

would be attended with very grave inconvenience. Besides other evil consequences it would reduce the Council and the Governor to the dilemma of making, with a view to peace, concessions disapproved by their deliberate judgment, or of acting on that judgment to the derangement for twelve months of the whole internal economy of the local Government.

Her Majesty is therefore of opinion that the House of Assembly would exercise a sound and enlightened judgment in acquiescing either in the Parliamentary Rule which leaves to the Crown the first suggestion of all money grants, or in the rule of the Provincial Legislatures which brings every such grant under the separate revision of the Council—otherwise the extreme right on the one side must be encountered by a right equally extreme on the other side, and the contests between the two Houses of Local Legislature must be pursued at the expense of the people.

But although there can be no doubt that the Council should exercise freely and fearlessly the right of rejecting an appropriation act, it does not therefore follow that a judicious use was made of this right on the present occasion. Her Majesty having been appealed to by the Council desires to express, though with every feeling of respect for the Legislative Council, a different opinion.

The appropriation bill appears to have been rejected by the Council, because various important services were provided for inadequately—because the supply was voted in such very minute detail as to bring under the revision of the Assembly the case of each public officer, not excepting those who filled the most humble and obscure places—and because the sums voted for contingencies were considered as an unjustifiable diversion of the public revenue from its proper objects to the personal advantage of the individual members of the House of Assembly. However much the deficiency of the supply, or the extreme minuteness of the appropriation might justly be regretted, these circumstances do not seem to afford any valid reason for the rejection of the bill. The third reason indeed involves so grave an imputation that it is difficult to discuss it without the utmost caution, and on the clearest proof. It is, of course, not to be admitted merely on inference and conjecture, nor does the amount of money involved in the question warrant such a conclusion. Considering, also, that so unworthy an abuse of the most sacred and honorable public trust could hardly fail to be visited with the censure of society at large, the Council might, it should seem, safely refer the offending parties to the tribunal of public opinion, with a reasonable security that at no distant time it would be expressed in unequivocal terms, even against those who for the moment might appear to enjoy the most unbounded popularity. If it were necessary to believe that such abuses had been really practised, it might well be doubted whether the authors of them would not derive impunity and encouragement from the public favour so readily bestowed on those who are engaged in a contest of which popular franchises are at least the invariable pretext. The case, therefore, ought to be exceedingly clear and strong which would justify the rejection of a bill of supply on the ground of a selfish misappropriation of the public money by the House of Assembly.

During a session of four months continuance, the sums appropriated under the head of contingencies amounted to £2393 6s 3d, a sum considerable, it is true, when compared with the expenditure of other branches of the public service, and probably admitting of some retrenchment in future years, but not so large as to justify the very serious reproach cast on the Assembly of lavishly voting for their own benefit as individuals, money which ought to have been applied for the good of the public collectively. The practice of claiming a remuneration for serving in the Assembly, or at least an indemnity against the expenses of such service, cannot reasonably be condemned: it is sanctioned by many precedents and by many considerations of great weight. In the very delicate office of assessing the amount of their own remuneration there can hardly be a doubt that the members of the House of Assembly will, on consideration see the propriety of leaving to the Council a controul of the most unfettered kind, and will admit that this is a branch of the public expenditure over which it is emphatically needful that a constitutional jealousy should be exercised.

Adverting to the whole of this subject, the Queen commands me to signify through you to the Council Her Majesty's opinion, that if a bill of supply and appropriation, substantially corresponding with the present, should again be sent up by the House of Assembly, it ought not to be rejected on the grounds

assigned by the Council for the rejection of the present bill.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) GLENELG.

Governor Prescott, &c. &c. &c.

**THE PRICE OF FAME.**—In one of the most original and thoughtful works of our day, it is said—"It is a fatal gift; for, when possessed to its highest quality and strength, what has it ever done for its votaries? What were all those great poets of whom we talk so much! what were they in their lifetime? The most miserable of their species: depressed, doubtful, obscure; or involved in petty quarrels and petty persecutions; often unappreciated, utterly unimportant, beggars, flatterers of men unworthy of their recognition. What a train of disgusting incidents, what a record of degrading circumstances, is the life of a great poet!" This is too true a picture; still, what does it prove, but that this earth is no home for the more spiritual part of our nature—that those destined to awaken our highest aspirations, and our tenderest sympathies, are victims rather than votaries of the divine light within them? They gather from sorrow the sweetest emotions; they repeat of hope but its noblest visions; they look on nature with an earnest love, which wins the power of making her hidden beauty visible; and they reproduce the passionate, the true, and the beautiful. Alas! they themselves are not what they paint; the low want subdues the lofty will; the small and present vanity interferes with the far and glorious aim; but still it is something to have looked beyond the common sphere where they were fated to struggle. They paid in themselves the bitter penalty of not realising their own ideal; but mankind have to be thankful for the generous legacy of thought and harmony bequeathed by those who were among earth's proscribed and miserable. Fame is bought by happiness.

The officers of the Spanish Legion have applied to government, through Colonel Evans, to be employed in Canada; the reply was, that many of the officers who had rank in the army would be employed and that the names of several had already appeared in the Gazette, as part of the 25 officers who are to be employed in organizing the Canada Militia.

**WESLEY AND THE SLAVE TRADE.**—When Mr. Wilberforce was about to bring the question of abolition before the house, in 1791, he received the following animating charge, traced upon the bed of death by the faltering hand of Wesley. The venerable saint did not live a week after, and Mr. Wilberforce docketed the paper "Wesley's Last Words."

"Feb. 24, 1791.

My dear Sir,—Unless the Divine Power has raised you to be as Athanasius, *contra mundum*, I see not how you can go through your glorious enterprise, in opposing that execrable villainy, which is the scandal of religion, of England, and of human nature. Unless God has raised you up for this very thing, you will be worn out by opposition of men and devils; but if God be for you, who can be against you? Are all of them together stronger than God? Oh, be not weary of well-doing. Go on in the name of God, and in the power of his might, till even American slavery, the vilest that ever saw the sun, shall vanish away before it. That he who has guided you from your youth up may continue to strengthen you in this and all things, is the prayer of, dear Sir,

Your affectionate servant,

JOHN WESLEY.—*Life of Wilberforce.*

**THE CHURCH.**—"Think not that the people of this land will long maintain a great Church Establishment, from motives of political expediency. For myself, I value our Established Church as the means of preserving for us and for our children, the blessings of true religion; and I well know that to spread a notion of its mere political advantages, would be to inflict on it a fatal stroke."—*Ibid.*

The following jocose allusion to the troubles in Canada is from the *New York Gazette*: "Important. Extract of a letter from Buffalo, dated the 5th inst., from a highly respectable gentleman now acting as a spy for Mackenzie. 'I have just seen a man from navy Island, who left there last evening; his report is very favourable to our cause, and he informs me that there is a minister plenipotentiary now on his way to Washington city to offer the two

Canadas to be annexed to the United States at the same time with Texas, which will no doubt be acceded to immediately, as it will save congress much trouble to carry them both through together. General A. arrived at the Island to claim the guns stolen, but he saw a man with a claret-coloured coat soon after he landed, and I have not seen him since. There has been about one million of treasury notes issued, payable in Quebec in sixty days after we get the possession of it. These will be a most valuable investment, as they will not be liable to the same objection urged against Mr. Van Buren: that is, their running to maturity too soon. The name of our old regiment, the blackguards, has been changed to that of the Mackenzie guards, and that of the Loafer legion is changed to the name of that of Van Rensselaer's own. There are fighting men enough at the Island but they are now drilling a diplomatic corps, men that are deeply versed in government making, and such as can talk. If some of your great loco loco leaders could be spared, such as Slam, Bang, Ming, and Co, their fortunes would be made.—They need not trouble themselves to bring their wives with them, as when we drive the British out of Canada, it is intended to keep back all the young girls and divide them among the patriots upon the last Russian plan."

**General Chasse.**—Sir J. Boswell has at last parted with his famous horse, Gen. Chasse. He has received from Mr. Kirkby, of York, the sum of 2250 guineas. The Gen. is now 7 years old, and has for ever bid adieu to the turf. This animal was, during his career as a racer, the most wonderful horse of his day; and without doubt, the finest that Scotland ever produced, being entirely Scotch-bred. His sire was Actæon, and dam Hambletonig. He contended with the Flower of England's thorough-breds, and carried off some of the largest prizes despite all their exertions. He ran as a two year old in 1833, 4 times and won thrice, netting £440; in 1834, 9 times, and won eight, netting £2090; in 1835, 10 times, and won 6, netting £2955; 1836, 6 times, and won 3 1-2, (the Doncaster and Fitzwilliam Stakes being divided in consequence of a dead heat) netting £990; in 1837, 9 times, and won 5, netting £1240 making a total of thirty-eight races during the five years he graced the turf, winning 25 1-2 of them, losing 12-2 times, and gaining nearly £8,000, in which is included the value of the cups which he has won. In 1835 he won five cups; in 1836, three; and in 1837 three; and it is remarkable that in 1835 he won consecutively, the Liverpool craven meeting Trades man's, the July, and the Stand cups. He ought to have carried the Doncaster Great St Leger in 1832, having thoroughly beat the favourites, and was only headed by Touchstone, when his rider thought he had won, after which he had not space to pass him. Touchstone, however, is a fine horse, and perhaps only excelled by the old General. In taking leave of this famous animal, we hope that he will live long to enjoy his well-won laurels, and that he may beget a progeny which will not disgrace their sire. Ayrshire stands prominent among the sons of the north in law, litera-

ture, and arms, and in the dear bought honours of the turf, the General stands unrivalled and alone. It is not true, as we have seen stated, that the General goes to Russia. The noble animal left Auchinleck stables a few days ago in excellent condition.—*Ayr Observer.*

**UPPER CANADA.**—Dr. Morrison, formerly Mayor of the City of Toronto, has been tried for high treason and acquitted. An intimation having been given to him, that he would again be arrested, on a charge of sedition, he effected an escape in a schooner, and landing in Youngstown. The acquittal, on the trial for high treason, saves his large property from confiscation.

**THE STAR**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1838.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

If "*Peter Smokum*" would take the trouble to consult a chronological table, he would find that Chimneys are quite a modern invention, and by reference to a biographical dictionary and a history of Greece he will be informed, by the one, that Lycurgus was too magnanimous to make an exception in his own favour; and by the other, that the Spartans were too brave a people to be put upon even by a Lycurgus.

The Correspondent who has sent us the communication signed "*John Bull*," would have been much nearer the mark, if he had subscribed himself "*JACK ASS*," "*Chaff* won't catch us."

**[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]**

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to inform me whether there was any thing relative to foul Chimneys and hook Ladders in the laws of *Lycurgus*: and also whether that celebrated lawgiver were himself exempt from the penalties which he had imposed upon the community at large; and whether his countrymen would be satisfied to have their property four several times, on the brink of destruction, through the means of his culpable negligence. An early answer will oblige

Your most obedient servant,  
PETER SMOKUM.

**Died**

Yesterday, after a short illness, and perfectly resigned to the will of her Heavenly father, in the 76th year of her age, CHARLOTTE relict of the late JAMES CAWLEY, senr. Esq. whose exemplary conduct and many virtues rendered her universally regretted and esteemed; and her loss will be long and deeply lamented by all classes of the community.—Her funeral will take place on Friday next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

**SHIP NEWS**

*Port of Harbor Grace.*

ENTERED.  
June 27.—Barque Eliza Ann, —, Cadiz, 370 tons salt.

*Port of St. John's.*

ENTERED.  
June 15.—Albion, Forest, Boston, flour, molasses.  
Rapid, Le Blanc, Mengarn, cattle.  
Sicilian, Eore, Liverpool, salt, wine, figs gunpowder.  
Guadiana, Yulo, Lisbon, salt.  
Barbara, Girrion, Cape Breton, board, chingles.  
18.—Fox, Eox, London, pork, butter, tea, wine.  
Ann Johnston, Corbin, Hamburg, flour butter, gin.

**CLEARED.**

June 15.—William Rufus, Kiely, P. E. Island, bread.  
18.—Alarm, Collingwood, Quebec, molasses.  
Alpha, Farrell, Azores, ballast.  
Traveller, Wright, Bathurst, ballast.  
20. Agenoria, Larkin, Sydney, flour, herrings.  
Jane, Yondin, Miramichi, ballast.  
Rapid, Le Blanc, Archat, sundries.  
Royal William, Axtell, Sydney, salmon, bread.

**On Sale**

20 Half barrels new prime mess fat Beef  
15 Prime Westphalia Hams  
8 Ditto Fitches Smoked Bacon  
Bread, Flour  
Pork, Butter  
Oatmeal, Peas  
Rice, Vinegar in 1 & 2 gal. Jars  
Window Glass.

BY

THORNE, HOOPER & Co.  
Harbor Grace, June 27.

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