

When the public mind shall have fully recovered from the bewilderment into which it has naturally been thrown by the recent exciting events, and men can thoroughly comprehend and calmly contemplate what the rapid revolving of the political wheel prevented them seeing at the time in its true aspect, we anticipate a very decided change of sentiment, amongst a large portion of the community, with reference to the peculiar position in which the government of this country is now placed.

It is not strange that a minister's restoration to office, treading on the heels of his retirement, and connected with the equally sudden transition of a powerful political rival from the acquisition of official influence to the loss of it, should be exulted in by the party attached to that minister as an unexpected stroke of good fortune. It is natural that they should be loud in praise of the firmness of the Queen, and in execration of the cruel tyranny of interfering with her private friendships. Nor need we be astonished if some Conservatives, half carried away by the general clamour, and viewing things through the same deceptive medium of first impressions, should be inclined to think that Sir Robert Peel may, after all, have been too fastidious, and console themselves with the idea that we are only where we were for a short time longer.

But have Liberals ever seriously considered what is the real nature of the triumph they have gained? It is true the Melbourne Ministry is reinstated.—But is there anything in the circumstance of Lord Melbourne's return to office to do away with Lord Melbourne's confessed incapacity to carry on the government? Admitting the Queen to have been a free agent in bringing about Sir Robert Peel's defeat, and giving its full weight to the inference to be deduced from that admission, namely, that the Queen's partialities are Liberal, what practical purpose can this serve? What rational hope of final success—what amount even of present advantage—does it give to Liberalism? Why did Lord Melbourne resign?—Because he had not the confidence of the Queen? No such thing. He resigned, we say, as a bankrupt swindler resigns himself to the hands of the sheriff's officer, when his means are exhausted, and his shuffling arts will no longer suffice to keep his head above water. He resigned, say the Radicals, because he preferred moving out to moving on. His Cabinet "expired of finality." Well; has the Queen bound him over to renounce finality? Is there any reason to suppose that the coach will move faster after its capsize than it did before? If none can be shown, as none yet have been shown, what other means are left to the Radicals for rendering their supposed victory of any substantial avail? Can the Queen compel the House of Commons to support Lord Melbourne? One of these two things must be done.—The Queen must prevail upon the House of Commons to repose confidence in Lord Melbourne, whether he choose to grant more Liberal measures or not; or she must prevail upon Lord Melbourne to grant those measures. We call upon the "earnest Reformers," as they guardedly style themselves, to show what guarantee they have received that either of these courses will be adopted.

To dream of advantages to Radicalism from a Radical Queen is to lose sight of the obvious fact, that the Queen, in the transactions which led to the restoration of the Melbourne Ministry to office, was not a principal, but an agent. The principals were Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, who, in fact, recalled themselves. We discredit all the stories about the resignation having been a mere form. We think that the inventive subtlety of the writers, rather than the sober truth of the case, is displayed in the various suppositions which have been hazarded, as to Lord Melbourne having pre-arranged the whole affair just as it fell out—as it were with a view of trying the effect of "suspended animation," in causing a higher development and more healthy and energetic action of the animal powers. We put no faith in these suppositions for any reason,—that they disprove the existence of the very quality in Lord Melbourne on which they are based. Supposing him to have had the cunning to frame so deep a contrivance, he would likewise, it may fairly be presumed, have been cunning enough to see, that Sir Robert Peel might by possibility refuse to be baffled by the Whig ladies, and so at once spoil his plan. But it is quite consistent with Whig meanness, and trickery, and selfishness, and fraud, after having, by their want of capacity and want of principle, worked themselves out of office, to wish to retain an influence at the Palace which of right belonged to their successors.—This is the explanation of the difficulty thrown in the way of Sir Robert Peel; and the restoration of the O'Connell

Ministry followed as a natural consequence. They were, as we before stated, brought in by themselves. But by the same rule they might have remained when they were in. Between standing in the way themselves, and making their female relatives stand in the way, the difference is immaterial. The effect is the same. The Whigs are again in office; but the evolution they have gone through implies neither accession of strength nor change of opinion.

What, then, have the "earnest Reformers" gained? They have gained nothing as yet. They have got back a Ministry, on which, when before in power, they heaped unmeasured abuse; they have got it back unpledged to a single concession, unreformed on one of the points which made it the object of their bitter and incessant attacks. They will have gained something, if, with the Conservative administration which, since Whigs have learnt resignation, we may safely pronounce to be inevitable, they can succeed in combining a Radical court. But to this arrangement they must have the consent of Sir Robert Peel. Will he be persuaded to gratify them?

The "earnest Reformers" boast of their zeal for popular liberty and popular rights. The constituted guardian of popular liberty, the assessor of popular rights, the great recognised organ of popular feeling in the state, is the House of Commons,—the people's house.—The Melbourne Ministry is a ministry holding office in defiance of the declared disapprobation and distrust of the House of Commons,—it is a ministry, therefore, if the people's representatives have correctly expressed the people's mind, uncongenial to the popular feeling, and unfriendly to popular liberty and privilege. And yet, by some unaccountable process of reasoning, the Liberals, the "earnest Reformers," the *par excellence* "friends of the people," have brought themselves to rejoice in the return of such a Ministry to power! Let us substitute the Duke of Wellington for Lord Melbourne. Let us assume the date of the occurrence to have been 1830. Suppose, on the Wellington administration breaking down, and Lord Grey being called to the head of affairs, a similar stumbling-block had been encountered, and Lord Wellington had reassumed the reins of government with the sole confidence of some half-dozen Tory lords who happened to have got the ear of the king. What torrents of patriotic indignation would have been poured forth against the tyranny of irresponsible government, the insult to the Majesty of the people, the virtual denial of the principle of representation, and the intolerable nuisance of a knot of Tory locusts dictating to a great, free, and enlightened nation!

To Conservatives who think it was a stake of little value that Sir Robert Peel contended for, we would say, read the speech of the Duke of Wellington,—a speech which, for manliness of spirit, clearness of thought, sound argument, and pointed and purpose like application, has never been surpassed. It exhibits a perfect coincidence between the views of the illustrious duke and the proposals of Sir Robert Peel to her Majesty, and proves irresistibly, not only the legitimacy of those proposals, but the absolute necessity that they should have been made and insisted upon. And we would say, moreover, look at the effect upon public order of the uncertainty which now hangs over all the operations of government. Stability, as Paley observes, and as every one's experience must assure him, is a government's prime requisite. What stability has Lord Melbourne's government? Is there any certainty that it will last for a week? And while it does last, what can it do? What moral power can it exert? No sooner were the Conservatives known to be in office, than the treasonable Chartist "Convention" fled panic-struck from the capital. What is to check the progress of the treason now? The last flickering remnant of moral influence departed from the Melbourne Ministry with the act in which it pronounced sentence upon itself; and now, with more than ordinary occasion for a firm, decided, uncompromising, and uncompromised government, we have, in fact, no government at all. We have, for the satisfaction, as they seem to think it, of the Radicals, a stand-still ministry revived, but it is revived with the depreciating endorsement of its own confessed inability to govern.—*Liverpool Courier, May 22.*

**GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WHIG PETTICOAT PENSIONERS.**

(From the Bolton Chronicle.)

If ever a nation was degraded by her ministers, England at present is. The true principles of politics, and the most imperative demands of morals are alike unheeded. We are burdened by a body

of men who possess neither talent, integrity, nor the public confidence—men who have hurt religion, encouraged profligacy, defied decency, and betrayed the people. The court is corrupted—the throne compromised. The highest situations of public life, from which good examples and the sternest probity should flow, contribute only baseness and profligacy to the funds of rational government. In spite of the votes of the people's representatives, the Whigs still dare to insult the nation by resuming the reins of office.—Are we Pagans, that we endure further aggressions upon the Christian faith? Are we debased so far that our morals resemble more the code of conduct patronised by Mingrelian barbarians, than the upright rules of society adopted and enforced in a civilized land? Are we so indifferent to the dearest interests of the country that we permit them to be sacrificed for the sake of a few gossiping women, who happen to be the owners of certain pretty coronets? We verily believe it would be no disadvantageous exchange, did the whig ministry take the places of the ladies of the bedchamber, and the ladies of the bedchamber become ministers of state, and form themselves into a political petticoat government. The only difference would be, that instead of having a parcel of *old women* to rule over us, we should be enabled to console ourselves under the inflictions of whiggery, by knowing that our tormentors were perhaps young and "fair to look upon."

But one point in the late contemptible proceedings is deserving of strict attention. It is this. The whigs, finding the Commons adverse to their colonial policy regarding the Jamaica House of Assembly, resigned. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were called upon to construct a new administration. The evil intrigues of one or to female relatives of the whigs suggested to the Duke and Sir Robert the necessity for their dismissal, in order that the policy of the new government might not be subjected to the adverse representations which *such parties* might be instructed to make to the Queen their mistress. Her Majesty (*doubleless acting in accordance with her own free will*) declines to dismiss her little company of amiable backbiters, and Sir Robert, with manly promptness, instantly declines to form a ministry. The whigs, therefore, remain in office; but how they are to retain it, when by their own admission, implied in their resignation, the country is unfavourable to them—nav, emphatically and determinedly opposed to their rascally policy? As far as the kingdom and themselves are concerned, the constituency and the cabinet are directly at issue. How are they to get out of this dilemma? They must either abandon their Jamaica bill, shrink from any collision with the conservative party, try their fortune again, or appeal to the electors, in which latter case the matter will be easily settled by an overwhelming majority against them. Let them extricate themselves from this hobble if they are able.

**The Star.**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1839.

**To Correspondents**

If our Briggs correspondent will have the goodness to send his proper signature, his communication shall have immediate insertion; we think it very probable that there is some underground work about the line of road in question, and we further agree with our correspondent in laying the disgraced part of it to the door of our HONEST FRIEND "PETER OF THE CASTLE."

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to an Address from the Inhabitants of this Town, to NICHOLAS STABB, Esq., late Deputy-Sheriff, upon his resignation of office and removal to St. John's, and we believe the sentiments conveyed in the Address will meet with a ready response from every one who has the pleasure of his acquaintance.

We observe that the Solicitor General has introduced a motion into the House of Assembly in reference to the establishment of a Steam Vessel between Nova Scotia and this place, for the purpose of securing for this country a participation in the anticipated benefits to the Colonies from the establishment of Steam Navigation between Novascotia & the Mother Country. We should hope that the matter may not be lost sight of, as now that a definitive arrangement has been agreed upon as far as the other Colonies are concerned, it becomes indispensable that Newfoundland should endeavour to place herself as nearly as possible

upon an equal footing with her neighbours in this respect. We cannot for a moment deem it necessary to refer to the advantages which may reasonably be expected to be consequent upon the introduction of Steam into this country; it is sufficient to point attention to other parts of the world, and there to note the vast impetus to husbandry and to manufactures, and the important increase of trade, wherever this mighty agency has been brought into operation. The circumstances of this as contrasted with the countries were all those advantageous results have been experienced, disclose, to be sure, many important dissimilarities, which teach us that they cannot be regarded as a criterion by which to form an estimate of what we have a right to expect; but increased facilities of communication, which are so efficiently promoted by Steam, must tend to the improvement of trade in every country—and even this general view points to certain beneficial results.

We feel persuaded that this suggestion cannot be regarded otherwise than with satisfaction by the community, for on such a subject the most perfect concurrence of sentiment must prevail. We believe it is proposed to offer a bonus of £1500 a year, for 5 or 10 years, for a Steamer of about eighty horse power to ply between Halifax and this port once a fortnight, leaving the former place immediately on the arrival there of every steamer from England. As the passages between Halifax and here would not generally occupy more than six days, the vessel might during the remaining seven or eight days be well employed by the Proprietors in towing vessels in and out of this port, or in such other way as might be deemed most attractive. It seems to offer a most desirable investment, and we are sure that a sufficient number of enterprising individuals will be found in this community willing and ready to accede to the contemplated proposal. The subject is one of much vital importance, and we trust it may not be neglected.—*Newfoundlander, July 11.*

To NICHOLAS STABB, Esq., Late Deputy Sheriff for the Northern District of the Island of Newfoundland.

We, the undersigned, Clergymen, Merchants, Traders, and principal Inhabitants of the Town of Harbor Grace, in the Island of Newfoundland, understanding that you have resigned your Office of Deputy Sheriff, to embark in Mercantile pursuits in the capital of this Colony, deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves, and to you, thus publicly to address you, previous to your final departure from among us: it affords us great satisfaction, that we conscientiously can, and hereby do, bear testimony to the industry, zeal, and integrity, with which you have discharged the responsible duties of your office for the last Eleven years. And whilst your faithful and honest public services entitle you to our thanks, it is equally a pleasure to us to express our admiration and approval of your praiseworthy moral conduct as a private citizen.

In all our official intercourse with you, we have constantly witnessed your mild and gentlemanly deportment, and although we do regret your departure, you will have the proud consolation of knowing that you carry with you the esteem and respect of your fellow-men. That prosperity may attend you and yours, shall ever be the sincere wish of those who now bid you farewell.

We have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servants,

- Harbor Grace, 8th July, 1839.
- John Snowball
  - John Burt
  - Thorne, Hooper & Co.
  - James Bayly
  - James Prendergast
  - Thomas Danson
  - John Stark
  - John Smith
  - Robert Lee Whiting
  - George Tapp
  - Samuel Bennett
  - C. C. Thompson
  - William Meagher
  - Francis Lynch
  - Robert Walsh
  - William Walsh

- Edward S.
- William
- Levi Pike
- Francis
- James R.
- Thomas V.
- James B.
- George R.
- Edward
- Andrew
- Maurice
- Michael
- Richard
- James M.
- Edward
- Francis
- Richard
- Patrick
- Maurice
- Joseph S.
- Thomas
- Andrew
- James
- W. C. S.
- James S.
- Daniel C.
- George R.
- C. W. C.
- John P.
- Thomas
- Henry C.
- Joseph M.
- Thomas
- Mark P.
- William
- Henry S.
- John C.
- William
- John C.
- John F.
- James L.
- John S.
- William
- A. Mayn
- Thomas
- John T.

GENTLEMEN—In receiving from you have this day the office of Deputy Sheriff.

To have obtained citizens in the district most gratifying honor that can be however high his humble, than who stowed on me.

The official commission for the last time, but, I trust, Gentlemen, I am pleased to hear of you.

Permit me to of the very flattering pleased to express private confidence—and for your of myself and far shall always remain, the time I shall always feel of the inhabitants.

I cannot bid you for the many ad from you, and that you may be and prosperity.

Your most ob

(To the Sir,—It is man by the name the Board of Education of the new out ever having the proper called into the tion Hon mte part of the mat towny and bo Brown's—Bro Board—and the has caused his spector of these nobody in the is to look into ings?

Your Spaniards Bay.

Port of

July 15.—Bri gueira, 150

July 15.—Ea 67 tons of wood, 2½

Port June 15.—Susa coal.

Hiram, Doane, American Schoo Boston, flour. Ellen, Kielly, M Annandale, Irvin shingles Flora, Shaddock 17.—Alpha, Farr George, Jones, shingles, pota Coquette, Bolan, Ardgowan, Mart