

all his political friends regarded as orthodox in all matters of government policy, any by Mr. Ritchie, "another government editor at Richmond"—the editor of which said Review, in short, had lately been sent off to some foreign place as a high government agent, to show that he, Mackenzie, had pursued a highly patriotic course, and had done nothing more than Hancock, Adams, and Franklin, &c. had done for the United States, in their memorable struggle for independence; which said language of said government paper, thus generally endorsed by government editor upon government editor, he considered a sort of semi-official endorsement of his conduct.

He also read from the new Hampshire Patriot, a paper of the same politics as the gentleman bringing this prosecution, and "an official paper of Mr. Van Buren's," and edited by a Mr. Hill, who he believed was a Van Buren Senator of the United States, a very strong article, approving of every thing he (the defendant) had done. It was hard, he said, when all the papers spoke as they did, that he should be prosecuted. He could not understand it! And it was, he said, under these circumstances, "very bad taste, in the learned counsel of the government, to bring an indictment against the like of him!" He also brought in the New Era, "another paper belonging to the government of the country," to support him in the course he had taken.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 28.

**COLONIAL LEGISLATURES.**—Lord Brougham laid on the table a bill for preventing the abuse of legislative authority in the colonies. The bill, he said, declared the legislative power of the Imperial Parliament over all the colonies, whether chartered or crown colonies of the mother country; and its object was to prohibit any legislative Assembly from taking that fraudulent step which had been adopted in some of the colonies of passing a resolution to alter a law, for instance, with respect to the elective franchise, which not being embodied in the form of a bill, never received the assent of the Governor and Legislative Council, nor the allowance or disallowance of the Queen in Council; the consequence being that the law was altered without the possibility of any formal authority being interposed to disallow or modify the proposal. The bill would declare that any such resolution should be void, and that no other act passed by any Legislature should be confirmed while it adhered to such a resolution.

JUNE 6.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.**

Sir R. INGLIS made inquiry whether the Government had adopted any step in consequence of a Roman Catholic (M'Ilale) having assumed the title of "Archbishop of Tuam" contrary to law?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he was not aware of the fact; but on a former occasion he had refused to recognise a similar title.

Mr. O'CONNELL denied that it was contrary to law; but he afterwards admitted, when Sir R. Inglis had read the clause from the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, inflicting a penalty of £100 for every such offence, that he was wrong, and the hon. baronet right.

**Post Office.**—The revenue of the English Post Office in the year 1838, was £2,020,347, and the expense of the maintenance was £600,245, leaving a balance for the use of the government of £1,423,102. Fifty years before, the clear revenue to the Government was only about £150,000. The Postmaster General, the Earl of Litchfield, has a salary of £2500, and the Secretary's salary is £1500. The other officers of higher rank than clerks, have salaries ranging from £300 to £1000, according to the importance of their stations. No clerk can receive a salary higher than 250l. and not even that until he has served as a clerk for 20 years. The salaries of the clerks when they first enter the establishment, vary from £70 to £80, according to circumstances.

A London paper of July 1st has this paragraph:

"Among the passengers who have reached this country by the Great Western, is a gentleman delegated on a special mission by the Post Office Department at Washington to the authorities of our General Post Office. The object in view is one which will produce the greatest advantages in facilitating the commerce between Great Britain and the U. States. If we are correctly informed, the special messenger from Washington is to make full inquiries into the plans of Mr. Rowland Hill for the establishment of a uniform penny postage, with the view of extending the system to the U. States at the earliest possible convenience. Should the government of the U. States adopt Mr. Hill's plan, letters will pass through the whole continent of the United States at the same rate as it is intended they shall shortly do in this country."

QUEBEC, JULY 16.

**Cobourg Star** contains a long account of a riot which took place in that town, on the 8th instant. It appears that in the forenoon of that day, several waggons were furiously driven into Cobourg, from the Township of Haldimand, filled with a band of persons, denominated "Durhamites," with the intention of holding a public meeting, in approval of Lord Durham's report. They had two flags, inscribed "Lord Durham and reform;" and proceeded to erect a hustings in front of the Town Hall. "But," says the *Star*, "the British blood of the Bystanders could not brook this audacious display of insolence and rebellion, because men who were a short time ago absconding or imprisoned traitors, had the hardihood to present themselves on the hustings before a loyal population." A few old countrymen demanded a surrender of the Durhamite flags; and upon this being refused, a scuffle and riot ensued, in which the men from Haldimand were completely routed, and some of them had fire arms, with which they defended themselves. The flags were seized, as a trophy of victory; but were soon afterwards torn to pieces, and trampled on with contempt. Such a collision is much to be deprecated; but this affair confirms us in the opinion, that there are still a number of evil spirits in Upper Canada, who are ready to embrace any pretext to agitate the country, and keep it in a perpetual state of confusion and anarchy. Such a pretext is that portion of Lord Durham's

report, which recommends a "responsible Council," which we fear, will be the cause of much more serious evil among the misguided population of the sister Province.—*Montreal Gaz.*

**The Star.**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1839.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

Sir,—Is it not rather remarkable that with all our fondness for novelty and improvement we have never been able to get up any thing in the shape of a Mechanics' Institute, at least in the capital of the Island. Of the real and positive benefits which would result from such an institution there can be no question; but if it had no other tendency than that of diverting men's minds from the perpetual round of political discussion in which, to the great detriment of our colonial interests, they have been involved for many years past, it would confer a blessing on the community of no trivial importance. What I would humbly suggest then, through the columns of your valuable paper, is, that a Legislative grant of One Hundred Pounds be placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Governor for the purchase of such instruments as are required in the illustration of natural phenomena. These instruments of course to be considered PUBLIC PROPERTY; but at the same time to be accessible to such gentlemen as would undertake a course of popular lectures on the arts and sciences. An air pump, orrey, a galvanic battery, a few lenses and a small assortment of chemical apparatus would be sufficient for present purposes. These could be kept in the apartment assigned for the reception of the Geological specimens, where, if sufficiently commodious, the lectures could also be delivered. Our Legislators have often declared what great things they have in store for "Our children's children"; let them show the sincerity of their professions by their liberality in the present instance.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
A SUBSCRIBER.

August, 1839.

(To the Editor of the Star.)

Sir,—It has been long a subject of deep complaint among the Protestants of this community, that they have no place of Public Worship open in the town, on Sunday AFTERNOONS. The reason assigned for this privation both by the Episcopalian and the Wesleyans is that Carbonear and Musquitto Cove are included in this parish; and that if their respective places of Worship were open in the afternoon at Harbor Grace, those settlements must be neglected. I think however, that there would be no great difficulty in arranging matters so that there should be at least one house of prayer open for the accommodation of Protestants at the hour in question. At all events there are many Sabbaths in the course of the year on which the afternoon service could be held here without inconvenience to any. This is the case at the present juncture when the stationary Clergyman's place can be supplied by a talented visitor (the Rev. J. STIRLING, A. M.) who, as I am informed, intends to remain some weeks, and who would, I am sure feel a pleasure, in gratifying the Protestants of his Native town by removing what to them has long been a source of painful concern.

I am, Mr. Editor,  
Your's &c.  
VERITAS.

Harbor Grace, Aug. 20, 1839

(To the Editor of the Star.)

Sir,—I have just been told that an Act has passed the Colonial Legislature, called the Wolf Act, by which the sum of Five Pounds is awarded to every one who shall destroy a Wolf and produce his head as a proof of the fact. Now Sir, suppose a man were to produce the head of one of those LABRADOR DOGS that are brought home in such numbers every fall, and that so nearly resemble the Wolf in shape size and color, would there be any chance of obtaining the reward? If so, I rather imagine a great many five pounds will be paid out of Her Majesty's Treasury on this account the ensuing winter.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
LOOK SHARP.

**Ship News.**

Port of Harbor Grace.

CLEARED

- August 14.—British Queen, Munn, Leghorn, 3000 qtls. fish, (to load at Labrador).
- 15.—William & Robert, Munden, Leghorn, 2,300 qtls. fish, (to load at Labrador).
- 17.—Elizabeth, Johnston, New York, seal skins.

Port of St. John's.

ENTERED

- Aug. 6.—New Messenger, Silliman, Halifax, flour.
- Nine Sons, Price, Halifax, coal.
- Metie Packet, Martin, Sydney, coal.
- Spanish Ship Gaudaloupe, Baneno, Havana, ballast.
- Sir Charles Hamilton, Phoras, Cape Breton, ballast.
- Mary, Girroir, Cape Breton, shingles, billets.
- Margaret & Jane, Crotty, Cape Breton, coal.

- Alexander, Keating, Novascotia, cattle, sheep.
- Charles, Boudrot, Cape Breton, cattle, butter.
- Venus, Price, P. E. Island, lumber.
- Olive Branch, Brischil, Novascotia, lumber.
- 7.—Nancy, Briaad, Arichat, cattle.
- 8.—Rival, M'Neil, Hamburg, bread, pork.
- 9.—Pomona, Stupple, London, pork, tea, wine, candles.
- Alpha, Farrel, Fyal, potatoes.
- Zealous, Champion, London, tea, flour, wine.
- Lady of the Lake, Youngt Porto Rico, molasses.
- Sarah, Follett, Hamburg, pork, flour, butter, bread.
- Courier, Le Vache, Novascotia, lumber.
- Castlereagh, Keller, Figueira, salt, oil.

CLEARED

- July 28.—Eliza Liddle, Brown, Miramichi, wine.
- Dirk Hatteraick, Campbell, Sydney, ballast.
- Beaver, Reddy, Sydney, ballast.
- 29.—Amity, Dollard, Miramichi, bread Porter.
- Aug. 10.—Charles, Boudrot, Novascotia, salt.
- Nimrod, Barron, Sydney, ballast.
- Inverness, M'Donald, Cape Breton, salt.
- Olive Branch, Bouche, Cape Breton, ballast.
- Alexander, Keating, Novascotia, flour.
- American Schooner Marslard, Smith, Boston, seal skins.
- Venus, Price, P. E. Island, ballast.
- Wave, Saunders, P. E. Island, merchandise.
- Maria, Girroir, Novascotia, ballast.
- Margaret, Cave, Sydney, sundry merchandise.

**Notice.**

**TENDERS**

Will be received by me until

**Monday,**

The 2d September next,

**At Noon,**

From Persons willing to CONTRACT for the undermentioned WORK, viz:

To Make, Level, Improve, Gravel, and Finish the Road from Crocker's Cove Bridge to Clow's Cove, Fourteen Feet wide clear of Side Drains, Viz:

- Lot No. 1. From Crocker's Cove Bridge, to Mrs Clark's House.
- 2. Thence to Terence Kennedy's House.
- 3. Ditto to Richard Clark's Do.
- 4. Ditto to George Joyce's Do.
- 5. Ditto to Fresh-Water Bridge.
- 6. Ditto to George Moor's House.
- 7. Ditto to George Moor's Meadow.

The TENDERS to Specify the Sum in Currency for each of the above Lots.

ALSO,

For the Building of Bridges over Spout Cove, Gull Island, and Caplin Cove Brooks.

Tenders to express the Sum in Currency for each Bridge.

Plans, Sections, and Specifications can be seen on application to me.

THOMAS NEWELL,

Secretary to the Board of Commissioners for Roads and Bridges from Carbonear to Grate's Cove.

Carbonear,  
August 12, 1839.

NOW I

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The Star

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Harbor Grace,

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July 3, 1839.

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July 3, 1839.

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700,000 Dollars!

20,000

Six Prizes of Twent

Two Prizes of Fift

Three Prizes of Ten