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# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. IV.

WEDNESDAY JULY 4, 1838.

No. 209.

HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mess. W. Dixon & Co's

**LANGUAGES.**—There are said to be no less than 3,424 known languages in use in the world; of which 937 are Asiatic, 587 European, 275 African and 1,624 American languages and dialects. By calculation from the best dictionaries, for each of the following languages, there are about 20,000 words in the Spanish, 22,000 words in the English, 25,000 in the Latin, 30,000 in the French, 45,000 in the Italian, 50,000 in the Greek, and 80,000 in the German.

**Hint for a Speech this Evening.**  
Suppose a learned gentleman admitted to the bar of the House of Commons, and thus to address the Speaker:—"Sir,—When I was a member of the House of Commons in the last parliament, I did all in my power, as agent of the C-s, to urge the population of those provinces into rebellion; and having succeeded in that object, I now appear at your bar to defend and justify their proceedings, and to deprecate this house dealing with colonists in open arms as rebels against the parent state. Clothed with that character, and in pursuance of that object I now proceed.

**Wines exported from Lisbon.**—The following quantities of wines were exported from Lisbon for the undermentioned foreign countries during 1836 and 1837:—England, 1,751 pipes; United States, 4,819; Brazils, 10,336; France, 197; Russia, 1,021; Sweden, 110; Spain, 448; Italy, 21; Holland, 23; Germany, 25; Denmark, 4; total, 18,760.

**TRUTH.** Truth has been thus eloquently described by N. Benton who wrote in 1616: Truth is the glory of time and the daughter of eternity, a tide of the highest grace, and a note of divine nature she is the life of religion, the light of love, the grace of wit, and the crown of wisdom; she is the beauty of valour, the brightness of honour, the blessing of reason, and the joy of faith, her truth is pure gold, her time is right precious, her word most gracious, and her will is most glorious; her essence is in God, and her dwelling with his servants; her will is in his wisdom, and her work to his glory; she is honoured in love, and graced in constancy; in patience admired, and in charity beloved; she is the angel's worship, the virgin's fame the saint's bliss, and the martyr's crown; she is the king's greatness, and his council's goodness, his subject's peace, and his kingdom's praise; she is the life of learning, and the light of the law; honour of trade, and the grace of labour; she hath a pure eye, a plain hand, a piercing wit, and a perfect heart; she is wisdom's walk in the way of holiness, and takes up her rest but in the resolution of goodness; her tongue never trips, her heart never

faints, her hand never fails, and her faith never fears; her church is without schism her court without vanity, and her kingdom without villainy. In sum, so infinite is her excellence in the construction of all sense, that I will thus only conclude in the wonder of her worth—she is the nature of perfection in the perfection of nature, where God in Christ shows the glory of Christianity.

**Extraordinary Circumstance.**—On Monday last a couple wishing to be joined in holy wedlock (the bans having been published as usual) attended for that purpose at the altar in Syleham Church. The ceremony had proceeded to that part where the Clergyman asked the bridegroom if he would have this woman for his wedded wife? when he received the following answer: "I don't know. I have a question to ask afore I answer you that. I want to know if we are married to-day, and I can't git no work to-morrow, and have to go into the Great House (the Union House) the next day, whether we shall be parted." The Pastor replied in the affirmative, although he was bound to answer in the words of the ritual, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The bridegroom immediately put on his hat, saying "Then I 'ont marry to day, so I wish you good mornin' Sir;" and made his exit, leaving the Clergyman to comfort the disconsolate and disappointed bride.

### QUEBEC, MAY 23.

**Arrival of the Earl of Durham.**  
On Saturday last, her Majesty's ship *Hastings*, having on board the Right Hon. the Earl of Durham, the Countess of Durham, and a numerous suite, arrived here from England.  
To-day, about 2 o'clock His Lordship left the *Hastings*, which was dressed in her colors, and fired a salute as the barge pulled from the ship. He was received on the Queen's wharf by His Excellency Sir John Colborne, Commander of the Forces, Sir James McDonald, Commandant of the Garrison, and the whole of the Military Staff and Heads of Departments. The Guard of Honor saluted as soon as the Governor-General set foot on shore, and a salute of 19 guns were fired from the Citadel.  
His Lordship proceeded to the Council Chamber and took the oaths of office.  
His Excellency was dressed in military uniform, with silver embroidery, and wore the collar of the Bath. He was loudly cheered on dismounting, and again on leaving the Castle.

### Local Legislature HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

**JUNE 26.**  
Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on consideration of the Supply to be granted for the year ending June 30, 1838. The Bill (being a fac simile of that which was rejected by the Council in the last Session) was now read a 2nd time, committed, and ordered for a 3d reading on Wednesday.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.**  
The House met at One o'clock, and immediately proceeded to Government House and presented to His Excellency the following Address adopted by the House on Monday, in reply to His Excellency's Speech at opening of the Sessions:—

**MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,**  
We, Her Majesty's faithful subjects the Commons of Newfoundland, in General Assembly convened, humbly thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session.

The anniversary of the accession to the throne of our Gracious and Good young Queen is a happy period from whence to date the commencement of our Legislative labours, and we can assure your Excellency that in their discharge we will be actuated, solely by the inclination to realize your Excellency's benevolent wish that they may "contribute to the fulfilment of Her Majesty's ardent desire for the prosperity and happiness of this important colony."

We thank your Excellency for your promise to lay before us a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, "by which we shall learn that the Queen has been graciously pleased to offer Her Royal Mediation for the settlement of those differences between the Council and the House of Assembly which last year unfortunately prevented the passing of any appropriation act."

We feel satisfied that Her Majesty's high regard for the principles of the British constitution, in the vindication of which Her Majesty's ancestors were placed on the throne of these realms, will not lead Her Majesty in the character of a Royal Mediatrice to wish that any attempt should be made to interfere with the undoubted privileges of the Representative Branch of the Legislature.

The many and important subjects to which your Excellency has been pleased to call our attention—whether for the emendation of acts already in operation, or to the propriety of, now for the first time, applying the powers of the Legislature to the correction of evils or the supplying of deficiencies—meet from us that ready and minute attention which their great importance demand.

We can fully appreciate the difficulties that your Excellency must have encountered in the administration of the Government "in consequence of the peculiar and painful incident attendant on the prorogation," and feel persuaded that your Excellency met them in a way entirely consistent with the pressure of the emergency and the "respect due to the Legislature, and the undoubted privileges of the House."

We shall promptly enable your Excellency to pay up the salaries and to discharge the various outstanding claims on the Government.

We thank your Excellency for the assurance that "on the topics to which you have adverted, or on others which may be discussed either in the Council or the House of Assembly, you will be happy to afford such information as you possess, and to facilitate our operations to the utmost of your power."

And in conclusion we beg to assure your Excellency that we shall sedulously apply ourselves to the consideration of the many and important subjects to be brought before us, relating as they do to the state of this colony, and to the amelioration of the condition of its increasing population.  
(Signed) Wm. CARSON,  
Speaker.

House of Assembly, }  
26th June, 1838. }

And having returned—  
The Hon. CROWDY appeared at the Bar of the House, and on being admitted within the Bar presented to the House, by command of His Excellency, sundry documents and papers, amongst which was the following from the "Secretary of State in reply to the Address of the Council on the loss of the Appropriation Bill."  
(Copy.)  
No. 169.

*Downing Street, 1st Feb., 1838.*  
SIR,—I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the Address from the Council of Newfoundland, in their Legislative capacity, which was enclosed in your despatch No. 61, of the 29th of November, 1837, on the subject of the questions controverted between that Body and the House of Assembly, during the last Session, and I have received Her Majesty's commands to return the following answer.

The Queen deeply regrets the inconvenience to which Her faithful subjects in Newfoundland will be exposed by the loss of the bill of supply for the current year, and regards with lively concern the jealousies between the two branches of the Local Legislature which led to that unfortunate result. The Queen, however, indulges the hope that Her mediation will be accepted by both the parties to this discussion, and that it will be effectual for re-establishing a good understanding between them, especially as their conflicting claims appear to originate rather in a mutual misapprehension than in any deeper and more settled cause.

The constitution of the Legislature of Newfoundland is avowedly modelled on that of the Imperial Legislature,—with regard to money grants, however, a distinction prevails. In the House of Commons no grant of money can be initiated except by the Crown. This rule practically does not exist in the House of Assembly, nor indeed in the Houses of Assembly of the British Provinces on the Continent of North America. In the latter a substitute has been devised, not less effectual in its operation, and more consonant with the general spirit of the Provincial constitution. It consists in the practice of either granting the supplies for the year by a series of bills, each of which is in turn sent up to the Council for acceptance, or in granting the supplies by separate Resolutions, in each of which successively the concurrence of the Council is obtained before it is included in the general appropriation act. In this respect the Assemblies are subject to a restriction from which the House of Commons is exempt—a restriction which has still in view the same object, that of affording to the people a security against the misuse of that high trust which the constitution commits to their representatives.

If the Assembly should establish and exercise the double right of deciding without the intervention of the House, first on amount of the public expenditure, and secondly, on the specific objects to which it should be applied, and if the only practical check on this power should consist in the right to reject all the votes of the session collectively, it is plain that a system would be introduced unknown either in the mother country or in the British North American Provinces, and it is equally plain that such a system