

THE LATE RICHARD LANDER.—We regret extremely to learn that this enterprising African traveller has fallen a victim to the ferocity of the natives of that country. It will be satisfactory to the friends of science to hear, that immediately on the receipt of the melancholy intelligence, the Government with a promptitude which entitles it to much praise, settled a yearly pension of £70 on the widow, and £50 on the daughter of the unfortunate Gentleman.

### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1834.

There have been Foreign arrivals, during the week, but they do not bring us any intelligence of consequence, which we have not before laid before our readers; from the St. John's papers, however, we copy an extract of a letter from Portugal, which gives hopes that the Portuguese struggle is at length ended. The letter also states that Foreign fish will be admitted in the Portuguese markets, upon the same terms as the Newfoundland fish—this will materially affect the interests of this country. Mr Robinson the unceasing and untiring friend of this country, has however called the attention of the British Ministry to the subject, who will, it is likely remonstrate with Don Pedro's government on the subject. The catchers of fish in this country should prepare to meet the worst, and endeavour to counteract the evil consequences likely to arise out of it. This may be done by paying greater attention to the curing of their fish.

The CARBONEAR, Watts, which arrived here a few days since, about a week before her arrival, struck an island of ice. The concussion was so violent, as to cause the loss of her bowsprit, fore-top-mast and severe injury to the hull.

We last week noticed that a part of a wrecked vessel had been seen off Baccaleu; since that time, we have heard further particulars. It appears that the mutilated remains of three bodies were discovered, some weeks since, by one of the inhabitants of Bay-de-Verds, in a cavern extending about seventeen feet into the rock, on the S.W. side of the island of Baccaleu, this induced a further search, which ended in the discovery of about five or six cwt. of a hemp cable, an anchor of about nine cwt., part of the stern, the head which was gilt, and appeared to a fiddle-head, and a quantity of copper bolts; nothing however, was discovered that gave any clue to what the vessel was named. She is supposed to have been lost on the night of the 14th February last, as a vessel was seen on the evening of that day standing in for Trinity Bay, when a severe gale from the N.W. sprung up, accompanied with snow, and she was seen no more. It is thought she was a vessel of about 140 to 150 tons.

The Central and Northern Circuit Courts open this day.

The Bill brought into the House of Commons, for the repeal of the Union, after six days' debate was negatived by a majority of 485.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has appointed the undermentioned Persons to be Commissioners for taking affidavits and Recognize of Bail in Civil Suits: viz. John Preston Esq., of Fermueuse; John William Saunders Esq., of Renew; Robert John Pinsent Esq., of Port-de-Grave; George Webber Esq., of Old Perlican; Edmund Joseph Mallowney, Esq., of King's Cove.—*Gazette, June 10.*

We have heard with much pleasure, by private advices from England, that his Majesty's Government have acceded to the prayer of the petitions from the Council and Assembly of this Island for a grant of money in aid of its Revenue; but that Mr Stanley stated, in his place in the House of Commons, when moving for the grant, (£10,000 we believe,) that after the present year, the Colony should depend on its own resources.—*Newfoundlander June 12.*

His Excellency the Governor went down to the Council Chamber on Thursday last, and gave his assent to twenty-five bills which had passed the two Houses during the present Session; and thereupon prorogued the Colonial Parliament, until the 21st of July next.

Honourable Gentlemen,  
and Gentlemen:

Although the present, strictly speaking, is the third Session of the Colonial Parliament; yet, from the various impediments which interrupted your former deliberations, as well as the natural embarrassments attending the first introduction of so important a change in the constitution as that which has taken place, your labours could not be considered effectively to begin until the period of my last calling you together.

I have therefore been the more anxious to remove every impediment to your giving your entire time and attention to the important duties that devolved on you; and although the public service has been put to some inconvenience by the length to which the Session has been protracted, and I fear not less so to the private interests of some of your members, yet I would not bring it to a close until I had been given to understand that no further matters were under your consideration.

During the nineteen weeks that you have been in deliberation, some well-advised and important acts have been the result of your labours; yet it is much to be regretted that no measure has been presented for my acceptance on the two most important subjects that could come before you—the jurisprudence, and the judicature of the country.

The uncertainty as to the laws applicable to this Island, and the diversity of opinion in those who administered them, as to what

portion of the laws of the Parent State (particularly of the Criminal Law) was operative in this country, has been a theme of long and constant animadversion; and the impunity with which perpetrators of the most atrocious crimes have, in consequence, escaped the just reward of their deeds, rendered it most desirable that some enactment should have removed all doubts upon the subject.

If the laws have been ill-defined, the administration of them under the existing Judicatory Act, is equally open to complaint. For several years there has been no difference of opinion as to the act 5th George IV., cap. 67, commonly called the Judicatory Act, having failed to attain the great object of legislation—that of bringing justice home, and with moderate expense, to the poor man's door; and it is therefore to be lamented that one of the great objects which a local legislature was sought for and obtained has yet to be accomplished.

I have given my assent to the abolition of the Labrador Court, from feeling that the advantage derived from it was not commensurate with the expense; at the same time, I am not prepared to say how far it is advisable that justice should not in any shape reach those shores. The conclusion of the fishery in the autumn may probably bring with it further information on the subject to guide your proceedings in legislating for that portion of the Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supply you have granted for the public service, which shall be dispensed with every frugality consistent with the efficient performance of the services for which it is intended.

Honourable Gentlemen,  
and Gentlemen:

The Road Bill which has now been enacted is well calculated to attain the object it has in view; and I have no doubt will be very beneficial to the different districts of the Island. I understand, however, that undue means have been taken to render it unpopular, and excite a feeling against it. It is always to be regretted when individual opinion sets itself up in opposition to the councils of those whose particular duty it is to provide for the welfare of the community and who, from the attention they must have given the subject and the discussion it must have undergone, are most likely to form a just and unbiassed decision upon it; and it will be for you Gentlemen, to avail yourselves of every opportunity to remove any misapprehension that may exist, and to point out the advantage proposed in this measure.

Of the various Bills presented for my assent, there is none to which I have given it with more satisfaction than to that which proposes the establishment of Savings Banks—an institution which has in other countries, tended greatly to the improvement of the condition of the lower orders of society, and which is peculiarly adapted to the state of the inhabitants of this Island, whose earnings, when industrious, exceed in the year, that of most other countries—but which being received in large payments, is too often improvidently spent, from the individual not knowing where he can deposit