

tent sources from which they arise. These are two in number: one is Generosity, a clear and limpid stream, rising amidst the pure snows of the mountains, gradually expanding into a noble and beneficent river, fertilizing and adorning the land through which it flows;—the other is Selfishness, taking its rise in low swamps and marshes, swelling its polluted tide by receiving the confluent sewers of vice, and spreading noxious and pestilential vapours over the adjacent countries. From the first flow Honor, Friendship, Morality, and Philanthropy; from the latter Idleness, Fraud, Profligacy, and Avarice. The cup of Virtue is replenished from the pure rill of Generosity,— that of Vicious Pleasure with the ditch-water of Interested Selfishness.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The completion of the buildings intended for the future accommodation of the Lords and Commons rapidly proceeds.

The internal arrangements of what is to constitute the House of Lords, heretofore known as the Painted Chamber, are now manifest. The woolsack and Throne end of the Chamber will be towards the Thames, and at the most distant part from the temporary Commons House; and the approach to the House for the King and to the several seats for the peers, will be through the doorway from the royal gallery, along which the king used to pass on his way to the robing room. This, it may be remembered, is the modern gallery, and was erected by Sir J. Soane. The floor of the House of Lords will be according to the forms that existed in the old house. There will be the throne, woolsack, table, and beyond the table cross benches, and a bar, below which counsel can appear on appeals, &c. On each side, gradually rising step by step, there will be seats for the peers. At the end opposite to that occupied by the throne and the woolsack, there is a gallery of several rows of seats; it abuts upon the building formerly constituting the House of Lords, now to be used as the House of Commons. The front row is to be allotted to reporters, with increased protection against the interruption of strangers, and additional ingress and egress. The sides and ceiling of the House are boarded.

The Commons Chamber (heretofore the House of Lords) also presents the arrangements in a state far advanced towards completion. The whole of what constituted the former House of Lords, and beyond it, or behind the throne, set apart for the king's robing room, is to be the House of Commons; but though there is the addition of the robing room to the chamber, and which will be the site of the speaker's chair, the lower end of the house will be somewhat diminished, to form a members' lobby. Over this lower end of the house there is erecting a strangers' gallery, and where the former strangers, ladies, and reporters' gallery for the House of Lords was constructed, by the cutting of the wall and tapestry, so that the gallery should be out of the house. Under this gallery will be the members' door. On each side of house will the seats for the members, gradually rising from the floor, as in the old house; and on each side is raised a members' gallery, constructed after the fashion, if not of the materials, of galleries raised for peers at what was termed the Queen's trial. The semi-circular windows at the summit of the wall, and just under the roof of the old House of Lords, are the chief lights for the House of Commons.—The speaker's chair will be stationed at the southern end of the chamber, namely, that end opposite to the members' entrance and the strangers' gallery.

The gallery for the reporters will be above and below the speaker's chair, the gallery to be for those connected with the press exclusively. There will be a separate entrance to this gallery; and this increased facility will be the additional advantage of a ready communication with the reporters' seats in the House of Lords.

The long gallery is being fitted up for the commons' office; the commons entrance will be along the former route; those of the lords will be changed.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE THAMES TUNNEL.—This morning, about one o'clock, a fire broke out on the works of the Thames Tunnel, leading to the shaft at Rotherhithe, about a hundred yards from the scene of the late disastrous conflagration in church-street. In a few minutes after the first alarm was given, several workshops and sheds were in flames, and the fire soon extended to other buildings and erections, connected with the works of this great undertaking. The inmates of the adjoining houses, principally inhabited by poor families, commenced removing their goods, and a scene of the greatest confusion ensued, the engines arrived in quick succession, but owing to the absence of water, the fire was raging uncontrolled, for three quarters of an hour, by which time it had extended to the large private residence of a merchant, and one of the principal inhabitants in Church-street. The greatest exertions were now used by the firemen to save the dwellings of the poor inha-

bitants, in which they fortunately succeeded. A long range of buildings and workshops belonging to the Thames Tunnel Company, were reduced to ashes, the private residence was gutted, and very few articles saved, and some outbuildings and stables adjoining were also destroyed. It is said the loss to the Thames Tunnel Company alone, will exceed £2000. The Tunnel is uninjured, nor will there be any suspension on the works on account of the fire.

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade, Whitehall, 18th Nov. 1834.

SIR, The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade have considered the Report of the Commissioners of the Customs, (dated 4th instant,) on a question relating to the removal of Tea from Newfoundland to another British Possession in America, and they have directed me to state to you, for the information of the Commissioners, that in their opinion the whole of those Possessions should be considered as one place in the view of the Law upon the subject; and consequently that Tea having been duly imported into any part of that place, is virtually imported into the whole, and is therefore free to be carried to any other part.

The Lords of this Committee are aware that this construction was, after a similar demur, put upon the Table of Duties in the Act for regulating the Trade of our Foreign Possessions; and there have been other cases in which Laws have been deemed to be satisfied by analogous instances of a first compliance with them. Their Lordships are therefore of opinion, that the transit of Tea desired by these Parties may be permitted.

I am, Sir,
Your most obt. Servant,
(Signed)

J. D. HUME.

CHARLES SCOVELL, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

—Halifax Journal, Dec. 22.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday was appointed to be kept as a Thanksgiving, for deliverance from the Cholera. It was very appropriately observed, shops were closed, business suspended, and Divine Service was performed in the different places of public worship.—Halifax Journal, Dec. 22.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The charge of the national debt which in 1818, was £33,472,210, was at the commencement of last year, £28,561,885. The principal of this debt, has been reduced within the same period, £71,188,057.

There has been a destructive fire in Lancelot's Key, Liverpool, on the side of the Exchange. The loss of property is estimated at £20,000.

Great ravages have been made by the cholera in the neighbourhood of Kilmunmin in Ireland. The terror and distress created by its prevalence were so great that the harvest was neglected.

The regency, Duke of Saxe Altenburgh, after reigning fifty years, died at his hunting seat on the 29th September, aged 72 years.

CHEAP EDUCATION.—At the High school of Edinburgh the whole charge for education in Greek, Latin, French Literature, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, and Mathematics, is only two guineas, a quarter, or eight guineas per annum.

MIRIMICHT, Dec. 2.—The weather still continues unusually mild, with just sufficient snow to make excellent sleighing. The river still continues open; what little ice has been formed, lies along the shores, and not in sufficient quantities to obstruct navigation. The last square rigged vessel in port left us on Saturday.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION.—A Society has been formed in London under this title, by the proprietors and others interested in the prosperity of the Island, the objects of which are to point out its advantages, by giving publicity to all the information that can be obtained respecting it; to promote emigration to its shores; and in general to advance its settlement and improvement.

Capt Gibbs, of the barque Franklin, arrived at Holmes' Hole from Trinidad, Cuba states that the cholera had been raging there to a great extent; from 40 to 50 had died weekly, the population being about 10,000.—When he left, Oct. 30th, the disease had considerably abated.

Iceland is said to have suffered from an epidemic complaint similar to the cholera.—It has made the most dreadful ravages, and has not left people enough to take care of the cattle, or even to milk the cows.

The cholera has disappeared from Baltimore—the American of Saturday states, that no death by that disease had occurred in the city during the last three days.

The Duke of Bassano, now Prime Minister of France, is son-in-law to Mr. Baring. At present Scotch dresses, plaids, &c. are

all the rage in Paris. Scotch ribands are also much worn, both in doors, and outside when promenading.

The Coldstream Guards have been given guns with percussion locks by way of experiment. It is intended, if found to answer, to substitute them throughout the whole army; much caution will be necessary on the part of the men in handling these guns.

The other day a great fire having taken place in Normandy, the people quenched it with cider, which was more plentiful than water. Never was such a crop of Apples in France.

The Admiralty are about to adopt a new method of propelling steam vessels by quicksilver, instead of the present custom.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

Admiral Napier is to retain his rank and half-pay in the service of Donna Maria, and the Portuguese Government is to give him a sum of £30,000, besides his share of the prize money which is estimated at £15,000.

SYDNEY, (N.S.) Nov. 12.—The Brigantine Elizabeth, Kelly Master, of this port, bound to Newfoundland, with a cargo of Cattle, was totally lost at Placentia Bay, on the 13th of October.—The Master and crew were, he believe, saved.

THE STAR

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1835.

We are pleased in being able to give to our readers this week the answers from the Colonial Parliament, to His Excellency's Speech on the opening of the Session. They indicate a willingness and zeal for going into those affairs of the Colony, that call most loudly for Legislative interference. They indicate that the Legislative body is not under the control of that noisy and factious spirit, that has hitherto clogged and retarded the proceedings of the Assembly, the same spirit that has now on the opening of the present session urged on the leader of the faction to call on the Executive for a multitude of documents, which are evidently intended to embarrass, and retard the necessary proceedings of the lower House and at the same time to gratify the malignant spleen those leaders still retain against our late Governor, as well as their violent enmity to the present Chief Justice. Those leaders are evidently looking for something that they have not yet found, and what is better, something that they are not likely to find.

Their "ulterior proceedings," will develop what are the pure patriotic motives, that thus urge them on in their investigation.—They would delight in having the administration of justice presided over by weak subservient talentless men. Order and rule, are their bane. We hope, however, that out of the multiplicity of the documents they have called for, some will be found capable of proving that a certain "SUMMONS" was not a forged summons; and that strong brandy and water are not confined to the men of any particular profession.

Some literary *servant*, from southern clime, and bed of roses, has lately been exercising, his "*furor scribendi*" in the Editorial columns of the "TIMES." A heavy fall of snow in the streets of St. John's homified his delicately formed southern susceptibility. He says, none but *robust* men could get through the snow storm. And represents the thing called by the Natives a "*silver thaw*," as one of the most destructive things that could happen to vegetation; and that therefore the country is not fit for vegetation.

Half the food of the poor people of this country is now raised from the soil. The merchants of this country, now know that the best friends to their mercantile prosperity are the potato gardens; and that more snow produces more potatoes, the snow being to the earth a defence from the cold atmosphere, thereby enables the earth to retain more of the heat of the preceding summer. As to the glitter, or the "*silver thaw*," it always indicates an ameliorated state of the atmosphere, being in a fluid state until it comes to the surface of the earth. The *servant* may have seen his front door through the pellucid incrustation, and his brass knocker might have laughed at his fruitless efforts to reach it, before the obstruction had been beaten down by a hatchet, but these things are new to him, and he should see more and think more before he calumniate the country. We shall give him as much liberty as he can wish for, in abusing the "*PARNOT*," but he must not abuse the country.

A Petition to the House of Assembly was gotten up by the Commercial Society, and numerously signed by the Ship Owners, Masters and other inhabitants of this Town on Monday last, praying for an Act of the Colonial Parliament that would authorize the erecting and supporting a Light House on Harbour Grace Island. That situation having been decided on as the most eligible one for the purpose of the whole trade of this Bay. There will no doubt, be similar Petitions sent to the House from the other principal Harbours on this side of the Bay.

We have to record an act of brutal and daring outrage, that occurred on Monday last, in the woods near this place. Two persons named JOHN PIKE, and JAMES HAYDEN, the former a son of WILLIAM PIKE, and the latter a son of EDWARD HAYDEN; were cutting down firewood near each other, and it appears that Hayden had taken some wood belonging to Pike, and had placed it on his sled, for the purpose of bringing it out. Pike then went to Hayden's sled, and was in the act of taking out the wood, when Hayden discovered him, and without speaking a word, came up to him and struck him with a large stick on the head, a violent blow which knocked him down, where he lay for some time in a state of insensibility. Pike was brought out of the woods on a sled, and has since been in a very bad state. The surgeon who examined his head has stated we believe, that if the blow given by Hayden had been a little more direct, or a little higher on the head than it was, it would in all probability have killed Pike on the spot.

We believe that application has been made to the Magistrates for the apprehension of Hayden. Many of the people here have so long been living in such a lawless state, and so much out of the control of any efficient law, or police, that they think it no crime at all to deprive one another of their labour, or their property; and stealing firewood that has been cut in the woods, or stealing the garden-fences, is only considered a good joke, no crime at all; and murder in the defence of such jokes is only another step in the progress of delinquency.

(From the Royal Gazette, Jan. 20.)

On Thursday last the Hon. the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Council proceeded to Government House with an Address (of which the following is a copy) to His Excellency the Governor, in answer to his gracious Speech on opening the present session of the Legislature:—

To His Excellency HENRY PRESCOTT, Esquire, C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our respectful and humble thanks for your gracious speech from the Throne.

We fully participate in the feelings expressed by your Excellency, as to the state of tranquillity which we at present enjoy; and we duly appreciate the regard to our private pursuits which has induced your Excellency to call us together at this early period.

The important subjects recommended to our notice by your Excellency, shall command our most serious attention; and we may assure your Excellency that no measure which has for its object the happiness and prosperity of the Colony, shall want our earnest and best consideration.

We gratefully acknowledge the kindly sentiments entertained by your Excellency towards the people now under your Government. And we most respectfully beg leave to avail ourselves of this, the first opportunity afforded us to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the parental care evinced by our most gracious Sovereign towards His loyal subjects in Newfoundland, in sending your Excellency to preside over us.

To this Address his Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

Honourable Gentlemen,—

I thank you for your Address, and for your intention of proceeding to the consideration of the subjects which I have recommended to your notice.

I duly appreciate, and am in the highest degree gratified by, the expression of satisfaction with which you allude to His Majesty's having been graciously pleased to nominate me to this important Government.

Government House,
15th January, 1835.

The Hon. the Speaker, and the Members of the House of Assembly also waited upon