

often as there is any vomiting. New milk given in the interim exclusively as a constant drink."

LONG TRIALS BEFORE THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.—The late trial of the cotton spinners is perhaps the longest in the records of the Court of Justiciary. There was a long and very interesting trial in that Court in 1747, upon an indictment at the instance of His Majesty's Advocate, against Archibald Stewart, Esq. merchant in Edinburgh, for neglect of duty and misbehaviour in the execution of his office as Lord Provost of Edinburgh, before, and at the time, the rebels got possession of that city in the month of September 1745. The trial continued from the 27th to the 31st of October. At the close, when Mr. Stewart was dismissed from the bar, the Jury having unanimously found him not guilty, there appears from the official printed trial, the following interdict of the Court: The Lords, taking into consideration that the fifteen assizes who had passed upon the trial of Archibald Stewart, Esq. late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, had undergone a great fatigue, by no less attendance than ninety-four hours, [the exact time the Jury sat in Court at the late cotton-spinners' trial was ninety-six hours, and being of opinion that, on this account, they should be exempted from being summoned as assizes to pass upon trials before this Court for some time to come; they therefore recommend to, and appoint the Clerks of Court, that, when the Judges make up lists of assize, they put them in mind not to insert any of the said fifteen their names, in any roll or lists of assize, for the space of five years from the date of these presents."—The above trial of Provost Stewart is not only remarkable from its length, but extremely curious in giving a minute detail, by the examination of the witnesses, of the conduct of the Town Council and other authorities, and of the citizens, when they became certain of the intention of the rebel army to get possession of the city.

The MORNING CHRONICLE proposes with much amplified explanation a question to the Conservatives as to what they mean to do with Ireland? If the Conservatives were to be advised by us, they would say laissez faire, as far as political change is concerned; do all that can be done to promote the industry, civilisation, and happiness of the Irish people, but let them understand that mankind was created for other purposes than to waste life in experimentalising upon constitutions of government. A full quarter of a century ago (viz February, 1813), Lord Plunkett asserted, that "THE IRISH PEOPLE WERE POSSESSED OF ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF THE BEST LAWS ADMINISTERED IN THE BEST MANNER OF THE MOST FREE AND MOST HIGHLY CIVILISED COUNTRY OF THE WORLD." One would think that in such a case there was little necessity for political change—little pretext for political agitation: the history of the last 25 years, however, proves that this condition of affairs did not satisfy—agitation has ever since been kept up with little intermission. concession has been added to concession through the whole period, and each concession has been followed by fiercer agitation. But then it may be said that the present topics of sedition are new; no, they happen to be older than their predecessors. The Irish corporations existed upon their present footing a century before the date of the restrictive laws removed in 1829—the present settlement of Church property nearly two centuries. Well, but perhaps these things were not considered during the emancipation ferment? Yes, they were. Security was promised to the Church by word and by oaths almost innumerable; and the Roman Catholic witnesses before the parliamentary committees in 1825, more particularly Mr. O'Connell, disavowed any wish for a sweeping change in the corporations. Now, these facts prove incontrovertibly that agitation will not be stopped by further conceding, but very much promoted. There is, indeed, but one possible chance of getting rid of the evil, and that is—by declaring that no further concession will be made. Take the work of the last session. Has the MINISTERIAL TITHE bill and the gift of a million to the nobles of the Irish clergy damped the ardour of the incendiaries? Let Mr. O'Connell's Precursor Association and the Tenant resolutions say. The ministerial TITHE bill is at this moment the leading topic of seditious invective with those whom it and a million were given to conciliate. Again is the seditious rancour of the O'Connellites at all softened by the concession made by the House of Lords in the matter of the Municipal Bill, not rejected by their lordships, but by the House of Commons, upon a pretext of 40 shillings difference in the franchise, but really because it was not wished to settle the question. If any man can believe that concession—any amount of concession—will appease agitation in Ireland after witnessing the effect of these two cases of yielding, he is fit for Bethlehem. While Mr. O'Connell, or any other representative of the principle of Irish treason, shall derive emolument and power from national disorder—and there always will be such a man while treason is pampered by concession—while the Romish priests can cherish the hope of extirpating the Reformed Church and the Reformed Religion, there will be agitation, and agitation will sooner or later explode in rebellion—perhaps the sooner the better.

Letters were received by the Mail yesterday from Quebec, stating that Lieut. Gen. Sir John Cloborne has received a very flattering letter from Her Majesty's Government, requesting him to remain in Canada as Commander in Chief of the troops.

Shortly after the express arrived from Quebec last Wednesday, orders were issued to the garrison to the following effect:

- No. 1. The 93d regiment will be held in readiness for embarkation at the shortest notice.
2. The Head Quarters Companies will be embarked at Halifax, and proceed to Pictou, where they will be transhipped into H. M. S. Inconstant and Andromache.
3. The Companies stationed

at Prince Edward Island will also be received on board such of H. M. Ships as may be named for that purpose by the senior naval officer.

4. A vessel will be sent to Sydney, C. B., for the purpose of conveying the company stationed there direct to Quebec.

5. All detached men of the 93d at the several Outposts will forthwith join the Head Quarters of the regiment. Halifax Record, Oct. 13.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24. The following scheme, not of Union, but dismemberment, given as a rumour by the Kingston Chronicle, is not so much amiss:

It has been currently rumoured in town within the few last days, that Lord Durham has abandoned the great scheme of a federal union of the British North American Provinces, and that he now proposes to dismember Lower Canada as follows: to add Gaspé to New Brunswick, and part of the Montreal district to Upper Canada, making the Richelieu river the boundary line; and that the remaining portion of the Lower Province shall be ruled by a Military Government at Quebec. Such a measure would be extremely popular in this Province, and would, perhaps, upon the whole, be the wisest one that could be adopted. Courier.

NIAGARA, Sept. 15. It is a melancholy consideration to observe the blight that Upper Canada has received from the late rebellion. That a great depopulation has taken place, by emigration to the United States, and others following; but also that it has deadened the energies of improvers in our towns and villages; no person will purchase a lot, nor build a house; public works are suspended; it is not only what has come to pass, but what is dreaded. There are on the frontier of the United States a number of our rebels, and a number who have been transported!! Citizens of the United States who are now engaged in recommending the greatest vagabonds on the frontier to join to assist them to invade Canada, and enrich themselves with the plunder of the Tories, alias Constitutionalists, loyal subjects.

That there is good reason to fear further outbreaks in Canada is but too evident. Many appearances of secret organization in the Colony are mentioned, and the interfering spirit in the United States seems to be nourished pertinaciously. A Vermont Paper remarks, that the Canada question was brought to bear on the election of a Member of Assembly, and that the consequence was the loss of 1000 votes to the candidate charged with a want of sympathy.

Lieutenant Gifford, of the Medea, Steamer, arrived on Wednesday with Despatches to His Excellency the Commander in Chief from Quebec. He left Quebec in the Medea on Saturday last, and landed on Tuesday afternoon at Pictou. We learn by him that the Inconstant and Andromache were to sail in a day or two for Pictou or this place, for the purpose of conveying either the 23d or 93d Regiment, now in this Garrison, to Quebec. This requisition for troops, we understand has been made in consequence of some suspicious movements on the American frontier near Upper Canada. His Excellency Sir George Arthur had arrived at Quebec from Toronto, for the purpose of consulting with his Excellency the Earl of Durham on the measures necessary to be adopted for the defence of the Province over which he presides.

The Earl of Durham, we are informed, will leave Quebec on the 23d inst.;—he will visit the United States, and embark at Norfolk for England in one of Her Majesty's ships.—Gazette.

POSEN, August 12.—In consequence of orders received yesterday evening from Berlin, various arrests and domiciliary visits took place this morning, respecting the results of which nothing certain has yet transpired. It is said that seditious writings, printed at Paris in the Polish language, have been found in the possession of a young Prussian referendary, of Polish extraction, proclations of a similar tendency at a bookseller's, and at the residences of other persons a suspicious correspondence with the Paris propagandists. According to an authenticated report the threads of a conspiracy have been found on some emissaries from France, who have been arrested in Germany. We hear likewise reports of arrests at Warsaw, and other places in Poland.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1838.

To Correspondents. A Correspondent signing himself "A NORTH SHORE MAN," is very indignant at what he terms "the unaccountable silence of the STAR with regard to the rights of our Native Youth;" his communication came too late for publicity this week, but in all probability we shall suffer it to appear in our next; with, perhaps, a little "nota bene" of our own.

Having been disappointed in our supply of Paper, we have to apologize for the non-appearance of our present number at the usual time.

(From the Ledger, Oct. 23.)

The supplementary bill of contingencies of the House of Assembly which passed in the House last week, was sent up for the concurrence of the Legislative Council on Friday, as intimated in our last. On that and the following day it was read a first and second time, and yesterday the same was committed, read a third time, and passed, but with very important alterations.

The gross amount of this Bill, as sent up from the Assembly, was £837, which was composed of the following items:—For the mission of the Delegates of the House of Assembly to treat with Her Majesty upon the Administration of Justice and other matters connected with Newfoundland, (in addition to £500 previously granted) £600; for defending certain of the members of the Assembly in prosecutions entered against them and now pending, (viz—to G. H. Emerson, Esq., £48 15s, and to Charles Simms, Esq., £47 10s)—£96 5s; for books for the Legislature, £100; for the salary of the Librarian, £18 15s; for Thomas Danson, Esq., of Harbour Grace, for his expenses in attending to give evidence in the House of Assembly last year, £5; for Patrick Morris, Esq., to bear him harmless in some suit meditated against him last year, but which was frustrated by a necessary witness being kept out of the way, £17.

The Council divided;—for adopting the clause, the hon. the Attorney General and the Colonial Secretary; against it, the hon. Mess. THOMAS, BLAND, SINGLAI, and SPEARMAN.

The respective votes of £48 15s., £47 10s., and £17, being for the law expenses of members of the Assembly in defending themselves in various suits, were severally put, and lost by unanimous decision.

The votes of £100 for books for the Legislature; £18 15s. for the Librarian; and £5 for compensation to Mr. Danson, were carried; and the committee having risen and reported progress, the bill was read a third time, and passed with the foregoing amendments.

By the schooner Ann, from Liverpool, on Sunday last, we have advices thence to the 21st September.

Our readers will be rejoiced to learn that the affairs of Newfoundland have at length attracted the attention of the whole British public in right earnest, and that public meetings have been had in various parts of the country, with a view to impress upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of applying some remedy to the crying evils which abound in this Colony.

On the day before the Ann sailed, there was a very numerous meeting at Liverpool, when a memorial, of which the following is a copy, was unanimously agreed to.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GLENELG, PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR HER MAJESTY'S COLONIES, &c., &c., &c.,

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants of Liverpool, trading to, and connected with, the Island of Newfoundland, Humbly Sheweth: That the Memorialists are possessed

of property in the said Island; that several of them have resided there, and that all of them are interested in the prosperity of the Colony.

That the Memorialists have had occasion to deplore the existence of strong political dissensions in the Island ever since the institution of the Colonial Legislature; and that although they are satisfied the great body of the people are still orderly and peaceable in their disposition, yet to so serious a height has this party feeling arisen amongst them that the Memorialists are filled not only with unfeigned grief, but with great apprehension and alarm.

That the Memorialists are apprised by the latest intelligence from St. John's, the capital of the Island, that the House of Assembly had committed to prison, for an alleged breach of its privileges, a respectable individual—a medical practitioner in the place; and that upon his discharge by writ of habeas corpus, the Judge of the Supreme Court and the High Sheriff of this Island, who, in the exercise of their respective functions had discharged him, were themselves taken into custody by order of the House.

That the Memorialists, while they refrain from pronouncing any judgment upon the character of such proceedings, are impressed with the solemn conviction that they place in imminent peril the interests, and even the safety, of the Colony; and that they point to the necessity of investigating the nature of the Elective Franchise by which the House of Assembly is constituted.

That the Memorialists respectfully and earnestly disclaim being actuated by political motives in addressing your Lordship at the present juncture, being indeed, amongst themselves, of different and adverse political sentiments; and from a regard only to the safety of their property, and to the peace and well-being of the Colony generally, they venture urgently to pray—

That such measures may be adopted by Her Majesty's Government, as may, in its wisdom, be calculated to allay the party ferment which exists in Newfoundland; and meanwhile, before the season is too far advanced, that additional troops may be sent out for the more effectual protection of life and property of the Island.

And the Memorialists will every pray, &c., &c., —Public Ledger, Oct. 16.

From the Royal Gazette, Oct. 16.

STATISTICS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Table with 2 columns: District and Population. Rows include St. John's, Conception Bay, Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay, Fogo, Ferryland, Placentia & St. Mary's, Burin, and Fortune Bay. Total population is 75,094.

RELIGION, &c.—The population of the Island consists of nearly equal numbers of Roman Catholics and Protestants—there being, of the former, 37,718; and of the latter, 37,376—of whom 26,740 are Episcopalians, and 10,636 Dissenters, principally Wesleyans.

Of the Clergy, 19 are Roman Catholic; 11 Protestant Episcopal; 13 Wesleyan; and 1 Congregational—Total 44.

EDUCATION.—The number of Schools (the Returns being made up previous to the establishment of Schools under the Act for the encouragement of Education in this Colony) is stated at 79—59 of which are in the Districts of St. John's and Conception Bay; at these Schools there are 4614 pupils—being about a sixteenth part of the whole population. In St. John's District about 1 in 8 of the population attend the Schools; in Conception Bay, and Ferryland Districts, 1 in 21; in Trinity Bay, a fractional part more than 1 in 24; in Bonavista Bay 1 in 20; in the District of Fogo (there being only one School) 1 in 57; in Placentia and St. Mary's, 1 in 26; in the District of Burin, (1 School only) not 1 in 150. In the extensive District of Fortune Bay, not a single School.—[Since the Education Act has come into operation, a number of Schools have been established principally in the more destitute Districts of the Island.]

AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, &c.—The total number of acres of land in possession, in the Island, is 25,120 (exclusive of Fogo—from which no return is given)—11,062 of which are under cultivation—viz. 4290 in the District of St. John's; 2873 in Conception Bay; 309 1/2 in Trinity Bay; 356 in Bonavista Bay; 1044 in Ferryland District; 1356 in Placentia and St. Mary's do.; 623 in Burin do. and 211 in Fortune Bay.

The quantity of Potatoes annually raised in the several districts of the Island is stated as follows: St. John's, 148,425 bushels; Conception Bay, 746,869 do.; Trinity Bay, 48,317 do.; Bonavista Bay, 62,287 do.; Fogo, 20,310 do.; Ferryland, 55,983 do.; Placentia and St. Mary's, 67,585 do.; Burin, 30,457 do.; Fortune Bay, 8,304 do.—Total, 1,188,437 Bushels.

The Total quantity of Oats and other Grain annually produced in the Island, is 10,310 bushels—of which 5,602 bushels are raised in St. John's district, and 4184 do. in Conception Bay.

Of 6,975 tons Hay annually raised in the Island, (exclusive of Fogo), 3808 tons are produced in St. John's district; 940 tons in Conception Bay; 168 do. in Trinity Bay; 184 do. in Bonavista Bay; 487 do. in Ferryland; 866 do. in Placentia

& St. Mary's, & Fortune Bay.

- Districts. St. John's, Conception Bay, Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay, Fogo, Ferryland, Placentia & St. Mary's, Burin, Fortune Bay.

TOTAL

District.

- St. John's, Conception Bay, Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay, Fogo, Ferryland, Placentia and St. Mary's, Burin, Fortune Bay.

TOTAL

Extract of a

"An express, which has had to do with the morning of the day to be received of a General on Sir John Colborne and that it was commended to crossing the line of operations was Territory." KINGSBURY, S. Tucker, formerly appointed to and Registrar, lately deceased. This appointment, Mr. Tucker and great ab-

ARRIVALS

from L. He.—In the Mr. George Bay, in the Mr. William

At Lower ELIZABETH, of that place

At Placentia month, the many years of

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Part

- Oct. 13.—Haulburg flour, 74 150 firks 4,000-bbls 16.—Brig vespul, 80 tons hardware 2 blis. sheets to bars iron silks, 3 c leather, Brig Caroline bls. port meal, 20 199 firks bale wood bricks, 4 casks gin 18.—Brig coal and bread, 1 cwt. ware, 20 cargo of

- Oct. 17.—14,285 g seal skins 11 bls. codfish, spruce of

SP

- Oct. 15.—Haulburg bread, 24 firkins buttar, 2 bbls 42 bls oak cwt. oak block pig

Pa

- 19.—Julia, C Ellen, Hally, 21.—Adelina, Annandale, ber. Alpha, Farrel 24.—True, F flour. Alexander, sheep.