

democratic and disloyal army, if they can. Nobody who reads the article of the *Morning Chronicle*, to which we allude, can have doubt upon that point.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SEPTEMBER 10.

Parliament was this day prorogued by his Majesty in person, the session, which commenced 19th February last, having been protracted to the unusual extent of precisely seven months.

The attendance of ladies was no near so numerous as we have been accustomed to witness on similar occasions—a circumstance to the production of which, the laziness of the season and the cold and uncomfortable state of the weather must have greatly contributed.

A great number of the Foreign Ministers were stationed immediately behind the Treasury Bench.

At a quarter before two o'clock the discharge of artillery and clang of trumpets announced the approach of his Majesty, who entered the House, attended by the usual cortege. Viscount Melbourne bore the Sword of State, the Earl of Shaftesbury the Cap of Maintenance.

The Commons were immediately summoned to attend: and the Speaker accompanied by a considerable number of Members, soon after appeared at the bar.

The Speaker delivered himself to the following effect.

"May it please your Majesty, we, your Majesty's faithful Commons attend in obedience to your Majesty's commands at the close of this unusually protracted session—a session also, of no common or ordinary circumstances. Your Majesty in opening this session, was graciously pleased to say, that the estimates which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct to be laid before the House of Commons, were lower in amount than on any former occasion within your Majesty's experience. The estimates still continue to bear the same character, evincing a general and sincere desire to advance in a steady and progressive manner the promotion of economy, so far as that object may be effected without impairing the efficiency of the public service, towards which the most anxious attention has been directed. Arrangements—in consequence of that generous and noble act, the abolition of slavery—have rendered it necessary to effect a loan of £15,000,000, to afford that compensation which was to be awarded to the owners of slaves; and it is most consolatory and gratifying to state, that this loan was formed under circumstances and on terms which afford fresh proof of the stability and prosperity of the credit of the Empire. Unhappily Sire, the condition of Ireland has not been such as to make it expedient to leave the people of that portion of the empire the unrestricted benefits of a free Constitution. An act has therefore been passed, by which provision is made for the prompt trial and punishment of parties in cases where disturbances occur, and powers have been granted authorizing strong measures to be adopted in places where an infraction of the peace of the country has been committed. A measure thus uniting moderate provisions with a vigorous enforcement of the law may reasonably be expected to be efficient in commanding general respect because its provisions are drawn up with due consideration for those against whom they may be directed, and because, being conceived in a mild but firm spirit and temper, they are better calculated to preserve the peace of the country. The means of improving the municipal corporations of England and Wales—of establishing an efficient police—and of reforming proper local courts, have occupied much time, and we have studied, with unwearied attention, how we could most successfully adopt a plan suited to the increased intelligence, wealth and numbers of the people, how they might most beneficially exercise the right of popular election, secure the services of those who were best qualified for the performance of public duties, and provide for the impartial administration of Justice, the maintenance of order, and the enforcement of the law. These are amongst the great questions considered by this very long Session; and your Majesty's faithful Commons will be amply repaid for their protracted and laborious exertions, if their deliberations have conducted to the real contentment of the people, and to the renewed vigour and permanent security and establishment of the important and invaluable institutions of the country. I now, on the part of your Majesty's faithful Commons present your Majesty with the last bill of the session. It is—

"An Act to supply a sum of money out of the consolidated Fund and the surplus of the ways and means to the service of the year 1835, and to appropriate the supply granted in the present session of Parliament," to which, we, with all humility, pray your Majesty's Royal assent.

His Majesty, (who looked remarkably well healthy and rally) then delivered his

SPEECH To both Houses of Parliament.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, "I find with great satisfaction that the state of public business enables me to relieve you from further attendance and from the pressure of those duties which you have performed with so much zeal and assiduity.

"I receive from all foreign powers satisfactory assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, and I look forward with confidence to the preservation of the general peace, which has been, and will be the object of my constant solicitude.

"I lament that the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain has not yet been brought to a termination; but taking a deep interest in the welfare of the Spanish Monarchy, I shall continue to direct to that quarter my most anxious attention, in concert with the three Powers with whom I concluded the treaty of quadruple alliance; and I have in furtherance of the objects of that treaty, exercised the power vested in me by the Legislature, and have granted to my subjects permission to engage in the service of the Queen of Spain.

"I have concluded with Denmark, Sardinia, and Sweden fresh conventions, calculated to prevent the traffic of African slaves: I hope soon to receive the ratification of a similar treaty which has been signed with Spain.

"I am engaged in negotiations with other Powers in Europe and in South America for the same purpose, and I trust that ere long, the united efforts of all civilized nations will suppress and extinguish this traffic.

"I perceive with entire approbation, that you have directed your attention to the regulation of Municipal Corporations in England and Wales; and I have cheerfully given my assent to the bill which you have passed for that purpose.

"I cordially concur in this important measure, which is calculated to allay discontent, to promote peace and union, and to procure for those communities the advantages of responsible government.

"I greatly rejoice that the internal condition of Ireland has been such as to have permitted you to substitute for the necessary severity of a law, which has been suffered to expire, enactments of a milder character.

"No part of my duty is more gratifying to my feelings than the mitigation of a penal statute in any case in which it can be effected consistently with the maintenance of order and tranquility.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, "I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the Supplies.

"You have provided not only for the expenses of the year, and for the interest upon the large sum awarded to the owners of slaves in my Colonial Possessions, but also for several unexpected and peculiar claims upon the justice and liberality of the nation.—It is most gratifying to observe, that not only have these demands been met without any additional taxation, but that you have made some further progress in reducing the burdens of the people.

"I am enabled to congratulate you that the terms upon which the loan for the compensation to the proprietors of Slaves has been obtained, afford conclusive evidence of the flourishing state of public Credit, and of that general confidence which is the result of a determination to fulfil the national engagements, and maintain inviolate the Public faith.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I know that I may rely upon your loyalty and patriotism, and I feel confident, that in returning to your respective countries, and in resuming those functions which you discharge with so much advantage to the community, you will recommend to all classes of your countrymen, obedience to the law attachment to the Constitution; and a spirit of temperate amendment, which, under Divine Providence, are the surest means of preserving the tranquillity, and increasing the prosperity which this country enjoys."

The Lord Speaker (Lord Denman), by his Majesty's command then said—

"My Lords and Gentlemen, "It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 10th of November next.

THE TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE.

Have the introduction of safety-valves into the formerly revolutionised Corporations Bill—has the exclusion of the plunder surplus revenue scheme from the Irish Church Bill, turned out the ministry? No. The country is in arms, the adamant armour of moral power, against the duration of the O'Connell administration. There is no ebullition of excited passions, for the phalanx of opposition now includes the educated, the good, the wise of all parties, in the three kingdoms.

Dare the government abide a survey of its position in popular opinion?

The extraction of political poison out of

the Municipal Corporations Bill force the resignation of ministers! Why, can the noble lord at the head of the government, conceal that a majority of fifteen English members opposed this very bill in the lower house—that in Scotland, in a popular convocation, lay, and ministerial, comprising the leading members of the Church of Scotland, ninety members to three have voted condemnation of his lordship's celebrated edition of his one-eyed commissions—that for pulling to pieces the establishment of that country, and that in Ireland, nineteen-twentieths of the landed property of the island being in the hands of Protestants, it is resolved, and publicly announced by these landlords, that they will eject the Roman Catholic tenantry, in order to preserve the Protestant churches in the 860 proscribed parishes?

Has the noble viscount not pondered on this threefold power, that would grind any administration to powder, against which the genius of Burke, or Canning, or even Pitt (never so prostituted) would nevertheless have shrunk?

It never will be forgotten that the Cabinet had its foot on the neck of British freemen; that the long fingers of its mover had almost dived into the Protestant revenues of the Irish Church; that plebeian insolence has insulted the pure simple Church of Scotland with Star Chamber interrogations.

Hence the Duke of Portland has voted with Lord Segrave, against the Whig party; hence the Whigs of Scotland have taken the alarm; and Lord Muncieff, the leader of the Scotch Whigs, has voted with all his supporters in condemnation of the church policy of this Majesty's ministers.

The Whigs of Scotland proclaim that they will defend the national church of their fathers to the destruction of their political friends, and the disappointment of the voluntary allies of Lord Viscount Melbourne. The freemen of England, from Liverpool to Nottingham, will turn out their Whig destroyers. The missionary denouncing Premier has alarmed his Dissenting supporters, and opened their eyes to the nature of his lordship's piety, and the character of his government. The name of Fairman is a Hampden in the land, in resisting the tyrant of our day, the lower branch of the legislature.

The credit of the government is gone alike with the freemen, and the corporations, defunct with the East India Company, cast out with loathing by the clergy of the Church of England and Scotland, denounced by the nobility and gentry of the realm; and when at such a pass as to be thorough political bankrupts, let not the partisans of the ministers of the crown mock the common sense of Englishmen by insinuating that they can stand.

The country is ripe to throw out a hard-hearted administration, bent on retaining office by any sacrifice of principle. The high heart of the empire, her property, her morals, her attachment to the good, the wise, the consistent, concentrates on public men of every stamp in mental compass and approval integrity.

To these statesmen, despite the clamour of underlings, the subterfuges of the sweepings of office, and the blarney of the tools of faction, she has confined her interest; the triumph of principle is all but consummated; and now, bursting the yoke of party trammels, confident in her native strength, and resposing under Conservative protection, she leans on her truly great sons, who have taken their stand on truth, and looking to the Founder of Truth, she vows to eschew expediency, and follow principle, justice, and probity, while a wave shall beat upon our soil.

THE REGISTRATIONS.—We have reason to believe that the labours of the various Conservative Associations throughout the country have been attended with the most satisfactory results. We can honestly state, that in every instance, without exception—and such instances are not few—which have come under our own observation, the balance has been very greatly on the side of order and good government. In Middlesex, particularly, the change is most striking. We are assured, that of the total number of new claims no less a proportion than five-sixths are Conservative; and even if this statement (which we have heard from good authority) should, as we confess that we are ourselves almost disposed to think, prove exaggerated, the increase of "good men and true" is beyond all question such as to fix the doom of Mr. Joseph Hume. For one specimen we can vouch. A list containing fourteen names of new claimants was forwarded for inquiry, the result of which proved as follows:—

Conservatives.....	10
Doubtful.....	1
Politics unknown.....	3
Total.....	14

For the truth of this, we repeat, we pledge ourselves. In East Surrey the number of the Conservative electors has, in one populous parish, been actually doubled, besides the discovery of numerous valid objections to their opponents. Among others we have the satisfaction of stating that one of the great guns of the Radicals, Mr. Warburton,

whose name had crept unobserved into the registry during that period of torpor which preceded the rise of Conservative Associations, must, to a certainty, be struck off by the revising barristers. The result of the whole registry leaves no doubt whatever of the return of two Conservative members for the eastern division of that important county; and we believe it is intended to bring forward Sir E. B. Sudegen, in conjunction with Captain Alsager. We hope that such will be the case. East Surrey would do herself honour by the selection. In the borough of Southwark a very large proportion (we believe one-third of the Radicals, who had been placed on the register without any valid claim,) are this year struck off. In the greater part, if not all, of these cases, it is stated to us that the parties are actually recipients of parochial relief and were so when they returned Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey to parliament.

It appears by the last accounts from the Sandwich Islands that a "Gazette Extraordinary" had just been printed at Honolulu, in the Island of Oahu, by a Rev. Reuben Tucker, one of the missionaries in the language of the natives. Oahu is the third island of the group in size and population, 520 square miles, and 20,000 inhabitants. The islands seem by these accounts to be fast progressing. Honolulu is the chief town of Oahu, and the residence of the King, of the foreign functionaries, and twelve or fourteen merchants, and has now upwards of seven thousand inhabitants. The advance of the natives in civilization has been rapid and this has been entirely owing to the zealous labours of the missionaries. On their first arrival among the Sandwich Islanders they found them without a written language, and invented for them an alphabet (five vowels and seven consonants) established printing presses, printing books in their native tongue, founded schools, which now contain more than 50,000 learners, and built churches. The great necessity of a written language was disclosed by a question of one of the chiefs to the missionaries on their first arrival, who inquired whether they must all learn English to be understood by the Deity. The difficulty of adopting a new language in order to become a Christian had occurred to the sagacious mind of the unlettered chief, and unless they could have a written language, all attempts to christianize them would be evidently futile. This was the conviction of the missionaries, and the result was above.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1835.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the communication signed "SAMSON;" but after a patient perusal of its contents, must decline for the present giving it publication. If "Samson's" old friend has to complain of being taken in by his want of common prudence in the course of his dealings with a mercantile man, he has himself to blame. Some people subject themselves to that kind of loss and inconvenience, by their over anxiety to be more cautious than other people, and think that they can cunningly counteract the chances of misfortune.

As it respects "Samson's" change against the Clerk of the Peace for illegal conduct in acting as attorney-at-law, our opinion is, that whatever may be the practice of the Courts in England, in not allowing Clerks of the Peace who are also Barristers to practice at the bar, that they ought to be allowed to practice for the present in this country; seeing that the laws of England are applicable, only as far as the circumstances of this country will admit; and that this country, is at present so circumstanced, that there is a great want of practitioners in our Courts. We are of opinion that the Sessions Court of Harbour Grace, has by the appointment of the present Clerk, received a very great accession of talent and activity; and that if he were not allowed to practice as a Barrister, as he has been wont to do in the Circuit Court, the public would feel the loss of an advocate, who has been distinguished for his unbending integrity, and his manly, zealous and straightforward conduct in the duties of his profession. It will, perhaps, be thought by our friend "Samson," that in thus advocating the interests and advancement of the only native Barrister in the colony, we are riding on the hobby-horse of native talent; but we are not. We know that Mr. Mayne does not possess the legal subtlety of our foreign jurists, but that he possesses qualities much more valuable for an Advocate in a country like this, where special pleading has very properly not been much practiced, and where the simple tale of the simple sutor is soon told.

We have extended our notice further than we intended; but we hope that the honourable the Northern Circuit Court will ponder, before it deprive the public of the