

from 100 to 150 Members had assembled on the Ministerial side of the House, but very few were present on the Opposition benches.

At a quarter before one the Speaker entered the House, and himself took the oath of allegiance to the Queen Alexandra Victoria. After which the oath was administered by the Clerk of the House to a large number of Members, commencing, according to the usual form, with the members for the City of London.

An additional table was placed in the centre of the House, for the convenience of the administration of this oath, and the Members advanced around it in lines, and severally took the oath.

Among those sworn were Lord W. Bentinck, Sir A. L. Hay, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Brotherton, Sir Robert Peel, Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir R. Ferguson, Lord Polington, Sir E. Wilmot, Sir John Beckett, Sir John Elley, Sir Oswald Moseley, Lord Chandos, Sir J. Y. Buller, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hume, Mr. Charles Bulwate, &c. &c. The ceremony of swearing in lasted all the afternoon.

**THE PROCLAMATION.**—A general expectation prevailed among the populace that the proclamation of the Queen Alexandra Victoria would take place this afternoon, and crowds of people assembled at Charing-cross, Temple-bar, and the Royal Exchange, anxious to witness the solemnity. This formality, however, will not take place until to-morrow.

#### Local Legislature.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.

Mr. Nugent as Chairman of the deputation appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor with the Address of the House on the subject of certain returns moved for by him, reported that they had waited on His Excellency accordingly, and His Excellency was pleased to read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—I can have no objection to supply the House of Assembly with a copy of His Majesty's Instructions to me on my accession to this Government.

I have received none since on the subject of the general Government of the Colony.

The only Instruction connected with the privileges of the House received by me, I communicated with the House on the 4th inst.

Without considering how far it might be proper or practicable to lay before the House the returns it desires, if their being made under oath did not form a part of the request, I have to acquaint the House that I am not authorised to call on public officers so to make their returns, and consequently I cannot further comply with the terms of this address.

Ordered, that the reply do lie on the table for the consideration of Members.

Moved by Mr. Winsor, seconded by Mr. Morris,

That a committee be appointed to prepare and draft a bill for the repeal or amendment of an act, entitled "An act for relief of sick and distressed Seamen, Fishermen and other persons."

Mr. Kent gave notice that he would, on an early day, ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Lawyers' Incorporation Act, and, further, to make more useful and independent the Bar of this Colony.

A Message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Secretary Crowdy, who on being admitted within the Bar, presented to the House copies of sundry documents sought for by the House,—the Messenger then withdrew.

Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by Mr. Nugent,

That a committee of three be appointed to select the most important of the papers now sent down by His Excellency, for the purpose of being printed.

Ordered, that Mr. Kent, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Nugent, do form such committee.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Nugent,

Resolved, That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the state of the Colony, on Friday next, to take into consideration His Excellency's message on the subject of the unsealed Writs for the Election in November last, with liberty to send for persons and papers, and also the reply of Lord Glenelg, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to His Excellency, and that said document be printed.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that he should, to-morrow move that His Excellency be addressed to order the following returns to be laid on the table of this House:—

1. Returns from the proper officers of the

several Charitable Institutions in St. John's to which monies have been granted by the Legislature, as well as from the several Boards of Committee of Charity through the Island, of the names of all the persons to whom relief has been extended during the past year, specifying dates, the names, additions, and residence of the parties, the amount of money and description of other relief afforded in each individual case—to be verified by the affidavit of the parties returning.

Mr. Nugent also gave notice that he should, on Monday next, present a petition to the House from a Prisoner in the Gaol of St. John's, who is about to be subjected to a public and ignominious punishment, under a local act which has been declared invalid, praying the protection of the House.

Mr. Nugent further gave notice that he would, on Monday the 24th inst., ask leave to introduce a bill to make provision for the making of Roads, &c. and the construction of Bridges.

Mr. Winsor gave notice that on Thursday the 27th inst., he should move an address to His Excellency to lay before this House a statement of the application of all money granted by the former House of Assembly for the making and repairing of Roads and Bridges, with the particulars of its application in each district,—also, of all sums of money granted for the use of the poor from the year 1831, inclusive, to the year 1836, inclusive, with the application thereof in each district, and to each particular person in such district,—also, of the application of all seed potatoes in each district, and to each particular person in each district,—also, the application of all sums of money granted for the purpose of preventing the spreading of contagious diseases with the particulars thereof in each district.

The House then adjourned until Friday next, at 11 o'clock.

#### FRIDAY, JULY 14.

Edward James Dwyer, Esq., returned duly elected Member for the District of Fogo, took his seat in the House, having previously taken and subscribed the oaths prescribed by law, in the presence of the Hon. James Simms, and the Hon. John Duncombe, the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency the Governor.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the state of the Colony.

Mr. Morris, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to enable the Bank of British North America to sue and be sued; and the same was received and read a first time.

Mr. Brown, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented a bill to regulate the office and fees of Sheriff, and to make provision for the appointment of a Sheriff in each Judicial District; and the same was received and read a first time.

Ordered, that the same bill be read a second time on Friday the 21st inst.

Mr. Nugent gave notice that on Monday the 24th inst., he would ask leave to introduce a bill for effecting greater uniformity of practice in the government of the several prisons in the Island, and for appointing Inspectors of Prisons in Newfoundland, and other purposes.

Mr. Brown gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that the House go into a committee of Supply.

The House then adjourned to eleven o'clock to-morrow.

#### Extract from the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

FROM THE REV. J. BURT.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland,  
July 4, 1834.

MY LORD,

I am much indebted by the kind and gratifying sentiments contained in your Lordship's letter, which accompanied the Circular, bearing date the 6th March; it did, not however, reach me for some considerable time after that period. The very satisfactory manner in which your Lordship is pleased to mention the success of my mission to England, in collecting funds for building a new church, calls forth a respectful acknowledgment of gratitude and esteem, which I beg most sincerely to tender to your Lordship.

The plan of the church erecting at Charlotte Town, with which your Lordship has favoured us, and for which we are most thankful, is very similar to the ideas we have formed as to the most desirable arrangement for our anticipated sanctuary. Owing to the unpropitious nature of the last seal fishery at Harbor Grace, the Committee have thought it prudent to defer any call on the people of the town for a contribution in money.—About 200 tons of stone have been brought from Kelly's Island, and the remaining quantity required is promised in the fall of the year, when we hope also to be provided with the sand, gratuitously; very much, however, depends on the present fishery.

In finishing my reply to the several queries contained in the Circular, I have been governed by such original memoranda as will bear scrutiny; the same is therefore submitted with confidence.

1. Present in my Mission all the Sundays in the year, except three; two attending the Lord Bishop on the Visitation, and one on the passage to England.

2. Performed 182 public services; preached 163 sermons. In the year 1831, preached 191 times; and, in 1830, 193.

3. Travelled about twelve hundred and thirteen miles.

4. Including the settlements of Carbonear, Bread and Cheese Cove, Island Cove, Northern Cove, Heart's Content, Seely Cove, Perlican, Gratiis Cove, and Bay-de-Verds, made eighty-three missionary visits. In Harbor Grace, and the before-mentioned settlements, inclusive, made five hundred and ninety-three pastoral visits to individuals.

5. Visits to sick and afflicted persons, in the above recited places, two hundred and sixty-four in number.

6. In August, the awful conflagration of a large portion of the town and the church occurred. A Special Commission of Relief was in consequence appointed by the Government. As chairman of that Committee, much of my attention was required; the number of persons supported by rations, amounting to 1193; besides relief in money, clothing, and materials for building, which were also supplied to a large number. By the establishment of a Board of Health, an extra call was made on the Clergy, as members thereof.

7. Remarkable cases requiring spiritual care and consolation have occurred in the instances of Mrs. William Riddle, a middle-aged woman, of Bread and Cheese Cove; and also in a youth, about twenty-two years of age, named William Mufford, resident at Spaniard's Bay, both of them subject to much mental disquietude; the former that of a low despondency, which, under God's blessing, was principally removed previous to dissolution; the latter was a case of fearful despair, distressing in the extreme; this, under Divine grace, has also yielded to pastoral treatment, and the young man is now a cheerful communicant and consistent Christian.

8. Sunday schools have been established under my direction at Carbonear, Bread and Cheese Cove, Island Cove, Bay-de-Verds, Port-de-Grave, Barened, and Salmon Cove. The three last are at present under the charge of the Rev. C. Blackman. The Sunday school at Harbor Grace is efficiently conducted by the Teachers of the Newfoundland School Society. From my extensive sabbath duties of three full services, and a journey of eight miles, with much surplus duty, no time can be devoted to Sunday schools.

9. The general income arising from fees and contributions is much reduced since 1832. By an act of the Local Legislature, all denominations are allowed to solemnize matrimony; the fee, therefore, for this ceremony is lost to the regular Clergy. The local receipts are not only much affected by the poverty arising from the late fires, &c., but the extra demand on the Episcopalians for the new church will be felt for some time to come. About seventy-five pounds was the amount received in 1832. A return of the average prices of the necessities of life, together with the *Notitia Parochialis et Scholastica* for the past year, was made by the Rev. C. Shreve.

10. The nature and extent of the inconvenience, hardships, and distress, which must fall upon myself and my family, in consequence of the late unhappy reduction of the salary, cannot at present be fully stated; but the absolute necessity created thereby for curtailing all matters of expense to the lowest extremity, must necessarily tend to much restriction of the respect, exertion, and usefulness connected with a competent remuneration. The mental effects consequent upon the impossibility of making any provision whatever for the distressing infirmities of our common nature, or the natural provision for dependents, however vigorous the present state of health, or small the family circle, every benevolent heart must duly appreciate. My present household comprises three in number, with a widowed parent in England, principally dependent on my resources.

N. B. Having been in England in 1833, the particulars are substituted for those of the former year.

**NEW NAVAL REGULATIONS.**—We understand that the new Naval Regulations are in course of publication and may be expected to be promulgated very shortly. They will contain much new matter, and a consolidation of the circulars now in force. An alteration has been made in the classification of the rank. The Officers, it is said, are to be divided into a

military and civil branch, and subdivided into three classes, viz.—Commissioners—to include masters, surgeons, and pursers. By order—to be styled subordinate officers—Admiralty mates, second masters, assistant surgeons, and Clerks. Warrant—Gunners, boatswains-carpenters, and engineers. Admiralty mates to rank with lieutenants in the army. Second masters, assistant surgeons, and midshipmen (1st class) with ensigns. Volunteers of the first class to be styled midshipmen of the second class. There is to be a separate list for admirals' secretaries, with, it is supposed, a superior half-pay to that now given to pursers. This list is never to exceed six, and to be selected by the Admiralty. No one to be eligible to be placed on it unless he shall have served 20 years in the navy, and nine years as a secretary to a commander in chief, or 12 to a junior flag officer.

We are daily in expectation of a change of Ministry. Earl Grey and the Duke of Richmond have been closetted with the King, and the former is said to be anxious to resume office as premier. The Whigs are afraid that Lord Durham, who is returning from Russia, will divide the Radical Whig union, and have a trial of his own strength against them. Brougham has written to some of his friends here to say that he will soon be in office again. The Conservatives appear equally sure of a break up in the Ministry.

**INCREASE OF EMIGRATION.**—The number of Emigrants from this port increase yearly, and a very large proportion of them now sail in vessels under the inspection of the Government agent, Lieut. Low, and thus escape many frauds and much suffering, to which those who do not avail themselves of his assistance are subject. The total number of those who sailed under governor Low's inspection between May and December 1833, was 10,898; in 1834, 20,846; in 1835, 16,542; in 1836, 32,851; and up to the 31st March, 1837, 6,240. Total, 32,851. The number of vessels employed in conveying them was 368; tonnage, 169,448; crews, 6542.—*Lit. Times.*

**IMPORTANT.**—The ship *Rajah*, for Liverpool, sailed yesterday, had on board nearly two hundred passengers, returning to their own home, finding it impossible to get work in this country. Thousands would do the same had they means. Some of these poor deluded creatures have sacrificed their all to reach this country, by seeing handbills stuck up in all the public places throughout the United Kingdom, that labourers were so scarce, women were compelled to carry the hod! A great many were in comfortable circumstances, but now find themselves destitute. This statement can be relied on, as several of the passengers have preserved handbills.—*New York Paper.*

**THE PLAGUE.**—The plague at last accounts was making great ravages in the Barbary states, except Tunis, and caused great alarm in Spain and Italy, and other European kingdoms bordering on the Mediterranean. A cordon of three thousand men had been drawn around Tunis, to prevent all communication with Tripoli, where the pestilence had been most active. Nevertheless, the authorities of Gibraltar had prevented the entrance of vessels from Tunis into the Bay. The Gibraltar Chronicle of the 10th of May, says that similar measures had been taken at Malaga, and generally along the shores of the Mediterranean. At Tunis the European Consuls organized themselves into a board of health.

**TRIENNIAL PARLIAMENTS.**—In the House of Commons on the 9th instant, Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt brought forward his motion for the repeal of the Septennial Act. Lord John Russell opposed it, and it was negatived—for the motion 86—against it 97.

The King is said to have declined giving his consent for a dissolution of Parliament. His words are even reported thus:—"My Lord Melbourne, if you cannot go on with this Parliament, I think you must go off."

The Geographical Society of Paris have conferred their medal upon Captain Back, for his discoveries in the Arctic Regions.

We learn from Frankfort that the house of Rothschild proposes extending the circle of their commercial relations beyond the Atlantic. A branch of this house is about to be established at New York, to which effect a M. Belmonte has lately left Frankfort for that city.

**ANOTHER FULL SHIP.**—The whale ship *James Stewart*, owned by Charles C.

Stewart, Esq., of this port on Saturday from a long cruise with a full crew, has been absent 21 months—has completely circled the globe—has sailed from port, she performed a very fast sailing.—2,200 barrels black oil, 25,000 lb Bone, 100 bls. black oil and 60 to London in March. A vessel at our port the enterprising owner.—*New Brunswick.*

**THE FIRST TEA.**—Last, the brig *Clifton* of London, arrived from Canton, in 15 cargo of Teas, to N. and Ranney. This a vessel at our port "Celestial Empire."

#### THE ISLAND

We have traced an extract from Dep. Sancho, in Spain. It discloses the Spanish Government on this Island much commercial only to Spain by—*Bost. Gaz.*

"If, gentlemen, Cuba should be it must belong cannot come under any other nation there is no nation to subjugate who, under the we will not be. Secondly, because on should attempt sion of it, some oppose the desire and without fig Island of Cuba Gulf of Mexico a great maritime possession of it would consent on?"

"Let us state between England States, since the sceptre of the is a maritime power of the Bourhood of the

"Could the sent that England Island of Cuba the fact that Cuba Gulf of Mexico mind one other stance. It is the coast of America, has but very Island of Cuba may be said to. It has thirty for and of these, five containing large is a sufficient to vent it from fall of a maritime power advantage, there furnishes ship number of vessels

"Would England United States to Cuba? England Gibraltar, has Spain and France the Ionian Islands the Adriatic; a of Good Hope, of India. Would Cuba to be power?"

"Long and with great effort happen before the United States sent to this character soon as Great know that the Gulf of Mexico mountains of the In their valleys dense population ductions of the