, would be the most perfect; but yet he

could not conceive such a government to be possible. The British government, however, has long reduced this idea, by him deemed impossible, to practice; and it should really seem, not only from our own experience in this country, but from the conduct of the Americans in forming their constitution and from the conduct of the French in forming theirs, that three estates, to act as checks one upon another, forms the most perfect system of government human wisdom can contrive for the happiness of man. The Americans have two houses and a president, who is the same as our king, only calling by another name; and the French during their sanguinary revolution, had two estates and five directors, who occupied the place of our king and his privy council. So after all their experience, convulsions and blood, the British government was at last the model they are constrained to follow. This consideration ought to induce us Englishmen, not only to be contented with, but to glory in our constitution, as a most finished model of human wisdom: but it is impossible we can change for the better.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia, we regret to hear, continues to labour under an almost total deprivation of sight. Her Majesty the Queen paid a visit to her Royal aunt on Friday, at Kensington Palace. *Morning Herald.*

*The Thames Tunnel.* The works are proceeding so rapidly that the shield has now approached within fifteen feet of the water mark on the Middlesex side.

Letters from Trieste of the 20th ult., state that orders had been forwarded to Vienna to reinforce the Austrian squadron in the Levant, which is to be placed under the command of the Archduke Frederick. Baron de bandiera had been appointed Rear-Admiral.

Yesterday the Severn overflowed its banks, and trees, gates, hay and all descriptions of produce were seen floating down the flood; the greater portion of the cattle were fortunately removed to the high lands, but the roads are quite impassible, being more than four feet under water. *Worcester Journal.*

We are sorry to say that, from the late excessive rains, the river Lugg overflowed its banks, carrying away in its course vast quantities of hay which had been cut in the adjoining meadows. The loss will be great.—*Hereford Journal.*

The average sum daily spent on ardent spirits, in Ireland, is nearly £20,000—(seven millions per annum)—upwards of £800 an hour.

According to parliamentary returns, it appears that in the year 1833, foreign apples were imported into England to the value of £30,000.

*Woollen Manufacture in Ireland.*—The first power loom for broad cloth weaving that has ever been introduced into this country has been lately erected at Milltown factory by Mr. Moore.

CHARTIST "PROTECTIONS."—Some unprincipled scoundrels are now travelling round the country and obtaining money from the timid and ignorant by selling them what they call "protections."—These are neither more nor less than cards on which some balderdash is printed, and which, as they affirm, will protect them from harm in case of any rising among the Chartists. The vendors of these cards subject themselves to the penalties of the law, which, in such cases are severe, while the purchasers are extremely culpable in giving countenance to such rascally proceedings.—*Durham Advertiser.*

LORD GLENELG.—We learn that Lord Glenelg is preparing to leave England, with the view of residing two years in Germany.—*Inverness Paper.*

Under existing circumstances, we do not deem it necessary to offer a single word of conjecture or speculation on foreign affairs. The Telegraphic despatches from Bayonne would seem to confirm the treachery of Marotto, who has proved himself to be a scoundrel of the first magnitude, whatever his master, whom he has betrayed, may be. Alva and Navarre, and portions of the provinces of Catalonia and Castile were still faithful to Don Carlos; and his adherents are said to have been inspired with fresh courage from the circumstance of a battle having been fought on the banks of the Arga, in which a division of the Christiano troops was surprised and completely cut to pieces.—*Glasgow Courier.*

CELIBACY.—The Rev. Michael Crotty, an ordained Roman Catholic Priest, has given legal notice to the Ashton Board of Guardians of his intention to enter into the holy estate of matrimony.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1833.

Dir,

On Tuesday, after an illness of several years, perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly Father, in whom alone she trusted for everlasting redemption, SARAH BENNETT, aged 42 years, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of relations and friends.

And yet though thou art torn away  
From many a kindred heart,  
Sad recollections near the stray,  
And linger where thou art;  
They hover round the narrow cell  
Where thy love-honored relics dwell.

On Friday evening last, in the 28th year of her age, much and deservedly regretted, MARTHA, second daughter of the late Mr. JOSEPH LILLY, of Harbour-Grace.—*Times, Nov. 6.*

Ship News.

Port of Harbor Grace.

CLEARED

Oct. 30.—Elizabeth, Neagle, Liverpool, 65 tons cod & seal oil, and sundries.

Port of Carbonear.

ENTERED

Oct. 14.—Brig Nanllus, M'Kenzie Hamburg; bread flour pork butter oatmeal hams glassware &c  
16—Eggardon Castle, Warland, Hamburg; 789 firkins butter, 1987 bags bread, 679 bls flour 158 bls pork oats &c &c  
21—Convivial, Hampton, Liverpool: 11 tons coal, tar pitch earthenware turpentine &c  
28—Dolphin, Kingwell, Bristol! 82 tons coal iron nails wollens painters colours tripe &c

CLEARED

Oct 12—Picton, Foran, Halifax; 1200 qts fish 43 bls herring

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

October 23.—Maid of the Valley, M'Donald,—Miramicha, M. lumber, M. staves.  
Hebe, Rabbits, New-York, flour, pork molasses, tobacco, bread, coffee, and sundries.  
Sibella, Sparling, Cape Breton, coal.  
24 United Brothers, Cashman, Cape Breton, coal.  
25.—Active, Coffin, P. E. Island, potatoes.  
Jaue, Yonden, Cape Breton, coal.  
28.—Mayflower, Stewart, Cape Breton, cattle, sheep, butter.  
Henry & Mary Ann, Reid, Cape Breton, coal.  
Isebella, Meagher, Miramichi, M. lumber.  
30.—Mercury, Humphreys, Cape Breton coal.

CLEARED

October 23.—Spanish Brig Joven Feliza, Jabino, Santander, fish.  
Scotch Lass, Kearney, Leghorn, fish, caplin.  
Catherine Power, Power, Cape Breton, ballast.  
24.—Cicely, Norman, Oporto, fish.  
Adoona, Patten, Barbados, fish.  
25.—Malvina, Geran, New-York, salmon, herring, cod sounds.  
Irene, Joice, Cape Breton, ballast.

28.—Spanish Cortina,  
29.—Lady's Breston,  
Ranger, Car  
30.—Water fish  
Catherine,  
Blenheim,  
herring,  
Rover, Mill sounds,

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50 Barrels Fine  
100 Do. Prime B  
77 Do. Do. PO  
50 Do. Very Fin  
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30 Puncheons M  
10 Kegs Negroh  
1 Hoshead Le  
20 Barrels PITC  
20 Do. TAR  
4 Do. Bright V  
3 Do. TURPE  
2 Dozen Carpet

RIDLEY,

Harbor Grace,  
October 9, 1833