

Private letters from Toulon state the number of vessels ready or preparing for sea to be thirty, intended to join the Levant squadron. It appears that this squadron is to form two divisions, the one to watch over the Turkish and the other over the Egyptian fleet. This squadron, added to that of Sir Robert Stopford, will form a fleet of seventy-four sail, while the united fleets of Russia and Turkey only amount to between fifty and sixty sail.

By the latest advices from Algiers a war with the hostile tribes appeared to be considered inevitable.

Sir John Conroy ceases to hold an appointment in the household of the Duchess of Kent.

In the House of Commons a petition was presented from the Catholic Archbishop and priesthood of Tuam, in Ireland, AGAINST THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION IN THAT PART OF THE KINGDOM. They claimed the right to regulate and control the education of their flocks.

Mr. Law moved that the petition be rejected, on the ground that the assumption of the title "Archbishop of Tuam" was illegal. A long and sharp debate ensued, in which Mr. O'Connell took a prominent part, and the petition was rejected, 165 to 82.

The Turkish Fleet now numbers ten thousand marines, and the navy was never so formidable.

Letters from Constantinople of the 22nd May, state that a division of the Ottoman fleet was to sail for Gallipoli on the 24th. The Turkish army, sixty thousand strong, have crossed the Euphrates at Bir. It is added as the result of a deliberation of ten hours in the Sultan's Council, that war should be immediately declared against Mehemmed Ali.

The ratifications of the treaty between Holland and Belgium have been exchanged; and that long pending quarrel has been finally adjusted.

A woman appeared before the Lord Mayor on the 9th June, soliciting assistance in establishing her claims as the daughter of George the Fourth and Mrs. Fitzherbert.

POPULARITY OF THE DUKE OF YORK.—On the approach of his Grace at the last drawing-room on Thursday, it was with great difficulty the populace were restrained from taking the horses from his Grace's carriage, and drawing it into the Palace yard.

The great Chartist petition was presented in the House of Commons on the 14th June by Mr. Atwood. It was literally rolled into the House being a cylinder parchment, about the diameter of a coach wheel.

The government education bill was passed on the 20th, by a majority of only 5—or rather Lord Stanley's amendment was rejected by that majority. On the 24th Lord J. Russell's motion for a grant of £30,000, to carry out the modified plan of education was carried by a majority of 2—the vote being, for the grant 275, against it 273.

A string of resolutions was to be moved in the House of Lords on the 7th inst., by the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying "that a measure so deeply affecting the interests of the people as the new government system of education may not be finally adopted without affording to their Lordship's House an opportunity of considering it."

The alleged breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, by the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in their award in the case of Stockdale vs. Hansard, was disposed of in the House on the 17th June. The Judges had decided that certain published proceedings of the House were a libel on Mr. Stockdale, and had given that gentleman damages accordingly. This constituted the breach of privilege.

Lord John Russell considered the House had committed the question to the judges, by causing the Attorney-General to appear and plead in the action, and it must, therefore, abide the result. He then introduced two resolutions, the one to the effect that no attempt should be made to arrest the course of law consequent on the judicial decision, and the other that the House should take into consideration the best means of maintaining, untrammelled, the essential constitutional privilege of publishing their votes and proceedings, whatever might be their tenor. Both resolutions were carried, the first by a majority of 18, the second by a majority of 97.

Sir Lionel Smith has been transferred from the government of Jamaica to that of Mauritius. Sir Charles Metcalf succeeds him at Jamaica.

The Journal of Antwerp states that the town of Newstadt, which has been destroyed by fire, consisted of more than 500 houses. Several fell victims to the flames, but the number could not be accurately ascertained.

A series of serious and bloody riots took place at Birmingham, which were quelled by the London police, aided by the 4th Irish Dragoons and Rifle Brigade. Many were injured and some killed.

The steamer British Queen was making excursions to some of the important sea-ports to try her machinery, which worked well. 10,000 persons visited her at Liverpool, in one day; and at London the Duke of Wellington, Lord Durham, and thousands of others visited her. She was to sail for New York, positively, on the 11th or 12th, and had over 140 passengers engaged. She is expected on the 26th.

It has been notified to the Canadian prisoners, that upon

entering into personal securities not to return to Canada, they will be discharged from imprisonment.

Lady Flora Hastings was dead. She died on the 5th July and the Queen had ordered Buckingham Palace to be closed.

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry was lying at the point of death.

The crops were highly promising. A London paper of the 5th July says, the weather during the last few days has been mild and genial and the advices received from the country of the progress the growing crops are making are highly satisfactory.

The Queen's ship Nile, 92 guns, was launched at Portsmouth, in presence of 50,000 spectators.

There was a fatal explosion at the St. Hilda Colliery at South Shields, by which sixty lives were lost.

The Turkish Fleet under the command of an Englishman, late Captain, but now by the favor of the Sultan, Rear Admiral Walker, sailed from Constantinople, in two divisions, on the 8th and 9th ult.

Galvani's Messenger announces the death of Lord William Bentick at Paris. "He was," says that paper, "in his 66th year, and his death will be a subject of deep regret, not only to a very extensive circle of private friends, but to his country at large, which he had honorably served in nearly all parts of the world."

The Thames Tunnel is expected to be opened for foot passengers in about 15 months.

France. The trial of the insurgents of May, by the Court of Peers, was going on at the last Paris dates, but the proceedings were wholly destitute of interest.

The southern provinces of France had been visited by violent storms of hail.

The Ausburg Gazette of the 13th inst. publishes a letter dated Rome, the 13th, announcing that Don Miguel, on his return from a sporting excursion near Nettuno, had been attacked and robbed by six masked individuals and wounded in the neck. The suite of the prince, his coachman, and groom, were seized with terror at the sight of the banditti, but Don Miguel defended himself bravely until, overpowered by numbers and wounded, he found all further resistance impossible. "The brigands," observes the Gazette, must have wondered to find only a few crowns and a silver watch in the possession of the prince, whilst his groom had plenty of gold in his purse and a fine gold watch. They moreover carried off the fowling piece of Don Miguel. The police were immediately sent in pursuit of the robbers.

From the Quebec Gazette, June 24.

"RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT."

We continue, in this day's Gazette, extracts from the United States' papers, furnishing examples of "Responsible Government." We have not searched in the annals of the fifty years operation of the system since the Constitution of the United States was established by a convention, and accepted by the States of the Union. We have confined ourselves to little more than a month's past, of its actual practice in different parts of the Union, as detailed in the Newspapers of all parties, and those who profess to be neutral. We have made no commentaries but merely repeated their own words, shewing the extravagant expenditures and appropriations of Congress, the intrigues carried on to deceive the people in the election of the public officers from the highest to the lowest, the corruption of which, each party accuses the other; the defalcations of public revenue, the party

and corrupt motives which govern the appointment and dismissal of public and municipal officers, mob violence, the prevailing want, even in the Courts of justice, of all respect for the laws and those who administer them, the swindling banking institutions, the heavy debts incurred by most of the States, the persecution and cruelties committed against the religious sect, the cruel war waged against the Indians; and the fury displayed against those who urged the abolition of the slavery of nearly a fifty of the whole population of the United States; all present and existing evils, under a system of Government depending entirely on the votes of the people given at short intervals, by ballot; and a people too, amongst whom elementary education is more general than in most other countries, and who are personally independent and have been trained to popular Government from the first settlement of the country by Europeans, say more than two hundred years.

If such be the actual results of this system of Government, among such a people, and circumstances so favourable, what would it produce in the Canadas where every thing is more unfavourable for such a Government.

We presume that no one will deny that Lord Durham's plan for the government of these colonies is similar to the system which prevails in the United States.—What is that system but, "in fact, placing the Government in the hands of the people themselves?" Lord Durham has expressly stated that his plan "would, in fact, place the internal Government of the Colony in the hand of the Colonists themselves." Although he admits that the Governors are to be appointed by the Crown, he declares that he is only to act through heads of departments responsible to the Assembly. He is, in short, to have no will of his own; no officers to execute his orders for the execution of the laws, but in so far as they are agreeable to the Representative Assembly and they are to be changed as the majority changes. A more complete nullification of the powers of the Crown in the Colony, of the Responsible Ministers of the Crown, and of the unity of the Empire, within the colony, cannot be conceived. In truth, the machinery proposed by Lord Durham is well calculated to place the entire control of the internal Government in the hands of the people themselves, even more effectually than is possessed by them in the different States of the North American Union; for there within each State, the Courts and officers of the General Government have power and jurisdiction, and there are constitutional checks on the power of the people, which are not at all provided for in Lord Durham's plan, checks which probably keep the popular excesses, afflicting as they are, within narrower bounds than they would have been in the Canadas, under his Lordship's system of entire popular control.

We shall not, probably, disgust our readers with many more of these practical illustrations of Lord Durham's plan of "Responsible Colonial Government." We recollect the effect that was produced in England by Arthur Young's "Example of France, a warning to Great Britain," which was published at the time inconsiderate persons wished to introduce into England a system which was producing such horrors in France, and we wish that the example of what is now passing in the United States and the South American Republics, may save us from the dangers to which Lord Durham's plan and Report exposes the North American Colonies.

There are twelve members of the House of Lords, whose united ages amount to 1,000 years, namely,—Lords Lyndoch, 89; Fortescue, 86; Abergavenny, 84; Manners, 84; Leicester, 84; Rolle, 83; Arden, 83; Sidmouth, 82; Lonsdale, 82; Limerick, 81; Camden, 80; Westmorland, 80. Lord Lyndoch is, therefore, the father of the House of Lords; and, we believe, George Byng, Esq., M. P. for the county of Middlesex, is the father of the House of Commons.

The list of steam-boat disasters in the waters of the United States, for twelve months out of the years 1837-8, by bursting of boilers, burning, wrecks, &c., besides numerous others of less consequence, comprehends the total loss of 8 vessels and 1,080 lives.

The Star.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1839.

We had always been of opinion that the ostensible object of Mr. Power's expulsion was not so much to preserve the House from the corrupting influence of place-

men, as to insure it a preponderancy on every question in which the interests of the out-ports and those of the capital should appear to be opposed. Had we any doubts as to the correctness of this opinion previous to the measures which have been recently adopted with regard to the CONCEPTION BAY LIGHT HOUSE and to the discussion upon Mr. SHARP's salary as High Constable for this populous and extensive District we can have none now: these things speak as plainly as actions can speak that preponderancy and not purity was the ulterior object. Why could not the out-port members see through this artifice at the time; or seeing through it, why did they not manfully stand up to expose and defeat it?

With respect to the increase which the Solicitor-General proposed to be made in the salary of Mr. SHARP, we feel indignant that so just and proper a measure should have met with opposition. It is evident that the duty he has to perform is five times that of the High Constable of St. John's; and what "the greater responsibilities" of the latter are, the Speaker of the Assembly can perhaps best explain? Mr. SHARP is a public officer of long standing; his services are well known and appreciated in this District; and it is a shame and a disgrace to the Colony to withhold his due reward.

Good News.—Ministers, it is stated, have abandoned, by the advice of Sir JAMES KEMPT, any idea they might have entertained of attempting the union of the North American Provinces under one Federal Government.

Our late excellent Governor Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, Bart., has resigned, and become a candidate for the representation of the borough of Ipswich, the radical member Mr. GIBSON having accepted the Chilterna Hundreds.—Ledger of yesterday.

ARRIVALS.—From Halifax via St. John's, Rev. J. Stirling, A. M., and Master David O. Stirling.

Ship News.
Port of Harbor Grace.
ENTERED
August 9.—Louisa & Frederick, Stevenson, Sydney, 139 tons coal.
12.—Active, Kendrick, Halifax, 50 bls flour, 50 bls pork, 10 puns molasses, 2 kegs tobacco, 10 bls tar, 27 suits oil clothes, 100 bags bread, 1 chest tea, 2 hds. porter, 13 boxes chocolate, 40 fish bls.
CLEARED
August 9.—Margaret Ann, Hurrell, Liverpool, 505 casks oil, 9475 seal skins, 11 cow & calf hides, 126 staves, 50 spars, 1 bl. caplin, 1 bl. old copper.
Port of Carbonear.
ENTERED
Aug. 3.—Sarah, Heiter, Lisbon, 140 tons salt.
Port of St. John's.
ENTERED
July 25.—American Schooner Maryland, Smith, Boston, flour pork.
Blandford, Hutchings, Sydney, coal, M. shingles.
27.—St. John's, Percy, Sydney, coal.
29.—Scotch Lass, Kearney, Copenhagen, bread, flour.
Ellen, Burke, Sydney, coal.
Harmony, Winsor, Figueira, wine salt.
Inverness, M'Donald, Cape Breton, cattle, sheep butter.
Eagle, Dingwell, P. E. Island, scantling, M. lumber.
Neptune, Parker, Lisbon, salt.
Scotia, Caldwell, Copenhagen, pork, butter, flour, bread.
Endeavour, M'Donald, Cape Breton, cattle, horses, sheep.
Liberty, Hill, Figueira, salt, corkwood.
Spanish Brig Joven Emilia, Castano, Havana, apples.
Manly, Glover, Caliz, salt.
CLEARED
July 25.—Ranger, Carroll, Demerara, fish.
Sibella, Sparling, Cape Breton, cider, wine, flour.
26.—Maid of the Valley, M'Donald, Sydney, ballast.
Helen, Laird, Greenock, seal oil, molasses.

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