

be, or in whatever designs the executive government may be engaged.

5. Because, the constitution of the council having been tried for nearly half a century, has not only failed to produce the advantages expected from it, but after occasioning the most serious evils, has ended in bringing the legislative operations of the colonial Parliament to a close, and there seems good ground to hope that the evils now complained of may be remedied by introducing the elective principle into the constitution of this body, under due modifications. But the 4th Resolution seems to pledge Parliament against ever introducing that principle, since it is not possible to conceive any circumstances justifying its introduction, if the "existing state of things" does not.

6. Because, the spirit in which these proceedings are conceived is avowedly adverse to the opinions and desires of a vast majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada, and the no less plainly avowed object in bringing them forward is by the authoritative declaration of Parliament to put down the principles, and to thwart the inclinations so generally prevailing among the people of that province.

7. Because, those proceedings, so closely resembling the fatal measures that severed the United States from Great Britain, have their origin in principles, and derive their support from reasonings, which form a prodigious contrast to the whole ground, and the only defence, of policy during latter years, and so justly and so wisely sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament, in administering the affairs of the mother country. Nor is it easy to imagine that the inhabitants of either the American or the European branches of the empire should contemplate so strange a contrast, without drawing inferences therefrom discreditable to the character of the legislature, and injurious to the future safety of the state, when they mark with what different measures we mete to six hundred thousand inhabitants of a remote province, unrepresented in Parliament, and to six millions of our fellow citizens nearer home, and making themselves heard by their representatives, the reflection will assuredly arise in Canada, and may possibly find its way into Ireland, that the sacred rules of justice the most worthy feelings of national generosity, and the soundest principles of enlightened policy may be appealed to in vain, if the demands of the suitor be not also supported by personal interests, and party views, and political fears among those whose aid he seeks; while all men perceiving that many persons have found themselves at liberty to hold a course towards an important but remote province, which their constituents never would suffer to be pursued towards the most inconsiderable burgh of the United Kingdom, an impression will inevitably be propagated most dangerous to the maintenance of colonial dominion, that the people can never safely intrust the powers of government to any supreme authority not residing among themselves.

BROUGHAM

At a recent meeting of the British Association at Liverpool, Professor Warren, of Boston, America, made an interesting communication peculiar to that part of the world in which he resided.—Some hunters entering into a cave accidentally, discovered imbedded in a calcareous rock about 50ft. above the Ohio river, a skull and other bones of a human skeleton. The rock being calcareous, soon absorbed the moisture, thus the bones became perfectly dry, and preserved them two centuries.—The skull differed from any of those deposited in the ancient works of north America, and also from any of the other known races of mankind. The mounds where these bones were found, it appeared were complete, each fortress much resembling those of Europe. Some of them are but extensive earthly elevations; one at the confluence of the Ohio towards the Mississippi, was a mile in circumference. They were found in the wilds, in places untrod by the feet of civilized men, and are covered over by immense trees. A line of these fortifications extends from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Another form of them was pyramidal, having hollows on the summit, and were obviously

places of worship and interment. On the summits of these the funerals were held, pits dug, and over not in the pits, were placed the dead bodies. The reason why they were not buried in the pits was this: a preparation of potass was placed in each pit, and the mounds being kept dry over head, the potass absorbed the water and moisture from the bodies—these being the strongest sources of putrefaction. The chiefs, it was presumed, were thus buried, if buried it could be called for their very dresses, feathers, and garbure, were found on them undecayed. The head differed from the European in a less expansion of forehead, and resembled the Caucasian in elevation.

*A Picture of Time.*—Time is the most undefinable yet paradoxical of things; the past is gone, the future is not come, and the present becomes the past, even while we attempt to define it, and like the flash of lightning at once exists and then expires. Time is the measure of all things, but is itself immeasurable, and the great disclosure of all things, but is itself undisclosed. Like space, it is incomprehensible, because it has no limit, and it would be still more so if it had. It is more obscure in its source, than the Nile, and in its termination than the Niger; and advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest current. It gives wings to pleasure, but feet of lead to pain, and lends expectation a curb, and enjoyment a spur. It robs beauty of her charms to bestow them on her picture, and builds a monument to merit, but denies it a house; it is the transient and deceitful flatterer of falsehood, but the tried and final friend to truth. Time is the most subtle yet the most insatiable of depredators, and by appearing to take nothing, is permitted to take all, nor can it be satisfied until it has stolen the world from us, and us from the world. It constantly flies, yet overcomes all things by flight; and although it is the present ally, it will be the future conqueror of death. Time, the cradle of hope, but the grave of ambition, is the stern corrector of fools, but the salutary counsellor of the wise, bringing all they dread to the one, and all they desire to the other; but like Cassandra, it warns us with a voice that even sages discredit too long, and the silliest believe too late. Wisdom walks before it, opportunity with it, and repentance behind it; he that has made it his friend, will have little to fear from his enemies; but he that has made it his enemy, will have but little to fear from his friends.

The "Suabian Mercury" publishes a letter from Constantinople of the 26th ult. in which it is mentioned that the Porte had returned a satisfactory reply to the remonstrances, lately addressed to it by Admiral Roussin, respecting the expedition of the Captain Pasha. The French Ambassador was assured that the Grand Admiral's only object in extending his excursion to Tunis was to exercise the crews of the fleet, and that he would be back in Constantinople in the course of a month. Several Turkish officers were preparing to embark for Odessa, from whence they are to proceed to the Russian camp.

London has very seldom been so free from serious disease as it is

at the present time; an examination of the bills of mortality show a constant and rapid diminution in the number of deaths, the decrease for the past week being no less than 138. It is a singular and a highly important fact, and contrasts very strongly with the state of health in many of the foreign capitals.

We translate the following from the Augsburg Gazette:—"Since the conclusion of the reciprocal treaty, the commercial navigation between Austria and the United States has grown to such importance that France has become jealous on the subject. In order to protect this growing interest, the emperor has resolved to maintain a permanent diplomatic mission at Washington, and a charge d'affairs will speedily be appointed, as well as Consuls to reside at the American Ports."

Letters from Hanover state that His Majesty, after his return, will convoke the present States, having given up the idea of assembling them under the Constitution of 1819. This is important, if true, as the States of 1819 had only a consultative voice, whilst the present States are deliberative.

Seventy-seven miles of the London and Birmingham Rail Road will be opened on Jan. 4.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.—Her Majesty and her illustrious mother are expected to visit Ireland during the ensuing summer, having, whilst the Queen was heiress presumptive, been specially invited by the principal Irish nobility. After leaving Dublin and the palace, they will visit, it is said, the lakes of Killarney, and the various scenes of grandeur and magnificence in that picturesque neighbourhood. The Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Hertford, Marquis Conyngham, and, in fact, all the wealthy and loyal people of Ireland, are anxious for a visit from their young Queen.

THE TUNE SPOILED.—Our Radical friends have lately been most industrious in playing variations on the PIANO-FORTE, on the subject of the Bridgewater election. Hitherto their performance have been most inharmonious, their theme being incorrect: indeed, they have altogether mistaken the key. In proof of this, we have only to observe, and we do so with authority, that Henry Broadwood, Esq. the recently elected of Bridgewater, is not connected with the firm of Broadwood and sons, the celebrated piano-forte manufacturers, but is extensively engaged in business as a brewer.

CAPTURE OF THE ISLAND OF SERK.—Sir Walter Raleigh relates, that the Island of Serk was surprised by the French, and could never have been recovered from them by force, being inaccessible on all sides, and having plenty of corn and cattle upon it to feed its defenders. In the reign of Queen Mary, however, an ingenious gentleman of the Netherlands succeeded in restoring it to the English crown, by the following happy expedient: "With one ship of a small burthen," says Sir Walter, "he anchored in the roads, pretended that the supercargo had died on board, and besought the French, who were only thirty in number, to permit that the deceased should be buried in hallowed ground in the chapel of the isle, offering a present to the French, of such commodities as were on board. The French consented upon the express condition that the captain and his mourners should come on shore without any weapon, not even so much as a knife. Matters being thus far arranged, the Flemings put a coffin into their boat, not filled with a carcass, but with swords, targets, and arquebuses. The French received them at their landing; and after searching them every one so narrowly that they could not hide a pen-knife, gave them leave, with great difficulty, to draw their coffin up the rocks. Meantime some of the French took the Flemish boat and rowed on board the ship, to fetch the commodities promised, and what else they choose. But to their great surprise on boarding the ship, they were seized and put in irons. The Flemings had by this time carried their coffin to the chapel; and shutting the door of which they soon armed themselves with weapons

from the coffin, sallied forth on the few remaining French who ran to the cliffs, and called to their companions on board to hasten to their aid. But seeing the boat return filled with Flemings, they gave up all idea of resistance, and yielded up themselves and the place."

The dinner at Guildhall, to which the Queen is invited by the city of London, is expected to cost more than 100,000 dollars.

A European Congress continues to be spoken of as likely to meet, for the purpose of Examining the situation of Southern Europe.

The long existing disputes with the black Emperor of Haiti, at St. Domingo are at length to be settled. The former Consul, M. Carlier, is going out in the capacity Administrator between the old French colonists and the Republican Government, and his fat will be kept by Admiral Mackau with the French West India squadron.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1837.

(From the Public Ledger, Nov. 14.)

On Friday last the select Committee of the Legislative Council, to whom had been referred the consideration of the Supply Bill, sent up from the House of Assembly, presented their report; and on Saturday, the Council, in committee of the whole, resumed its sittings upon the several sections of the Bill, sanctioning some of the appropriation grants, and reserving others for explanation from the Assembly. Among those reserved was the sum of £699 set down for the contingencies of the House of Assembly during the present session—a sum so unprecedentedly and exorbitantly great as to induce the Council to withhold its concurrence until some information shall have been obtained as to the particulars which constitute so large a sum.

Then there was the grant of £500 to defray the expenses of certain delegates appointed by the House of Assembly, to repair to London for the purpose of "treating with Her Majesty's Government" upon the administration of Justice &c., in this colony. The hon. W. THOMAS moved the rejection of the grant, demurring to the necessity of the delegation. The Attorney General supported the appropriation by contending the expediency of it—there was some clamour abroad; grievances either real or imaginary were stated to exist, and until inquiries were instituted, and the truth or falsehood of them shewn, it was in vain to expect that the wanted peace of the country could be restored.—The hon. W. THOMAS, in reply, observed, first, that the grant, if a proper one, should have formed the subject of a distinct bill; and secondly, that the grounds upon which it had been proposed, should have been distinctly set forth. The House of Assembly had supplied no data upon which to enable the Council to judge of the propriety of concurring in such a measure as the granting of £500 to certain delegates to do what, in point of fact, amounted to neither more nor less than the laying before the British Government uncertain charges against the Chief Justice of this colony, of the propriety of which charges the Council ought to be satisfied before it lent its concurrence, for in so doing it would implicitly give its assent to the necessity of putting them forth.—The Attorney General repudiated the idea that any individual whatever was sought to be affected by the measure proposed, and reiterated the expediency of the grant, as tending to restore the peace and harmony of society. Finally the grant was reserved for such information from the House of Assembly as would justify the Council in affording its concurrence.

There was other appropriations also reserved to be embodied in a message to the lower House for explanation; and then the Council adjourned.

We generally entertained a great deal of respect for the opinions of the Attorney General, and concur heartily in very many of them; but we certainly cannot agree with him in his views of the effect to be produced by the House of Assembly appointing and sending three delegates to the Colonial office, "to treat with her Majesty's Government," upon the affairs of this colony. Whatever may be the result of that "treaty," it would not have the effect of allaying clamour—we mean that sort of clamour which has been so unnecessarily and factiously raised here: on the contrary, it would tend to foster and encourage it. The best way to allay the clamour, is to coerce those who unjustifiably raise it, into the observance of that regard for the peace and happiness of the colony which they are so earnestly bent upon destroying.

Yesterday, the and after transmit to the House of until two o'clock

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