

(From the London Courier, Feb. 9.)

LONDON, FEB. 4.  
OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

This being the day appointed for opening the Parliament by His Majesty, in person, the doors were thrown open for the admission of those who had procured tickets from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, at twelve o'clock. The gallery was speedily filled with visitors; and long before His Majesty appeared, the body of the House was crowded by ladies, whose dresses displayed much elegance. The coup d'œil from the gallery where an uninterrupted view was obtained on the right and left of the throne, was beautiful.

A few minutes before three o'clock, His Majesty, attended by the Great Officers of the State, took his seat on the Throne.

The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the Commons to attend His Majesty.

The Speaker, accompanied by a great number of the members of the Lower House, appeared at the bar.

After the usual preliminary business had been gone through, His Majesty read the following

SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with great satisfaction that I again meet the Great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am very anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance; and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurance of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe for the continuance of the general peace.

Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other Powers, I have offered my mediation to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French. The answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received, but I entertain a confident hope that a mis-understanding between two nations so enlightened and high minded will be settled in a manner highly satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honour of both.

I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the North Provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its speedy termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present Government of Spain inspires me with hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions, and that the Spanish nation, so long connected with Great Britain by friendship, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquility and union.

I have given directions that there shall be laid before you the Treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons. I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to a well considered economy.

The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the Estimates of the Naval Branch of the Public Service.

The state of the Commerce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory.

I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress, and the difficulties which still continue to be felt in

important branches of Agriculture, may deserve your inquiry, with a view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have not yet received the further Report of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the several Dioceses of England and Wales; but I have reason to believe that their recommendations on most of the important subjects submitted to them are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay and you will direct your early attention to the Ecclesiastical Establishment with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the Holy purposes for which it has been instituted.

Another subject which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the Tithe in England and Wales, and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the Clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation, and from those objections to which it has hitherto been subject.

The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which while they remedy any grievances which may affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community.

The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice, is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provision may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the Law and more particularly in the Court of Chancery.

I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithe in Ireland upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country.

You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain a hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils which may have been shown to exist in those institutions a remedy, founded upon the same principles as those of the Acts which have been already passed for England and Scotland.

A further Report of the Commission of enquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland, will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty, and the experience of the salutary effect already produced by the Act for the amendment of the Laws relating to the poor in England and Wales may, in many respects assist your deliberations.

I rely upon your prudence and wisdom and upon your determination to maintain as well as to amend the Laws and institutions of the country, and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality of my people.

(From the Public Ledger, March 8.)

The following are the provisions of a Bill introduced by Mr. Row, and read a first time in the House of Assembly on Saturday last, for regulating the printing and publishing of Newspapers in this Colony; and which Bill will, we believe, be read a second time to-day.— It is entitled, "A Bill to prevent the mischiefs arising from the Printing and Publishing of Newspapers and other Papers of that nature, by unknown Persons; and to regulate the Printing and Publishing the same."

Whereas it is necessary to provide against the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing of newspapers, and other papers of that nature, by unknown persons, and to regulate the printing and publishing of the same,

1st.—BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by

the Governor, Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, that after the passing of this act, no person shall print or publish or cause to be printed or published, any newspaper, or other paper containing public news or intelligence, or serving the purpose of a newspaper, without the real and true name and place of abode of the printer and publisher of such newspaper, or other paper, being legibly and distinctly printed on some conspicuous part thereof.

2nd.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that no such newspaper, or other paper, shall be printed or published until the printer thereof, or in case there be more than one, then one of such printers shall have delivered to the Colonial Secretary, or to some other person to be appointed by him to receive the same, in any place where such newspaper, or other paper is, or shall be published, an affidavit made and signed by such printer; in which shall be specified and set forth the real and true name, addition, description, and place of abode of all and every the printer or printers, and of the publisher or publishers of such newspaper or other paper, and the real and true name, addition, descriptions, and place of abode of the proprietor of such newspaper or other paper, or where it shall be known to such printer that there is more than one, then the names, descriptions, and places of abode of two of the proprietors of such newspaper or other paper.

3d.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that an affidavit, or affidavits of the like import shall be made, signed, and given in like manner as often as any of the printers, publishers, or proprietors named in such affidavit shall to the knowledge of such printer be changed, and as often as the title of such newspaper, or other paper shall be changed.

4th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that every such affidavit shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the person or persons making the same, and may be taken before any Justice of the Peace for the District in which the same is made, which Justice is hereby authorized to take such affidavit or affidavits, upon the oath of the person or persons making the same.

5th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, that if any person shall, after the passing of this Act, knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or sell, vend, or deliver out any newspaper, or other such paper as aforesaid, without such affidavit or affidavits containing the matters and things required by this act to be therein contained, having been first duly signed, sworn, and delivered as aforesaid, such person or persons for every such act, so done or committed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1836.

The Small Pox having unfortunately re-appeared in this Town, and having visited the house, in a part of which our Printing Office is situated; and the Board of Health having thought proper to cut off all possible communication between the public and the inmates of this house, for the purpose of hindering as much as possible the spreading of the disease; the communication between us and our types has in consequence been cut off also; and we are therefore under the necessity of apologizing to our subscribers and readers for the non appearance of the "STAR" for some past weeks. This has happily taken place at a period when there is very little of interest to communicate.

During the period that the public safety required our silence, the Medical Men have been "wide as the poles asunder" in their reports to the Board of Health respecting the nature of the contagious eruptive disease which is spreading itself in this community, Doctor STERLING of Harbour Grace, and Doctor WALSH of this place, have reported to the Board of Health that the disease is decidedly the SMALL POX; whilst Doctor HANRAHAN and Doctor TEULON have reported that it is NOT the SMALL POX; this has caused divers opinions amongst the members of the Board, and we fear that the disease has been silently taken advantage of the doubts and wildly disseminating its venom. For "who shall decide when doctors disagree." We think that the thinking part of the public will also decide for themselves, on a subject where

their lives, and the lives of their children are at stake.

It is stated in some of the St. John's Papers, that this Port is to be made a Port of Entry, and a Sub-Collector appointed, and that Harbour Grace is to have the benefit of being made a Warehousing Port. His Majesty had been petitioned for both these advantages by the people of Carbonear; and the latter establishment had also been petitioned for by the people of Harbour Grace; but why Harbour Grace is to be a Warehousing Port, and Carbonear not, will we should hope be solved by some good and substantial reasons, seeing that our petition to His Majesty contained an abstract from the Customs Books shewing that Carbonear had for many years a preponderance of Trade, over that of Harbour Grace of nearly treble the amount.

If the report be true (and we must at present doubt it) we can see no reason for the infliction of such a manifest injustice, unless it be, that in shewing our superiority in extent of Trade, we had induced a belief, that we were able to pay down all the amount of duties immediately on importation better than our neighbours. As to the Sub-Collector being appointed for this place, the safety of a large portion of the Revenue depended on such an appointment, and the Government will gain in Revenue more by the appointment, than we shall gain in convenience. *En passant.* We have to notice that in the list of vessels cleared at the Custom House of Harbour Grace and published a short time since in the *Harbour Grace Mercury*, that seventy eight of those vessels belonged to Carbonear.—The £300 that the House of Assembly has voted for the building of a Gaol and Sessions Room in this place, will perhaps be enough to lay the foundation of a suitable building. Many of our intelligent friends say that Harbour Rock, being an excellent site for a public building, and the land being public property, would render that place the most desirable in this Town, for the erection of the Gaol and Sessions Room, and such is our opinion.

The Sons and the lineal descendants of the Sons of St. George are organized into a Society to be called "THE CARBONEAR ST. GEORGE'S SAMARITAN SOCIETY." Some of the Members of this Society and other Sons of St. George intending together with their friends at BRANSCOMBE'S large room on Tuesday the 26th instant.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand," and we hope that the members of this community will continue to act in unison and concord if they do, we are sure that CARBONEAR must in time receive its just portion of the benefits to be derived from our Local Legislative Government.

For this purpose the people of CARBONEAR must pour in their petitions to the Throne and to the Local Government until they are released from the bondage of being tacked fast as an appendage to the interests of Harbour Grace. The fact is that there must be a division of the District, or CARBONEAR, the second Town in the Island, as it regards its Trade and Population, the first in the Island as it regards its eligibility for carrying on the Seal Fishery, will be sacrificed for the purpose of fostering Harbour Grace, because the latter is looked upon as the Capital of the District. For this purpose the British Government give Three Thousand for building a Gaol at Harbour Grace, and the Newfoundland Government give as many Hundred the same purpose to Carbonear; but the same time seeing that two-thirds of the Grand and Petty Juries are drawn to Harbour Grace from Carbonear, Local Government instead of doing justice to the latter place by granting Hundred Pounds to build a Gaol at Court House, the latter of which, then be fit to accommodate the Judges sometimes and bring justice to the doors of the people; commencing injustice of granting Five Hundred Pounds for making the people of Carbonear travel four or five miles on a road to Harbour Grace, and of giving Carbonear Three Hundred Pounds "LOCK-UP-HOUSE!!" (it will not look up house that the Executive can built for that sum however). All too in the very teeth of the fact that people of Carbonear contribute to