

# THE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY JULY 18, 1838.

No. 211.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland.—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mess. W. Dixon & Co's

**CONSERVATISM AND CHURCH BUILDING IN SOUTH HANTS.**—(Abridged from the *Portsmouth Herald*.)—The Conservative triumph in South Hants, by which the return of Messrs. Fleming and Compton was an event deserving of a memorial of the highest and most lasting character. The friends and supporters of the Conservative cause at first considered that the most appropriate testimony of their feelings would be the presentation of a splendid piece of plate to Mr. R. Cruickshank to whose unwearied, all-important, and unpaid services, the Conservative electors of South Hants were under such immense obligations.—Accordingly, resolutions for entering into a subscription to effect this desirable object were passed; and though the subscriptions were limited to one guinea each, so handsome a sum was forthwith subscribed, that Mr. Cruickshank, with a feeling which does him, and the cause he has so much at heart, the highest honour, has pointed out to the committee a means by which they may not only effect an object which would be esteemed with the highest gratitude by himself, but raise, it is to be hoped, an imperishable memorial of Conservative principles—principles which so entirely depend on the identification of the church with the state. Mr. Cruickshank's proposal is, that "a purpose more lasting—more essential to public good, and congenial with those Protestant and Christian principles which form the basis of true Conservatism," might be found in the appropriation of the money collected for a piece of plate for himself to the building of a church; & if his suggestions should be adopted, he liberally added the gift of a site in the parish of Anglesea, where he some time since founded a watering place, and where additional church accommodation is very much wanted.—The suggestion of Mr. Cruickshank has been at once acted upon by those of the subscribers who were present at a numerous meeting held at the Dolphin hotel, Southampton, on Friday, the 6th inst., Mr. W. Sloane Stanley in the chair, and which Sir Harry Neale, Lord Fitzharris, Messrs. Compton and Fleming, M.P., Dr. Quarrier, the Rev. Dr. Austen, Captain Purvis, &c., took an active part.—Subscriptions are to be immediately commenced throughout the country for the purpose of adding to the amount of the fund; and no doubt is entertained of a noble sum being shortly collected.

The brutalising effects of civil warfare very strikingly shown in the following paragraph from a Spanish journal:—"Commander Don Pantaleon Bone, in a recent expedition to Alacon, where he surprised a few rebels, whom he caused to be instantly shot, took his own father a prisoner, who commanded a guerilla band. In his report of the affair, Bone excuses himself on the score of his filial duties for not putting his father to death with the others, but adds, that having likewise duties to perform towards the Queen, he had placed him at the disposal of the Captain-General of Aragon."

We learn, from unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of Ministers to augment the whole of the regiments of the line to the old establishment of 736 rank and file, from the 1st of April.

It is not generally known that there is at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, a lace manufactory employing constantly 1,500 persons, the value of whose labour amounts to a large sum per annum.

In Athens each member of the senate was paid (as in England once, and as in America at this day) a moderate sum for his maintenance; and at the termination of his trust peculiar integrity was rewarded with money from the public treasure.

A SKILFUL PHYSICIAN.—I was told

a story of an American physician, which is characteristic (if it be true), showing how patriotic regards may enter into the practise of medicine. But I give it only as an *on dit*. It is well known that Adams and Jefferson died on the 4th of July of one year, Monroe of another.—Mr. Madison died on the 28th of June, last year. It is said that the physician who attended Mr. Madison, suspecting that he might have found means to keep him alive (as he died of old age) till the 4th of July. The practice on Mr. Monroe's caused is said to have been thus:—When he was sinking, some one observed, what a remarkable thing it would be if he should die on the anniversary, like Adams & Jefferson? The physician determined he would give his patient the chance of its ending so. He poured down brandy and other stimulants, and omitted no means to keep life in the falling body. On the third of July the patient was sinking so rapidly that there seemed little chance of his surviving the day. The physician's exertions were redoubled; and the consequence was, that, on the morning of the 4th there seemed every probability of the patient's living to the 5th, which was not exactly desired. He did (just as if he wished to oblige his friends to the last) late in the afternoon of the 4th so the story runs.—*Miss Martineau.*

### Local Legislature

#### COUNCIL CHAMBER,

JULY 10.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Upon the order of the being called, for the third reading of the Supply Bill, the Hon. Mr. BLAND moved, as an amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. SINCLAIR, that the order of the day be discharged, and that the Bill be read that day three months;—whereupon the Hon. Mr. THOMAS observed, that he did not expect opposition to the Bill in its present stage. He had thought that after adopting the Resolution of yesterday "that the Bill should pass," it would have been permitted to go forward to its completion without further resistance.—Hon. Members of this House well knew his (Mr. T.'s) sentiments respecting the Bill, very shortly after he had read the Secretary of State's despatch—viz., that he was inclined to bow to Her Majesty's opinion therein expressed—and that from this sentiment he has never swerved; but when he found the House equally divided, or nearly so, on the Bill, and that it was more than probable that the passing or rejection of the Bill might depend on his single vote, he felt the full force of the fearful—the awful responsibility in which he was placed. He knew the party feeling which the subject had raised throughout the Island, yet he did not shrink from this responsibility—he set himself faithfully and fearlessly to the consideration of the matters at issue, and he proposed to delay the Bill for one week, to give time to this House for deliberation. He had hoped that the majority of the House may have been strengthened in the mean time by the arrival of the Hon. the Collector of the Customs, (now daily expected) who, having been no party to the discussions of last year, would have brought a calm and a sound judgment to the consideration of the subject. He had hoped that the House might have been brought to adopt the views of the majority without any warm discussion in the matter. To this end he had set himself earnestly to a review of the subject. He found that this House had appealed to Her Majesty on the points at issue between the two branches of the legislature, and had received from His Excellency the Governor an answer, in the despatch of the Secretary of State.—He (Mr. T.) would ask if any hon. gentleman of this House had a dispute with his neighbour, and had left it to the de-

cision of a common friend, would he reject the award of that friend, if given against him, and seek an advantage in law which friendship and justice had denied him? He (Mr. T.) knew that no gentleman would do so—he would bow with submission to his friend's decision, however adverse to his own opinion;—and shall we, (continued Mr. T.) Her Majesty's Council, having submitted our case to the high arbitrament of our Sovereign, refuse to bow to the opinion of Her Majesty, so graciously and condescendingly expressed? Forbid it every sentiment of loyalty—every feeling of attachment to the Crown!—He had then looked carefully over the discussions of last year, and he found a Resolution on the Journals of the Legislative Council, expressing the concurrence of the Council in a grant of £3000 to the Poor, and any further sum which the Assembly may deem requisite for that purpose.—Now it is well known to this House and to the public at large, that His Excellency has, on his own responsibility, disbursed a great part of this sum, and has thereby relieved much of the distress that would otherwise have pressed too heavily on the poor of this Colony;—and is not this House bound to redeem its pledge and relieve His Excellency with every possible despatch from the responsibility which he has so benevolently incurred?—Looking next at the supply bill itself. A sum exceeding £16,000 was granted for various purposes, and if passed the bounty of the Legislature would diffuse itself by a thousand rills over every part of the colony; but if rejected for another year an accumulation of misery, destitution, and want would be the inevitable consequence—and public creditors would be left unpaid for two years—many of whom would not have the means of buying bread for their families the coming winter. If his (Mr. T.'s) other reasons had not been sufficiently conclusive to induce him to vote for the passing of this bill, here was a make weight sufficiently heavy to turn the scale and to carry his judgment and his charity together. He had given the subject his most patient consideration, in the earnest hope that he might be directed in the right way, and he had arrived at the sincere and conscientious conviction—that they were bound by their honor as men, by their loyalty as subjects, and by their charity as christians, to pass the Bill—end he had no doubt it would pass.

A division then took place upon the amendments when there appeared for it the Hon. Messrs. DUNSCOMB, BLAND, and SINCLAIR, and against it the Hon. the COMMANDANT, ATTORNEY GENERAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Mr. THOMAS,—so the amendment was lost.

The Bill was then read a third time—whereupon the honorable the ATTORNEY GENERAL moved and Mr. THOMAS seconded, that a conference be requested with the Assembly on the said Bill, which was carried, some instructions to them adopted. On the question that the bill do pass, a division took place when there appeared against its passing the Hon. Messrs. DUNSCOMB, BLAND, and SINCLAIR; in favour of its passing the Hon. the COMMANDANT, ATTORNEY GENERAL, COLONIAL SECRETARY, and Mr. THOMAS—so the Bill passed.

The following Protest was entered on the Journals and signed by the Hon. Messrs. DUNSCOMB, BLAND, and SINCLAIR:—

Against the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expense of the Civil Government of this Colony for the year ending 30th June, 1838, and for other purposes."

The Honourable Messrs. DUNSCOMB, BLAND, and SINCLAIR entered their protest for the following reasons:

1st.—because the Bill contains multifarious grants of money, for objects totally different, and having no proper rela-

tion, the one to the other;—and in order to afford to the Council unfettered controver every item of the public expenditure without involving them, by the exercise of their duty, in differences & disputes with another Branch of the Legislature, upon certain alleged points of privilege claimed by that Branch, these grants should be the subject of separate Bills, or previous Resolutions.

2ndly.—Because, if the House of Assembly do possess the privilege they claim, of insisting that the Council shall make no alteration in a Bill of Supply, it is unparliamentary and irregular to heap together in one Bill a variety of unconnected and discordant subjects, even though the propositions may not separately be liable to objection in either House; but where it is known or suspected that some parts of the Bill are not agreeable to the Council, and if sent up alone might not be agreed to; and, with a view to secure the concurrence of the Council in these objectionable votes, to tack them to a Bill of Supply which the exigencies of the country demand, is a proceeding wholly destructive of the freedom of debate—subversive of the rights and privileges of the Council, and exceedingly dangerous to the best interests of the colony.

3rdly.—Because intermixing in one and the same Act such things as have no proper relation to each other, is expressly forbidden by the Royal Instruction, which require that in the passing of all Laws each different matter be provided for in different Bills.

4thly.—Because the practice of combining diverse subjects in the same Bill, and of "tacking" to a Supply Bill, has been repeatedly repudiated by the Council; and, during the last Session, on no fewer than three several occasions did the Council, after mature deliberation, arrive at the fixed and unanimous decision that no considerations of temporary expediency should induce them to consent to such a proceeding, and they insisted that matters diverse in their nature should be separated. For the same body after the lapse of only a few months, without any sufficient reason, to renounce this their solemn decision—to depart from a course which their judgment and consciences decided to be wise and correct, and to establish a precedent which their characters are pledged to resist, is a course unbecoming the dignity and derogatory to the honour of the Council to adopt.

5thly.—Because this Bill is in direct opposition to all the arguments and reasoning of Her Gracious Majesty, conveyed to the Council in reply to their Petition upon similar subject, and repugnant to every recommendation and opinion offered by Her Majesty as to the mode by which Supplies should be granted.

The House adjourned 'til Friday next.

The Hon. Mr. DUNSCOMB presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the town again the acquiescence, on the part of the Council, in the bill sent up by the Assembly, and prayed that it be read forthwith.

Upon motion, the petition was read and ordered to be laid on the table, and is as follows:—

To the Honourable the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened.

We the undersigned inhabitants of the town and district of St. John, taking into our serious consideration the important matter at issue between our Honourable House and the other co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, and being fully sensible of the manifold evils which must result to the public interests by even a temporary departure from those great constitutional principles to which your Honourable House has hitherto so rigidly adhered, beg leave to express our deep regret that any attempt should