

ing chosen the Dutch for his model in legislation. Dutch notions of liberty were similar to those entertained by them on religion. When penal enactments were in force in Japan against the introduction of one professing the Christian religion into that country, the Dutch evaded the law by declaring they were not Christians but Dutchmen.—The objections which were urged against Councils would be easily removed by appointing to them men who sympathized with, and possessed the confidence of the people. He was determinedly opposed to the admission of any of the Council of this island to a seat in that House, and would therefore cordially second the resolution.

Mr. KOUCH could not give a silent vote on the question. No good could possibly arise from such a proposition, but he foresaw much serious evil that might grow out of it. It would throw a responsibility on the Governor too much for one person to bear, whereas he was now fortified by the Council, which formed a separate and distinct branch. It would be most unwise to go into an experiment such as that proposed:—it was not of British origin, and he trusted not to be initiated by British senators.

Mr. BROWN was satisfied that in giving a determined opposition to such a measure, he spoke the sentiments of every man of Conception Bay.

Mr. PACK was astonished how Lord Goderich could submit such a proposition to that House. Such a proposition would never work well in this free country; though it might suit a slave colony. His voice would be always raised against the introduction of a government-man into that House, or of any man not elected by the voice of the people.

The resolution was then put by the Speaker, and carried unanimously.

The House resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration his Excellency's message relative to the petitions from Bay Bulls and Brigus: Mr. Pack in the chair. The following resolution was agreed to on the motion of Mr. GARLAND: "That the reports of the committees at Brigus and Bay Bulls are documents of unquestionable authenticity, and that the House being in possession of no other information in proof of the distress existing there, or of any means of relieving it, do most seriously recommend to his Excellency the Governor that he would exercise that immediate benevolence towards the petitioners from those places, which his Excellency had been induced to extend to other parts of the island."

Ordered—That the whole House do wait upon his Excellency with the above resolution. Adjourned till Thursday at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

Mr. POWER, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare an Address to his Excellency the Governor, on the subject of his Excellency's Message of yesterday, reported that the Committee had accordingly prepared a draft of an address, which he begged to present to the House. The House having approved the same, adjourned, and the Committee waited upon his Excellency, and delivered the address.

The House having resumed, Mr. MARTIN gave notice that, on Thursday next, he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the police establishment throughout the island.

Mr. KENT, in looking over the journals of the House, was reminded that his hon. colleague, Mr. THOMAS, had given notice of a motion for an application to his Excellency the Governor, for the documents respecting the institutions of the Colony.—The hon. member begged to inquire whether those documents were to be received to-day.

The HON. SPEAKER had received no official communication from his Excellency, but he had strong reasons to believe the Hon. the Secretary would shortly wait upon the House with the documents required.

At two o'clock a message from his Excellency the Governor was announced, submitting various financial, and other documents, to the consideration of the House, which having been presented, as on a former occasion, was read by the clerk. It contained sentiments and observations upon the following heads:—the population of the country, quarantine regulations, militia, savings banks, roads, schools, port regulations, police of St. John's, cultivation of the woods, church establishment, finance, and estimates for the year 1833.

Mr. BENNETT, seeing the value and importance of the documents presented to the House, moved that they be printed; which was ordered.

Mr. KENT gave notice that he would, on an early day, move for a return of the sums of money received in the Supreme, Circuit, and Sessions Courts of the Island, with the amount of the fees paid to the Sheriff and the subordinate officers.

Mr. THOMAS took some exceptions to the estimates for the ensuing year, which had been laid before the House, and moved that the House do, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee, for the purpose of considering the state of the whole colony.—Carried.

Mr. KENT moved that the documents re-

ceived from his Excellency the Governor be referred to a Committee.—Carried.

Mr. KENT inquired by what law fishermen in this country were bound to pay Greenwich Hospital Dues. If a seaman became injured or disabled by accident here, there was no institution from which he could receive gratuitous relief.

Mr. PACK observed, that last summer he sent home a man who had received some injury here, for the purpose of obtaining admission for him into the Greenwich Hospital, but that his partners had written to him that it was impossible to obtain admission for the man in that asylum.

The hon. SPEAKER explained that the Greenwich Hospital was a national institution, appropriated for the reception of men who had been disabled in war, and not applicable to the relief of invalids in the merchant service.

Mr. HOYLES concurred in the observations of the hon. Speaker.

Mr. KENT considered the system to be a crying evil to the poor, and believed it to be an exaction for the benefit of sinecurists, and those who were disposed to live on the industry of others.

The hon. SPEAKER did not consider it in the light of an imposition, but as the law of the land.

After some observations from Mr. KOUCH, The SPEAKER observed that there being no motion upon the subject before the House, the discussion was somewhat irregular, when the conversation dropped.

Adjourned to Saturday.

Saturday, Jan. 12.

Mr. P. BROWN regretted that several hon. members were still absent from their duties in that House, and that he observed no addition to the number that had assembled at the opening of the Session: He considered that in the infant state of the Assembly, composed too, as it was, of so very limited a number of members, every one should be at his post; and therefore moved, that special messengers be employed to summon ROGER FORSTAL, SWEETMAN, WILLIAM HOOPER, and WILLIAM BROWN, Esqrs., to attend their duties in that House,—and that the expenses attending the summoning of the said hon. members should be borne by themselves, respectively.

Mr. CARTER seconded the motion. Mr. MARTIN fully coincided in what had fallen from the hon. mover and seconder of the motion, as to the necessity of hon. members attending in their places in that House, but, taking into consideration the great distance of some of the Districts which they represented, from the metropolis, and the difficulty of communicating therewith, at this season of the year, he begged to move as an amendment, that special messengers be despatched to summon the before-mentioned absent members, and that the expense attending the same be a subject-matter for the consideration of a Committee.

Mr. PACK seconded the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS strongly supported the original motion.

Mr. BENNETT wished that the resolution and amendment might be so altered and amalgamated, as to meet the views of both parties, and thereby obviate the necessity of dividing the House thereon.

Mr. KENT observed, that hon. members were fully aware of the difficulties to which the performance of their duties in that House subjected them, when prompted by their "honorable ambition," to offer themselves as Candidates;—and that they were bound by their engagements to their constituents. He should therefore support the motion of the hon. member for Conception Bay.

Mr. HOYLES thought the time of the House was too valuable to be wasted in long discussion on a subject of this nature.—He supported the original motion.

The motion and amendment were then proposed from the Chair,—when the former was carried.

Mr. HOYLES submitted to the House the security of two of the principal merchants of the town for defraying the expenses of presenting the petition of Dr. Carson, against the return of Patrick Kough, Esq. for the District of St. John's.

The security having, on the motion of Mr. Kent, been approved of as sufficient, Mr. HOYLES moved for leave to withdraw the Petition of Dr. Carson, and read a letter from the Petitioner with the explanation of his reason for so doing.

Mr. KOUCH regretted that Dr. Carson had come to a determination of withdrawing the Petition, as it prevented him from shewing the honorable manner in which he had obtained a seat in that House. The hon. member proceeded to remark on the frivolous and vexatious nature of the Petition, when

The SPEAKER rose to order.—He thought it unnecessary for the hon. member for St. John's to proceed further in the matter, as a motion had been made for the withdrawal of the Petition.

This motion was then put that the Petition be withdrawn.—Carried.

Mr. HOYLES moved for leave to bring in a Bill respecting the performance of Quarantine, and providing against the spread of infectious and contagious diseases.—Leave granted.

Mr. HOYLES, after some prefatory remarks as to the importance of guarding against the introduction into this country of contagious diseases, and the immediate necessity of establishing sanitary regulations, presented to the House a Bill, which he had prepared for that purpose, and that the same be then read the first time.

The Bill was then read by the Clerk; and after a short discussion, was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Saturday next.

Mr. KENT moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to lay before the House a return of the sums paid, in 1832, for carrying into effect the Quarantine Regulations established by his Honor the President.

Seconded by Mr. PACK, and carried. Mr. THOMAS moved that the hon. mover and seconder of the motion, be appointed a Committee for the purpose.—Agreed to.

Mr. PACK moved for leave to bring in a Bill, of which he had given notice, for regulating the duration of the present and any future House of Assembly in this Colony.—Leave granted.

The Bill was then presented to the House, read the first time, and laid on the Table.—The second reading was fixed for this day three weeks.

Mr. P. BROWN moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to request his Excellency to lay before the House a statement for 1832, of the number of Magistrates, Constables, Coroners, and Clerks of the Peace, for Conception Bay—with the salaries received by them, as well as all fees of office; also, an account of the number of Licensed Public-houses, and the sum total of monies received for Licenses.

After some desultory conversation, the motion was postponed until the early part of the week, in order to move for a more accurate and detailed statement of all fees of office in the different departments of the public offices of the Bay.

Mr. THOMAS proposed that the House should go into a Committee of Ways and Means on Tuesday next.

After some discussion it was agreed to. Mr. KOUCH moved for leave to bring in a Bill this day fortnight, to increase the number of Representatives in this Colony.

Mr. BENNETT moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to request that his Excellency would be pleased to direct that be laid before the House, copies of the reports made by the Judges and the Attorney-General to His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the Judicature Act.—Agreed to.

The House adjourned to Monday, at 11 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. DECEMBER, 1.

Holland.

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES.

The Fame, Cooper, has arrived at Lowestoff from Antwerp, bound to Hull. The captain states that he was just able to get clear before the bombardment began; and that, during the whole of the night of the 23d, a cannonade was distinctly heard. A Lowestoff letter corroborates this report by informing us that the firing was heard at that place also during Saturday. We have already said elsewhere that similar intelligence has reached us from Holland.—Standard.

The private letters which we have received are highly important. The King has ordered that all persons from fifteen to fifty years of age should take up arms in defence of their country. He looks with perfect assurance to the support of the great Northern powers. The Russians are about to march an army to Konigsburg, and the Polish army is to support the Prussians. It is positively stated, that in case of the commencement of hostilities, Prussia will immediately take possession of Hanover. It is quite plain that the war will not end by the taking of Antwerp. These letters also add that a firing was heard in the direction of that city on the night of the 23d.—Ibid.

DETENTION OF DUTCH EAST INDIAMEN.—His Majesty's ship Conway, 28, Captain H. Eden, which sailed from Spithead on the 6th instant, to cruise in the North Sea, returned on Friday, last from the Downs, with two Dutch armed merchant ships, which she fell in with on the 4th instant between Ostend and the Goodwin Sands, in lat. 51. 25. N. long. 2. 1. E. The Dutch ships were named the Henrietta Glacina and Maria, the former 700 tons, 50 men, and 10 guns, from Batavia to Amsterdam, the latter 300 tons, 24 men, and 10 guns, from Batavia to Rotterdam. They were both laden with sugar and coffee.

Prussia.

BERLIN, NOV. 11.—"The presence of the Queen of Holland at Berlin, the attempts of the prince royal, and of the future queen, daughter of the King of Bavaria; in short,

the cry of war uttered by the nobility who surrounded the throne of Prussia, have very much concurred in modifying the pacific intention of Frederick William. At an age when repose is wished for, particularly after a life of fatigues and reverses, he gives himself up once more to the chances of war.—The official papers have already spoken and preparations are carried on with such activity that such a thing has not occurred in Prussia since the time of Frederick the Great. Prussia is about to adopt the same plan which several times marked the conduct of the Cabinet of Berlin, during the changes of the revolution of the French empire.—After having preserved a wise neutrality, whilst the other powers were preparing for war, Prussia suddenly changes her mind, and is the first to enter the lists, and thus risks the safety of the kingdom.

After all war is not certain, for whatever may be the military forces which Prussia possesses, she will reflect twice before attacking an enemy so powerful as France, particularly as she has enemies at home.—A bragging nobility, the warlike youth of some of the provinces of the kingdom, and 160,000 well disciplined troops is the support upon which the King of Prussia may depend; as to the 350,000 men of the Landwehr, half of them will not fire a shot against the French. On the contrary, the Landwehr, and the whole population of several provinces will take the first opportunity to make common cause with France. No sooner will your army have passed the frontier, and even before a war breaks out, Rhenish Prussia will give signs of attempting to throw off the yoke.

Posnania, those parts of Saxony annexed to Prussia by the treaty of Vienna, and the whole province of the north, which formerly belonged to Poland, will be so many hearts of the insurrection. In short the whole of western Germany will remember that Prussia, in concert with Austria, has imposed the protocols of Frankfurt; and the state of mind in which Rhenish Prussia is at present, one battle lost would alone be sufficient for Germany to proclaim that the House of Brandenburg has ceased to reign.

A very large corps is being concentrated on the borders of Hanover. Prussia has always had an inclination to conquer this country, and she is now more anxious than ever that England should march in concert with France.

France.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE.

On the day of the opening of the French Chambers, Paris was thrown into great consternation and confusion by an attempt to assassinate the King, in the public streets.—The following is the most circumstantial and apparently authentic account that we have yet seen of this atrocious attempt. It is from *Galignani's Messenger*:—

We briefly stated in our first edition, that an assassin had fired at his Majesty, on his turning from the Pont Royal to the Quai d'Orsay, and that the ball happily missed its object. From the loudness of the report, it would seem that it was highly charged, and this circumstance probably contributed to save his Majesty's life. One of the aides-de-camp immediately exclaimed,—"Sire, a musket has just been fired at you!"—"No," replied the King, with the utmost sang froid, "it was a pistol; I saw it clearly." M. Gabriel Delessert leaped from his horse, and picked up the pistol, which the assassin had thrown to the ground; and General Pajol rode out of the procession, and ordered the arrest of eight or ten persons who were nearest the point from which the report proceeded. The eyes of the multitude were instantly turned upon his Majesty, who, taking off his hat, exclaimed—"I am not hurt; upon which he was cheered with unanimous shouts of *Vive le Roi!* Notwithstanding the denseness of the crowd no one was wounded. The miscreant who made the attempt is said to be among the persons arrested, having been identified by several individuals who were near him at the moment. He wore a blue coat, buttoned up close to the throat. The audacity of this infamous attempt on his Majesty's life excited the strongest feeling of indignation among the assembled crowds, and during the remainder of the way cries of *Vive le Roi!* were reiterated from every side with the greatest enthusiasm. The King, who had displayed the utmost coolness when the assassin fired, seemed touched by these marks of attachment, which he repeatedly acknowledged. On his return from the Chambers, the news of the attempt having by that time spread in all directions, the crowds had much accumulated, and the cheers and shouts of *Vive le Roi!* were loud and incessant.

The intelligence of the attempt had not reached the Chambers before the arrival of the procession, but something unusual, indicative of agitation, was marked in the manner of General Pajol and other officers who preceded his Majesty into the salle. And at this time the account evidently began to be circulated, as a general movement and whispering immediately took place on the benches of the members of both Chambers.

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