

seek without delay. From the Spanish frontier the news is more interesting.—The disunion in the Carlist ranks was increasing; and it was supposed that Don Carlos was plotting the means of escaping to Cabrera, he being now virtually a prisoner. Lord John Hay's conduct in the negotiation with Maroto has been approved of by the British government.

The Carlist chief Perdiz was killed on the 7th, in an encounter with the flying column of Avila.—*Liverpool Mail*, Aug. 24.

From the *Liverpool Standard*.

A respectable correspondent has furnished us with the following extract from a letter, received by the last packet, from his planting agent in Jamaica. It will serve to show that the island is suffering from the want of a firm administration of the laws. Sir Lionel Smith has committed himself most egregiously by his refusal to act until the arrival of his successor, Sir Charles Metcalfe. The following information is of a very gloomy character:

"I am sorry to say the parish of St. George has become the scene of much confusion, in consequence of the parties in possession, of properties demanding rent. On one property, a coffee plantation, where the people had refused to work, the overseer was ordered to collect the rents: the negro tenants were sued, and judgments obtained; and when the constables went to put the law in force, they resisted, and it became necessary to proceed with more caution and security: the two special magistrates of the district proceeded to the property, with a number of special constables, to levy the rents, when the negroes armed themselves with cutlasses, and defied the parties, and pelted them with stones, one of which struck the magistrate on the head, and cut it dreadfully; and they beat the constable off the property, without having effected their purpose; and the negroes said they were ready for them at any time, or troops, if they thought proper to bring them. Depositions were forwarded by the Custos to the Governor, and his answer was, that he would not interfere! Another case of outrage happened at one of your own estates a few days after the above-mentioned affair. One of the gangs was found fault with for bad work, in cutting the canes high off the ground, (canes should always be cut quite close to the root,) when the whole gang struck work. This happened on a Tuesday: the following day two men got into the negro houses, and told the people they had written authority from Lord Mulgrave to tell the people when to work or not, and commenced practising *Obeah*. A warrant was issued to apprehend the two men in question, and the constables proceeded to execute the warrant, when a dreadful affray took place, and one of the constables was shot in the face, and others dreadfully cut and beat. Affidavits of this affair have also been sent to the Governor. The consequence was the negroes struck work all that week, and on the Monday morning following went to work, but in a riotous and excited state. Thus are Jamaica property and lives endangered for want of protecting laws."

Ministers, having by their own culpable and disgraceful policy brought upon society the dangers of returning barbarism and Vandalic violence, endeavour to redeem their character by measures subversive of public liberty. The

price which Englishmen are to pay for the privilege of being governed by the Melbourne cabinet is the destruction of a free constitution of a thousand years!

Whig Love of Liberty—The attempts of ministers to establish the system of a centralised police are very naturally connected with other attempts to break down the national, the safe, the popular administration of justice by means of TRIAL BY JURY. Our ancient constitutional tribunals must be superseded that the system of a *gendermerie* may be established in all its terror, stipendiaries of the home-office are to be intrusted with the power of absolute jurisdiction over offences even of felony, and were the punishment does not exceed a certain extent of imprisonment and hard labour, all right of appeal is taken away.—Where an appeal is still to be allowed it is not to a jury! Our "liberal" rulers hath trial by jury, because it is a system of administering justice eminently deserving of the respect and support of all real friends of public liberty.—*Herald*.

(From the *Morning Advertiser*.)

We hope we may fearlessly state that upon all neutral objects in which the great interests of the community are involved, the much-maligned press speaks out without reference to the sources from whence the origin of the views were taken. We find that more than twelve months ago our cotemporary, the *Times* took up the same subject we yesterday, handled with reference to the necessity of a great metropolitan head for the joint stock-system of banking, now attempted to be crushed by the Bank of England. The *Times* then said of the Commercial Bank of London, and it appears from its yesterday's City article it retains its views, that "a prospectus of a new banking company, on a large scale, is circulating in the City, one of the leading objects of which is to supply to the trading interest that regular and systematic support which the Bank of England, in theory, is supposed to afford but which in periods of distress and difficulty, when it is most wanted, is never forthcoming. The capital of the new company is to be £2,000,000, of which one-half is to be paid up by January next; and as the shares are to be of £1,000 each, there is at once a solid basis to begin, upon, and a security that the shares never can be made the medium for gambling at the Stock Exchange, but will be invested in, if at all, by real capitalists, who intend to abide the issue of the undertaking. This capital, it should be observed, is not much less than that of the Bank of England, that is, as disposable capital, the whole of the nominal capital of the latter being lent to the Government, and the trading capital being no more than the 'rest,' or balance, which is under £3,000,000. The real commodity in which the Bank trades and carries on its great operations is the credit of the Government, which it notoriously uses and abuses, making the country pay interest twice over for the same thing. The new bank, which is to be called the 'Commercial Bank of London,' may be either an evil or a good, according to the spirit and intelligence with which it is managed; but that something of the kind is wanted, the last two years have made manifest enough, for the private capitalists and bankers of London in the period of the crisis were dependent more or less on the Bank of England for assistance, and if that was withheld were unable to furnish the usual accommodation to their customers. Merchants and traders, with whom credit is always a very delicate affair, object in the main to joint-stock companies, because all the transactions they may enter into must be known to a whole Board of Directors; but this objection is to be obviated in the present instance by confiding to three Directors only the management of the advances on discount, which would assimilate the business in that respect to the confidential character of a private banking-house, and will be a great advantage, compared with the Bank of England, where secrets of important are daily made known to rivals and competitors in trade through the medium of discounts."

At this moment it is estimated that not less than £150,000,000, are locked up in railway shares.

In the Court of Exchequer on Wednesday, Mr. Livesey obtained a verdict of £50 damages from Mr O'Connell, for services performed to the Irish Tail members in 1833, 1834, and 1835, such as summoning them at the direction of Mr. O'Connell to attend meetings and ballots on election petitions, &c. In Mr. O'Connell's notes to the Irish members were described as the Irish Brigade.

Tempting Offer.—We learn, in a quarter on which we place reliance, that the Russian Government have offered to give the owners of the *Great Western* and the *British Queen*, steamers, a price equal to 50 per cent. profit upon the prime cost of those vessels ready for sea, on delivering them at Cronstadt. That Government would permit these vessels to take another trip to New York and back, according to their contracts, and then pay for them at that high profit.—The owners, however, calculate that the injury done to their new and extending trade would be greater than the profit tendered, and have not accepted the offer. We mention the fact, because it looks like making a timely and efficient provision for hostile contingencies.—*Circular to Bankers*, Aug. 10.

OPIUM TRADE. As a commercial document, there as seldom reached this country one of greater interest and importance than the petition of the merchants in Bombay to this government, for indemnity against losses sustained by delivering up, on the requisition of the English superintendent at Canton, all the cargoes of opium sent thither in the regular course of trade, according to practice time immemorial, but now made a national matter of by the Chinese government, and the lives and liberties of English residents dependent on such a sacrifice. Allowing the principle to be conceded that compensation ought to be made to the parties in this case, the immense amount at hazard would make it next to impossible to carry it into effect; and, as a secondary question, there will be the consequences to consider to the whole Indian revenue, if one of the richest sources of it is thus to be cut off, by the abandonment hereafter of the opium trade with China. It is not the petition of the Bombay merchants alone with which ministers will have to deal, but similar appeals from the other Indian presidencies, who were all engaged, more or less in the traffic. About one-half, however, it is stated, is owned in Bombay. The value surrendered to the Chinese is said to be about two millions sterling, and the revenue to the East India Company from the opium duty to vary from five hundred thousand pounds to two millions annually. Sir James Carnac, the new governor of Bombay, arrived on the 31st May, after a voyage of one hundred and ten days. Mr. Danvers had been appointed as his private secretary, Captain Lushington and Lieutenant Carnac his aid-de-camp. Mr Farish was again at the Council Board.

The Star.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1839.

PROROGATION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—His Excellency the Governor, under the usual escort, went down to the Council Chamber on Saturday last, and prorogued the Legislature, pursuant to notice.—Having entered the Chamber and taken his seat, the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly were summoned to the Bar. His Excellency then delivered the following.

SPEECH:

"Mr. President, and Honourable Gentlemen of the Council; Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly; I am happy to be at length enabled

to terminate a session of unexpected and inconvenient duration.

"Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

"I have to thank you in her Majesty's name for the Supplies, which shall be carefully applied to their prescribed purposes.

"At the same time I cannot but express my unfeigned and pungent regret that the various and urgent representations which it has been my duty to make on behalf of the sick and impotent Poor, and of Orphans and Idiots' have not resulted in any provision for those unfortunate sufferers."

The Law Officers of the Crown have given it as their opinion that the ejection of JAMES POWER, Esq. from the House of Assembly by that Honorable Body is ILLEGAL.

The House of Assembly persists in its vile intention of coercing the Legislative Council into the adoption of a Bill of Contingencies for the expenses of the local Legislature, which is not warranted by any principle of propriety or of common honesty. The Assembly has changed the apparent character of its Bill of Contingencies, by withdrawing the items fairly and properly objected to by the Council, and by putting in one gross amount of some £490—a sum sufficient to cover the objectionable items without any explanation whatsoever as to the intended distribution of the said amount.

The Council has, with very great propriety, rejected the said Bill of Contingencies; and the House of Assembly has, with a great deal of impropriety, used a vast deal of violent language upon the subject. Indeed, we may regard the Bill of Contingencies as lost, since no sort of reasoning is likely to operate with a set of unreasonably scoundrels who are bent upon having their own way.

The Bill of Supply for the Contingent expenses of the Legislature is, it seems, to be lost, because the Legislative Council will not concur in the SWINDLING votes of the House of Assembly.

We saw the SWINDLING votes of the House of Assembly, because it is a matter beyond all question that there has been an attempt with fraudulent, dishonest, and swindling purposes, to rob the public revenues of the colony; and we believe that a greater pack of knaves does not exist than that which composes the House of Assembly of this colony. Take them for all in all, from the Speaker downwards, we do not suppose that a greater set of lowlife and lawless scoundrels, as public men, can be found under the canopy of Heaven. And this is the House of Assembly of Newfoundland!!—But we shall proceed in a few days to offer something like a history of their proceedings.—*Ledger*, Oct. 11.

Died,

At St. John's on the 7th instant, at the Rectory, in his 59th year, after an illness of eight weeks, which was borne with patient resignation to the Divine will, the Rev. F. H. CARRINGTON, A. B., of Wadham College, Oxford—and for 26 years a Missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts in this Colony,—during 20 of which he was Rector of this Parish, and Chaplain to the Garrison in that town.

By his family he will be long and deeply deplored, as a most affectionate husband and kind father; whilst we feel certain that this melancholy announcement will create sincere regret amongst all to whom his many amabilities had deservedly endeared him.

The remains of the lamented Rector, were interred yesterday in the vault under the Communion Table of the old Church, which had been prepared by the Wardens. It was exceedingly gratifying to his friends and relatives to witness the respect which was paid by all classes on this melancholy occasion.

We understand that the Colonel Commandant waited on the afflicted widow, and with that kindness which has ever marked his conduct, intimated his intention to inter the body with military honors.—The procession, therefore, which passed from the Rectory by the way of *Cochrane street* was preceded by a Captain's guard, (the band of the Royal Veteran Companies playing the "Dear March in Saul,") by the Sunday School Children, and the officiating Clergymen, and Medical attendants. The Pall was borne by the highest Military authorities; and immediately behind the coffin, we observed the Sons of the deceased, and four of his brother Missionaries, under the patronage of the "Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts;"—together with the ministers of all denominations in the town.—these were followed by the Church-wardens, the Vestry, and the most numerous assemblage of the inhabitants of this town, we ever witnessed;—and indeed

all parties seemed in their endeavours to pay the greatest respect to well known among The solemnities by three rounds of ty guns each, over passing through the fail to remark that rally closed, and the ter-deck of H. M. manned on the *Ledger*, Oct. 11.

Port of Sept. 30.—Nelson Gibraltar, 12 bread, 3 qr.—

Port of Oct. 7.—Willis bread, pork, Devon, Deuch, olive oil, wine 8.—Esperance, cattle. Irt, Ludlow, hams, bread, Scotch Lass, Ke Oct.—Edgcomb fish. Metis Packet, M rings. 5.—Golden R fish, pork. 7.—Spanish brig Santander, fish. 8.—Pelter, Wine Jane, Yonden, Shannon, Collin Spanish brig V Malaga, fish. Richmond, Grr Helen, Laird, O Lavinia, Mara, O

On THIRTY HIT Barthen per R Iron Sheathed Anchors, Cable Boats, &c. &c. Inventory to cation to THORNT Harbor Grace, Oct. 15, 1839

NEW PR &c. & FOR BY Subsc

Ex ELIZAB from NE 307 Barrels Superfine 50 Half Do. Do 50 Barrels Fine 100 Do. Prima BEB 77 Do. Do. FOR 50 Do. Very Fine 50 Boxes CRACK 30 Puncheons MO 10 Kegs Negrohead 1 Hoshed Leaf 20 Barrels PITCH 20 Do. TAR 4 Do. Bright VAB 3 Do. TURPENT 2 Dozen Carpet B RIDLEY, HA Harbor Grace, October 9, 1839

Noti WILLIAM STE And Su HAVING returned city of Edinb quant his Friends rally, that he is now rent branches of his junction with his Fath dence, he may at any t Harbor Grace, 23d Sept., 1839. }