

United States.

INSOLVENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

President Van Buren, in a communication to the Senate and House of Representatives, states that there are over twenty-eight millions of the U. S. money in deposit with the States, and over fifteen millions due from individuals and banks, and that from the situation in which these funds are placed, the Government is in immediate danger of being rendered unable to discharge its various pecuniary obligations. These are appalling facts, and we think, ought to indicate to our FRIENDS on the border the necessity of reserving their SYMPATHY for their own country, instead of lavishing it on others whose case is not quite so embarrassing.

ANOTHER BOUNDARY QUESTION.—We know not that our whole boundary line will not finally become a subject of dispute. It seems that Texas has laid claim to two of the frontier counties of Arkansas, and has actually established land offices in them. The people of those counties too are disposed to throw off our jurisdiction, and adopt that of Texas—Strange, are those mutations. Not long since, certain prominent Southern publications maintained that Texas itself of right belonged to us: now it seems we are not entitled to the whole of Arkansas. The Government of the latter has communicated this new position of affairs to the President.

CAPTAIN MARYATT procured an injunction against Messrs. Cooley & Baugs, of New York, to prevent their publishing an edition of "Suarleyow." No opposition was made to the injunction by these gentlemen.

LAW OF NEUTRALITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

"An opinion has been given by the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, in answer to an inquiry by the Grand Jury, that it is not a violation of the 6th section of the Act of Congress of the 30th April, 1818, to hold meetings in the city of New York, and appoint committees "to provide means and make collections for the purpose of enabling the inhabitants of Texas to engage in a civil war with the Sovereignty of Mexico, now at peace with the United States." This section, the Court says, applies only to military expeditions and enterprises carried on from the United States, against any Foreign power with which we are at peace."

The above is extracted from a Philadelphia paper, published in 1835, during the agitation of the Texan question, but it applies with equal force to the "sympathy" recently expressed for Canadian Rebels, and exposes the hypocrisy and knavery of the United States' authorities. Now let us see what the Law of Nations says: "If a Sovereign (says Vattel) who might keep his "subjects within the rules of justice and peace, "suffers them to injure a foreign nation either in its "body or its members, he does no less "injury to that nation than if he injured in himself." Then after stating what we are quite willing to acknowledge, that we must not in all cases complain of being injured by a nation, because we have received an injury from one of its members—"But, adds Vattel, "If a nation or its chief approves and ratifies "the act of the individual, it then becomes a public concern, and the injured party is to consider the nation as "the real author of the injury, of which "the citizen was perhaps only the instrument."

MILITARY FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The regular army of the United States, according to an official document annexed to the report of the secretary of war, consists of one major-general, two brigadier-generals, one adjutant-general, two inspectors-general, one quartermaster-general, four quartermasters, one commissary-general of subsistence, two commissaries, one surgeon-general, fifteen surgeons, sixty assistant surgeons, one paymaster-general, seventeen paymasters, one commissary-general of purchases, two military storekeepers, fifteen colonels, fifteen lieutenant-colonels, twentythree majors, 146 captains, 336 lieutenants, 1,000 non-commissioned officers, 272 musicians, 108 artificers, and 5,908 privates.—Total, 7,958.

How exceeding accommodating, and liberal withal, Brother Jonathan can be occasionally, as the following generous proposition fully testifies.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post of Saturday suggests that the Government of the United States should yield a part of the disputed territory, so as to "GIVE England a Road from Halifax to Quebec," in exchange for the BERMUDAS! He's a rare hand

at a bargain, that man, be he who he may.

Quebec, May 16th The Receiver General commenced this morning paying the salaries of the public officers, for the last six months. All the salaries and contingencies of both houses will be paid, with the exception of those of John Arthur Roebuck, and Etienne Parent, the Law Clerk of the Assembly.

Nicholas has issued an ukase in which he decrees that the names of Poland and Pole shall cease to exist. There are reports that he has shown unequivocal symptoms of insanity. It runs in his blood—that's certain.

THE CORONATION.—Perhaps some of our readers do not know that the list of passengers by the packet Gladiator, for London, which sailed on the 20th instant, included the name of John Van Buren, Esq. of Washington son of the President of the United States. We take it for granted that he goes out to attend the coronation of Queen Victoria—thus completing the band of representatives, at that imposing ceremony, from all the courts in Christendom.

England now pays Belgium and Holland £700,000 per annum for the single article of butter, the whole of which might be produced in Ireland if her waste lands were improved.

At a meeting of the Central Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland, the estimated value of the landed interest of the United Kingdom was stated at £2,200,000,000.

The Naval promotions at the coronation will, it is said, embrace the whole of the Captains of 1806, forty in number.

Miss Stevens, the celebrated Singer, (aged 44,) is married to the Earl of Essex, aged 82! "Music hath charms," it seems, to warm old blood, as well as "soothe the savage breast!"

BRAZIL.—AWFUL.—A meteor was lately seen over the village of Macon, Brazil, of immense size, and such brilliancy as to be seen at the distance of sixty leagues from that place. Its explosion produced a sound like that of thunder, and the showers of fragments that succeeded spread over a surface of more than ten leagues. The portions found, varied in weight from 1 to 80 pounds, and they fell with such violence as to kill a thousand head of cattle!

IRISH DUEL EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday morning a duel was fought at Newtown Park, between a Mr. Pigot, and a Mr. Carroll. Mr. Pigot was attended by a Mr. Griffiths and a medical gentleman, the names of the other parties are unknown. At the sixth shot Mr. Pigot received his adversary's ball in the leg. At four or five of the previous shots the parties drove the balls through various parts of each other's cloths, but they were determined to shoot on until either would be hit. It is said that Mr. Pigot called for another shot, whilst the blood was pouring from his leg; his request, as a matter of course, was not granted. The dispute between the parties arose at a billiard table, at a late hour on Thursday night, or rather an early hour on Friday morning, and they did not retire to rest until they had settled their dispute. Mr. Pigot's wound is not dangerous.—Dublin Register.

We have perused the observations of Albany and new York papers, of different political parties on the capture, plunder and burning of the British steamer SIR ROBERT PEEL. It is admitted that the PEEL was in the American waters at the time that the party came from the American shore, and the deed is unequivocally condemned. It is laid to the charge of the refugees from Canada, and revenge impute as one of the motives. It is alleged further that there was a personal hostility to Capt. ARMSTRONG of the Sir Robert Peel, who had resided on the United States' frontier during the winter, and was said to have given information of the movements of the refugees. We apprehend that these last allegations are altogether erroneous; a more inoffensive man than Capt. Armstrong does not exist, or less disposed to act improperly in any way.

The affair will be one of the most unfortunate to the refugees, it will destroy any honest sympathy which prevailed in their favor. The Government of the State of new York and of the United States, must give security to their neighbours against further depositions, and make reparation for the past. This, we trust, will be done with that readiness which shews a willingness to do what is right, without any other consideration than a regard to their own character.

We are persuaded that after the recommendations of the Governor General and Sir George Arthur are known, there will be no danger of any retaliatory acts on the part of the inhabitants of Upper Canada. They may trust to their own Government, which is both able and willing to afford them protection, and at the same time to suppress any unauthorised hostility against their neighbours in the United States.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1838.

The extreme lenitude of the House of Assembly has occasioned no little amazement among political circles in this quarter: to us, however, there appears to be nothing surprising—nothing at all wonderful in the matter. There are so many reasons assignable for their snail's gallop; so many causes secret, manifest, natural and artificial to which we may lawfully refer the sluggishness of their motions, that we are at a loss to imagine how they could have been expected to advance a whit faster than they do. Where is the creature in the world that would proceed as well without its head as with it? We grant indeed that after you have deprived certain reptiles of their leading member there may still be observed a little wagging in the tail, and that turtles have been known to fatten upon the loss of their brains; but what of this? Will the former see his way through the mud or the latter his passage through the deep as well now as when he had his wits about him? We opine not. Again, hire a tradesman by the day, and will he not take full time to chew his victuals, swallow his grog, and regulate his tools? Most assuredly he will. Then why all this amazement at our legislators sloth, is it one jot greater than might reasonably have been expected?

We notice that a petition has been presented to the House of Assembly by Joseph Templeman, Esq., of the Colonial Office, praying that he may be remunerated, out of the public revenues, for discovering the mean temperature of the Island. When we reflect upon the practical importance of this discovery; the particular connexion it has with the interests of Newfoundland; upon the profound erudition, vast scientific attainments and incredible industry of the petitioner, and upon the unbounded modesty of the prayer, we cannot but entertain the fullest assurance that "the Philosopher will obtain his reward."

We beg to contradict the report which states that Samuel Overbury Hart has sent forward an application to the House of Assembly for remuneration for his "Sacred Drama:" there is no truth in it.

NEW PEERAGE.

The elevation in the Peerage on the occasion of the coronation are as follows:—

The Earl of Mulgrave to be Marquis of Normanby.

Lord Doudas to be Earl of Zetland. Lord King to be Earl of Lovelace and Viscount Oakham

The following will be created Peers of Parliament:—

The Earl of Kintore to be Baron of Kintore.

Viscount Lismore and Lords Rossmore and Carew, British Barons by the same titles.

The following are to be created Peers: The Hon. Wm. C. Ponsonby, Baron de Mauly.

C. Hambury Tracy, Esquire, Baron Sudeley.

Paul Methuen, Esq., Baron Methuen. Sir John Wrottesley, Baron Wrottesley. And

The Marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, to be called up to the House of Lords by the title of Baron Osborne.

The creation of Lord King to the Earldom of Lovelace revives the name of a peerage of which Lady King ("Ada, sole daughter of my house and race," is the descendant and representative. The Barony of Lovelace, created by Charles the First, became extinct in 1736. One of its holders was an active and influential leader in bringing about the revolution of 1688.—Greenock Advertiser, June 28.

Died, here, on the 21st instant, Mrs. ANNE HEUNSELL, wife of James M' Bride, Esq.—Greenock Advertiser, June 25.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Harbor Grace.

ENTERED.

July 27.—Spanish Schooner Aquilla, Paris, Cadiz, ballast, to Thorne, Hooper & Co.

Sale by Auction

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS DAY,

At 12 o'Clock in the forenoon

ON THE PREMISES OF

Mr. PETER GUIGNETTE

The under-mentioned Articles, if not disposed of by Private Sale,

- 1 Chronometor 3 Month CLOCK
- Gold Seals, Rings, Watch Keys
- A small quantity Gold Dust
- A quantity of Old Silver
- A quantity of old Gold Rings
- A quantity of Gold Watch Hands
- A quantity of Brushes
- 3 Pocket Compasses
- 2 Cases Razors
- 5 Pair Spectacles
- A Box Emery
- 1 Shop Lamp and Glasses
- 1 Stove and Funnelling
- 2 Pictures
- 5 Vols. French Books
- 1 Pair Tongues
- 1 Pair Bellows
- A quantity of Cooking Utensils
- And Sundry other Articles.

JAMES SHARP,

Auctioneer.

Harbor Grace, August 1, 1838.

WE, the undersigned, being appointed by PETER GUIGNETTE, Watchmaker, of Harbor Grace, as his lawful Attornies, to collect and dispose of his Goods and Effects for his own benefit

NOTICE

ALL Persons having WATCHES in possession of the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are hereby Notified, and required to make application for the same to the Subscribers, on or before the last day of this Month, otherwise the same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION. All Persons indebted to the said PETER GUIGNETTE, are required to pay into our hands, the amount of their Accounts due, otherwise Legal proceedings will be taken against them.

JAMES SHARP, J. E. CHURCHWELL.

Harbor Grace, July 19, 1838.

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