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(From the Dorset Chronicle.)

Before this can reach the eyes of our readers, the Parliamentary Session will have opened; and seldom perhaps throughout the history of our country has the great National Council assembled under circumstances of greater moment at a time when the great contending parties were so equally balanced and when questions so vitally important to all the leading Institution and governing principles of the State were at issue.—The opening of first Parliament of a new Sovereign must be at all times an event of great anxiety: even when that Sovereign is one whose feelings and principles and partialities, have been made known by the experience of many a long year passed in public manifestation and in participating in the labours of political life. But two what a fearful intensity is that anxiety augmented when the Monarch, under whose auspices the Senate is convened is a young and lovely female just budding into womanhood, and one who from her youth and consequent inexperience from early habits and innocence of character must be ill fitted to battle with the tricks and chicanery of political charlatans with the smooth deceptions of courtly life and all the dangers difficulties and temptations that surround her exalted station.—Of the conduct feelings, and principles of our beloved Queen, we have no doubt. Her own women's heart must intuitively guide her to the defence of that religion which gives to humanity its best hopes and of those political Institutions to which all the social and domestic feelings and affections naturally turn for protection from the peril of turbulence and anarchy. And beyond this guarantee we rely upon the education which has been instilled into her mind nursed in the very bosom of that holy Church of which she is appointed under God, as the temporal head we rely upon the virtues that are known to adorn her character; and we rely upon her possession of those hereditary principles of Protestantism which seated her family upon the British throne and for the possession of which they were selected to occupy that throne to the exclusion of forty other princes nearer the direct line of succession but all passed over because they were professors of the Papal faith. For the heart of our Queen, then, we can have no misgiving; and our only apprehension arises from a conviction that nothing will be left untried by the ministers now around her to thwart, pervert and deceive the generous and unsuspecting mind of their young and royal mistress. A few days will

serve to allay in some measure the anxiety that now prevails; a few days will suffice to show the course which the ministers purpose taking in the peculiar circumstances in which they are placed. We confess that we have great confidence as to the result. The considerable increase made in the Conservative ranks at the late election cannot fail to have due weight in the balance and if the Conservative members are but true to themselves their principles and their country the great Institutions of the kingdom in Church and State will yet be saved from the assaults of a desperate reckless and selfish foe. But there must be no supineness no holding back. Every Conservative member must be at his post prepared for every emergency prompt to meet every hostile manœuvre and ready at a moment's notice to fight the good fight of the Church and the Throne as if the result dependent on his own individual exertions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

NOVEMBER. 17.

The swearing of members was proceeded with until 4 o'clock. Among the numerous members who presented themselves were the leaders of each side of the house Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russell; and many distinguished members of the ministerial and opposition benches.

During the administering of oaths a novel objection was taken on the part of Mr. E. B. Roche. He desired although a Protestant to take the oath prescribed for Roman Catholic members because he could not conscientiously take the oath usually administered to Protestants.

The Speaker said that as the honourable member declared himself to be a Protestant and yet declined to take the oaths prescribed to be taken by members professing to be Protestants but professed himself as prepared to take the Roman Catholic oath he new not how without the advice of the house he could allow such oath to be taken by a member professing himself to be a Protestant; he must therefore direct the matter to stand over until he could take the opinion of the house on the subject.

Mr. E. B. Roche thereupon retired without taking the oaths.

(It is understood that a similar objection had been taken by Mr. Prothero in an earlier part of the day.)

The house then adjourned till Saturday at one o'clock when the taking of the oaths will be resumed.

PRACTICAL WORKING OF THE VOTE BY BALLOT.—(From the Times.)—Our readers and the public may have some idea of the working of the ballot in the election of Members of Parliament from what has recently taken place at Paris in the contest between the two candidates Lafitte and Lefebvre. The number of votes for the arrondissement is only 2,212:—(We pass over a good deal of contempt with which the election is treated by respectable Parisians, even in this incipient stage of the business to present no greater a constituency.) The absolute majority, however, being half this number, which the successful candidate must obtain before the polling closes, or the election void, 1,107. At the end of the first day's poll, Lefebvre, by some manœuvring, has just 1,106, one short of the required majority; and Lafitte 1,095.—The election is therefore to continue next day; but it appears that after the lists are closed, a crowd of blackguards, non-electors, break in, and one addresses the mob. The real electors complain in vain of this violation of their rights, the poll being closed for that night, and the returning officer being engaged at his office in making up his lists from the different sections, and numerous electors who had not yet voted expecting to go to the hustings on the next or on some future day. Next day, however, they hear, to their surprise, that two hours after the poll had closed, and a crowd of electors and non-electors were gathered together at the hustings, the returning officer (*Le Président du Collège*) had come out of his bureau, and declared M. Lefebvre duly elected! All this is pretty well, but nothing to what is discovered afterwards. For it appears, that on examining the votes on which the candidate's name should be written, a great number of them in the ballot-box are "totally illegible" (*"illisibles"*): another mass of them are, in ridicule, votes for M. Jacques, both the candidates being that name: another mass put into the ballot-box are votes "for neither one nor the other;" and so the apparent majority of 1,107, which the successful candidate was to reach, was made up. Here, Mr. Grote, is the vote by ballot for you, and that in the centre centre of its glory and respectability, the city of Paris! one of the candidates having been actually President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the other a person of scarcely less note. All is roguery, necessarily, and its concomitant, contempt, because all is obscurity. Should we change what remains to us of the good old English Constitution for trash like this?

SALE OF THE QUEEN'S STUD.

Our Gracious Queen having already made the discovery that many of the animals in the Royal *écurie*, used for State Service by His late Majesty, are either wholly unfit from age and infirmities, or dangerous for their known vicious faults and propensities, has directed the immediate sale of the whole. We are indebted to Messrs. Tattersall for their obliging civility in forwarding to the Age, for exclusive publication, the following catalogue:—

Lot 1.—LAMBKIN, aged—a gay old horse of the Besborough breed; his early performances were very promising, but afterwards running in bad company, and being entered for the sweepstakes by Earl Grey, he lost character, bolted over the Home Course, knocked down Premier, distanced the North-country Cock-tail, Nosey, and won the race by a length and a wrangle. His late Majesty afterwards tried him for the Palace Stakes, against Duke, Bob the weaver, and Lawyer Cop, but he made sad work of it, scarcely saving his distance, losing his temper and two of his teeth by a Somerset. He has lately been used as a leader in the State coach, coupled with the Irish horse Dan, who being of superior strength pulls him too much to one side. Being yet lively

& amorous he would suit a lady of a "certain age," for a four-wheeler. His pedigree by his sire is rather obscure and his *get* are good for nothing. As this lot must be got rid of, he will be sold without any reserve.

Lot 2.—CUPID—he was foaled about the year 1780, and considering his great age, is a remarkably smart nag. There are great doubts about the antiquity of his sire, who claimed to be a descendant of the Plantagenet stock out of Niss Mee. Cupid has been the property of a great variety of Royal and Noble owners; and if not a great winner, has contrived to keep a good place in the Treasury races. He is celebrated for his performances in the Protocol stakes, where he was beat by the French horse Plenipo. In the year 1825 he lost his character by running the Bubble sweepstakes, and has never since recovered his standing. A suit of rich livery embroidered clothing worked by the fair lady of Pansanger, will be sold with him.

Lot 3.—The WIDOW'S MITE, alias JACK BRAG—a celebrated trotting pony, bred at Woburn, and supposed to be a cross between the RUSSELL mule and a Torrington Borico. This animal, altho' not exhibiting much trace of blood, and very deficient in symmetry has yet some *go* in him. He came into the field a wonder, but has proved to be no phenomenon. In temper he is somewhat vicious and uncontrollable. Though backed heavily to win, he lost the Election stakes at Bedford, County Plate at Huntingdon, and the Reform sweepstakes at South Devon. In 1835 he was jockeyed for the Town Plate at Stroud by a Fox crossing the course, and won, and it is supposed, by bribery. He would be very useful to an Irish higgler, a cabman, or a costermonger.

Lot 4.—DORMOUSE—well known for a *carter*, bred in the Highlands—his sire Conventicle, his dam a Shetleg mare—pedigree unknown. This animal is aged, very heavy in hand—would suit a brewer's collector, as he would stand perfectly quiet at every in door; or an undertaker, from his sleepy propensities, and being accustomed to black jobs.

Lot 5.—REYNARD—a fox hunter, who has been rode by a lady all his life—is now a little tender in the feet, from great age—very hard in the mouth—has been useful as a general hack, but is now only fit for a sand cart.

Lot 6.—PINTO—known in Scotland as UGLY MUG—half-bred—his sire Alligator, with a touch of the Buffalo in him—a most voracious animal—used to the Admiralty drag—would suit a barge-hauler or a bumboat woman, being used to the slop trade. Sixty of his breed to be sold with him "all at."

Lot 7.—JIM CROW, alias the LIMERICK COB—a smart little horse, full of action, very superficial, but showy—shys dreadfully at tables—answers to the Lansdowne Bit—pedigree rather snobbish—for performances, see the "Numerical Calendar." He will be parted with for what he will fetch.—Age.

CANADA.

From the Boston Daily Evening News, Dec. 28.

PROCLAMATION.—Three hundred acres of the most valuable lands in Canada, will be given to each VOLUNTEER who may join the Patriot Forces now encamped on Navy Island, U. C. Also, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN SILVER, payable on or before the first of May next.

By order of the Committee of the Provincial Government.

W. L. MACKENZIE,
Chairman Pro Tem.

The 'patriot forces' encamped on Navy Island who expect to defy the whole power of Great Britain, are about four