

FRIDAY.

Mr. HOYLES, pursuant to notice given, moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue a certain act passed in the General Assembly of this Island, intitled, "An Act to provide for the performance of Quarantine, and more effectually to provide against the introduction of infectious or contagious disease, and the spreading thereof in this Island;" which was granted, and the said bill was presented and read a first time.

On motion of Mr Row the address to his Excellency the Governor in reply to his Excellency's speech was read a second time.

On motion of Mr Carson—Resolved that the situation of the Clerk of this House being now vacant, that this House proceed, on Monday morning next, to the election of a Clerk.

The House then went into Committee upon the General state of the Colony.

SATURDAY.

The Speaker read to the House a letter received from Charles Simms Esq., intimating that he no longer held the Commission which he had received from his Excellency the Governor as Acting Clerk of the House of Assembly.

MONDAY.

Mr PETER BROWN, moved, seconded by Mr Kent that Mr John Shea be appointed Clerk to the House of Assembly.

Mr Secretary CROWDY appeared at the bar of the House with a message from his Excellency the Governor, acquainting the House that his Excellency had appointed George Lilly Esq., to be Acting Clerk of the House of Assembly, during the absence of Edward M. Archibald Esq.; and Mr Crowdy having retired.

Mr Lilly entered the House and approaching the Speaker, presented the Commission he had received from his Excellency the Governor to act as Clerk to the House when

Mr CARSON observed that there was a stranger in the House. He did not recognize any Clerk but that which the House appointed. It was the duty of the gentleman to wait until he had been called on by the Speaker. He had no right to intrude himself. It was an insult to the House, and he would therefore move that the stranger do withdraw.

Mr SPEAKER submitted that it would rest with the House whether the individual before them was to be considered as a stranger or not. The gentleman had presented a Commission from the Executive, appointing him clerk of the House, and by virtue of that instrument he had presented himself in his official character as such. It would be for the House therefore, after the reading of the document to declare whether they would consider him as a stranger, or accept him as clerk to that House.

Mr CARSON referred to the resolution of the House on Friday that it would on this day proceed to the election of its clerk and he trusted that the House would preserve its dignity. It was the judge of its own privileges and the Executive could not interfere. The only thing the Executive could do, was to dissolve the House when the constituents would send in members who would support its privileges.

Mr KENT presumed that it was the business of the Speaker to carry into effect the resolutions of the House, and not the will of the Speaker. The House had previously determined to go into the election of a clerk to-day and in the meantime the Executive supposing that it had the power to do so, had appointed a clerk for them, and the stranger alluded to fancied he stood there in right of his appointment. But the Speaker could recognize any person as privileged to stand in the body of the House, except it were a member who had been duly elected or some one who had the permission of the House to do so. He (Mr Kent) hoped the Speaker would be governed by the strictest impartiality.

Mr PETER BROWN hoped the Speaker would preserve the dignity of the House to which great disrespect had been shewn. The House had twice decided that it had the right to elect its own officers, and it became the dignity of the chair to refuse permission to any stranger to be in the House. The hon. member instanced the case of Mr O'Connell who attempted to take his seat before the oath had been taken, when the Speaker of the House of Commons refused him permission to remain.

The SPEAKER had listened with patient attention to the hon. members who had spoken; but he looked upon the question before the House to be simply this—a message had been sent down from the Governor stating that he had appointed Mr Lilly as acting clerk of this House during the absence of Mr Archibald, and that individual had come here and put in his warrant to be placed in the possession of his office. "This is not the case of an individual who intrudes himself into the House, but of one who comes in under the sanction of his Executive; nevertheless it remained for the House to determine what course it would be proper to pursue. He (the Speaker) was not actuated by any motives of partiality whatever when he could be operated upon by any bias of that nature, God forbid that he should continue to be a member of that House.

After rather a stormy debate, it was upon the motion of Mr Row agreed that Mr Lilly be admitted to the office of Clerk of the House, reserving the principle contended for by the House; and also that the House do memorial the Parent Government to concede to the Assembly the right to appoint its own officers.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr BROWN rose to present a petition from Harbor Grace, signed by 485 inhabitants against any further increase of the Revenue and praying the House to make such a diminution in the expenditure of the Colony as to enable the government to be carried on with the present revenues.—They were then (said Mr B.) assembled more than a week and no hon. member had yet proposed any measure to meet the exigencies of the Colony. He had expected that some gentleman more acquainted with the views of the Executive than he was, would have brought forward a measure to relieve them from the difficulties in which they were placed—but in order to prevent the time of House from being any longer frittered away he would before he sat down propose a resolution so as to bring the matter to an issue.

"That it would be impolitic and injurious to the best interests of this Colony to place any further taxes at present, the inhabitants not being in a situation to sustain them."

Mr KENT seconded the resolution, which was subsequently referred to a Committee of the whole House and the discussion hereon, in which the greater number of the members expressed themselves in favor of the principle occupied the whole of the day.

GERMANY.—It is forbidden in Frankfurt to wear the German colors; females wearing tri-colored sashes are not exempt from punishment. Foreigners who are suspected of an intimacy with any of the Ultra-Liberals, are instantly ordered to quit the Frankfurt territory in which it is added they ought not to have been allowed to remain so long. In the evening only the small number of persons set down in the public regulation are allowed to walk the streets, or stand conversing together; persons going home together were ordered to separate or threatened with arrest. The daughter of one of the citizens had been arrested for being in correspondence with one of the individuals against whom a warrant had been issued.

The tea imported from Dantzic in the Betsey is advertised for sale for exportation. This will be the first public tea sale that has ever taken place in Liverpool though not the last by many hundreds we hope.

MYSTERIOUS.—Capt. Hobbs, Schooner Union Jack, which arrived at Boston, on Friday the 1st, ult., from Windsor, N.S. picked up 28th ult., Mount Desert E.N.E. 15 leagues, a hogshead containing the body of a man, but being very offensive he let it go again without examining it very particularly. One of the hogsheads heads was hung on iron hinges, and had clasp similar to harness cask, and was secured by a padlock.

France manufactures above 8,000 tons of fine sugar from beet root.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1834.

We beg to refer our readers this week to some extracts we have made from the "Gulf Chronicle" of the 8th and the "Halifax Journal" of the 25th August.

It will be seen that the Legislative experiment on the Slavery system in the West Indies is working; "double double toil and trouble." Noah's curse on the progeny of Ham cannot be so readily eradicated, as some sanguine spirits thought it could.—The negroes think that "freedom" mean that they were to live without working; and they say, "King no foolce, he no make blackee free, and no free." They must continue to be "servants of servants," or be left to the uncontrolled rule of the worst of masters; their own unbridled and brutal passions. The disturbed state of the West Indies will operate as another weight on our already depressed Fish trade, and we think that ten thousand pounds of British capital would have produced as much good in this Island, as the twenty millions are likely to do in the West Indies.

Halifax brings the Cholera quite near enough to us. Ruin and starvation would be our portion if it were to reach this country. We hope that neither the squabbling of party spirit in the Assembly, nor an undue measure of economy in the Executive will hinder the taking of every necessary step for the prevention of its introduction.

We have heard it rumoured, but we hope it is not true, that a vessel which had touched at Halifax and taken letters, on her passage from the West Indies, was reported at

St. John's as being from the West Indies, and was released. We hope that offenders against the laws of quarantine will be visited with its penalties, and we think that Boards of Health would be the most efficient guarantee for the public safety, and the best check to the indolence or negligence of quarantine officers, who when paid too much, or too little, are, in either case likely to be supine in the discharge of their duties.

It appears that our House of Assembly had voted certain sums of money for the necessary expenses of the government, without having made the necessary provision for the payment of them; partly in consequence of the expectation that a certain sum prayed for from the Parent Government would be given to this country. In this expectation we have been disappointed, and the Assembly is now thrown on its own resources, and the resources of the country, for the means of providing funds to the amount of its engagements. After a great deal of Legislative manoeuvring the opinions of all parties have been in some measure elicited, and several modes suggested for the purpose of "raising the wind." One was to ask His Excellency to advance the money as a loan until next year this is a very good plan if there were a chance of succeeding; but we fear that a fate is reserved for it similar to that of the direct application to the British Government. Should this plan fail it was suggested that money could be borrowed out of the House; at the rate of six per cent per annum. This would not certainly tend much to lessen the burthen of the coming years. Another plan, was the issue of a paper currency. We recollect how many curses, dark and deep, were given to the worthy and good man who at one time commenced the issuing of "Local Notes" in this Island; and notes were issued, until they were like the plague of Locusts, until Blacksmiths were actually blowing out two-and-sixpences; and others issuing nineteen-and-ninepence in small notes payable when twenty shillings of them were presented together, by a good Bill of Exchange for one pound. At last, when a pocket full of them would not buy a cake of bread, and they were used for the lighting of pipes and the lighting of fires, the issuing of them was discontinued.

We have no regard for this procrastinating of an evil, "enough for the day of the evil thereof," and all except those who think that a national debt is a national benefit, will deprecate the borrowing of money.—Creditors are hateful things, the debtors never love them; and the purchasing of fish for cash by the Spanish and Americans at St. John's, will soon convince some of the "Trade" that the credit system is hateful.

We are highly gratified in being able to confirm all our encouraging previous reports respecting the success of the Labrador fishery.

The Schooner Revenge arrived yesterday at this Port from Labrador; and by her we learn, that nearly all the Planters that were fishing on the coast between Cape Charles and Dead Island had used all the salt they had, which included a pretty large quantity left there by them last fall, in consequence of last year's bad fishery. We are the more pleased in giving this report, because some persons had thought proper to doubt our previous reports; in which, we had been particularly anxious, not to raise expectations, that might not be realized. It will also be seen by an extract we have made from a Halifax Paper of the 25th ulto that several reports, had arrived there from Labrador, with pretty good voyages.

A person recently returned from fishing at Seldom come By informs us that a party of Beothics or aboriginal inhabitants of this Island, to the number of ten or twelve, attacked some grass cutters from Fogo, some time in the last month, at Western Arm, about four or five leagues distant from the first-mentioned place—the latter were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, and being covered by a high beach reached their boat without receiving any injury from the arrows of their assailants.—Shortly after they took their guns and went on shore in pursuit of the savages, to some distance inland, but no trace of them could be discovered. It is supposed that this remnant of a race, supposed to be wholly extinct, have found an opportunity of revisiting their old and favorite part of the country in consequence of the absence of their deadly enemies, the Mountaineers, or Canadian Indians, to the back or Western part of the Island.—*Mercury, Sept. 12.*

LIVERPOOL, N.S.—The following vessels have arrived from the Labrador, having made average voyages:—Brigs Dece, Nova-Scotia, Eliza Palmer, Waterloo; Schooners Sutherland, Wellington, Mary Catherine, Rover, Mary, Elizabeths, Ruth, Flying Fish, Hero, Fair Facer, Currier's Daughter, and Tolly.

DEPARTURE.—In the Hariton for Pool, Mrs. Seager.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Sept. 9.—Schooner Reform, Leader, Newport, 48 boxes soap, 43 boxes candles, 2 hhds. Geneva, 2 pipes and 1 quarter cask wine, 52 tins butter, 12 iron pots 1 keg ironmongery, 110 tons coal.

BAY-DE-VERD.

CLEARED.

Sept. 6.—Schooner St. Patrick, Burridge, Vienna, 1500 qtls. cod fish.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED.

Sept. 11.—Brig Harlow, Seager, P. M., 74 ton 3/4. 58 gals. seal oil, 22 ton 2 hhd. 10 gals cod oil. Schooner Elgin, Fraser, Liverpool, N.S. ballast.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Sept. 10.—Brig Eliza, Nowlan, Scilly, potatoes.

CLEARED.

Sept. 5.—Barque Amazon, Eaton, Quebec, oil and sundries.

Schooner Elizabeth, Chapman, Bay Verte, ballast.

6.—Brig Madonna, Smith, Naples, fish.

Schooner Hope, Forest, Arichat, bread.

8.—Lady Smith, Loyce, Arichat, salt.

American Brig Angola, Wieser, Pernambuco fish.

Brig Mischief, Brown, Naples, fish.

Schooner Henry and Mary Ann, Francis, Oporto, fish.

9.—Daniel, Champion, Oporto, fish.

Liberty, Mudge, Oporto fish.

Harmony, Lawson, Gaspe, salt bread.

Augusta Ann, Darrel, St. Domingo, fish.

Dash, Bell, Brazills, fish.

Brig Mersey, Quebec, coal, salt.

Notices

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ONE POUNDS REWARD.

WE, the undersigned, view with abhorrence, the scandalous and disgraceful act committed on the Night of FRIDAY last, by some Person or Persons, on the TOMB STONES, in the Burial Ground of P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., in the *Westeyan Church Yard* of this Town. Such a desperate act, such a wanton piece of infamy we do heartily denounce, and to assist in the detection of the Villain or Villains guilty of such an outrage on society, we, the undersigned Subscribers, will advance the sum attached to our respective names, as a REWARD to any Person or Persons that will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

THOMAS CHANCEY	£	20	0	0
STEPHEN O. PACK	20	0	0	
J. ELSON	20	0	0	
EDWARD PIKE	5	0	0	
FRANCIS PIKE Sr.	5	0	0	
JAMES G. HENNINGER	29	0	0	
On the part of the Wesleyan Society				
JOHN PIKE	2	0	0	
H. F. FORWARD	10	0	0	
COLLINGS & LEGG	2	0	0	
W. BEMISTER & Co.	10	0	0	
DAVID GAMBLE	1	0	0	
JAMES LEGG	5	0	0	
WM. TAYLOR Sr.	2	0	0	
WM. H. TAYLOR	3	0	0	
JOHN NICHOLL	1	0	0	
ROBERT AYLES	2	10	0	
HEARDER & GOSSE	2	10	0	

Carbonear, September 10, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,
ROBERT KENNAN,
Trustees
By their Attorney
CHARLES SIMMS,
J. ELSON,
Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.