

blishment is almost superfluous, being merely used to put up the cattle employed in the work of the farm during the resting time in the middle of the day; at all others they are turned out to graze in the open air. There was not the least appearance of care or neatness about the whole farm. Neither trees, vegetables, nor gardens, were to be seen. To my observations about this negligence the people replied that the cattle would trample down and destroy whatever might be planted or sown, and that it was therefore more convenient to purchase their vegetables in the neighbouring towns, which are surrounded with vineyards, orchards, and gardens. The expense of carriage is nothing on these large grazing farms, where there are always cattle in abundance. They put a loaf and a bundle of hay into the cart, and thus equipped will perform a journey of sixty miles without any expense. This abundance of animals constitutes the only luxury of these farms. Neither steward, superintendants, nor even the herdsmen, ever think of going on foot. They are always on horseback, galloping at full speed over the plains, with a gun or a *pungoo* or spear in their hands, and horses are always kept ready saddled in the stables, each person employed on the farm having two assigned for his use. As soon as we were mounted, the steward conducted us to the part of the farm where the harvest had commenced. Broad stripes, of a golden yellow, extended at a distance over the undulated surface of the soil towards the sea; and we at length came, in sight of a sort of army, in battle array, with the commanders on horseback having lances in their hands, fixed to their stations. We passed several carts drawn by oxen, which were loaded with bread intended for the consumption of the men. We beheld before us a long line of a thousand reapers round a vast tract of corn which was silently falling under their sickles, while twelve superintendants on horseback surveyed and animated them from behind. They raised a loud shout at our approach, which resounded through the solitude, and was intended as a salute to the master of the farm. Soon after, the carts which we had passed drew up under the shade of some oaks, which were providentially still remaining in the middle of the plain. At a signal given, the reapers quitted their work, and the whole troop defiled before us. There were about as many men as women, all natives of the Abruzzi.—The former were good figures, but the women were frightful. They were bathed in sweat, for the heat was terrible. Though it was only a few days since they left the mountains, the malaria was beginning to affect them. Two only had as yet been attacked by the fever, but I was told that the number would increase daily, and that by the end of the harvest, scarce half the troop would be left. "What becomes of these poor wretches?" inquired I. "We give them a piece of bread and send them away. But where do they go?" They return towards the mountains; some of them die on the road, and the others reach home exhausted with illness and fatigue to recommence the same attempt next year. The repast of this day was a festival; for the master, in order to make his visit the more welcome, had purchased at Genzano two cart-loads of water-melons, which were distributed to the reapers with the bread, which in general forms their only food. The eyes of the poor people were eagerly fixed on these fine fruits, and I cannot describe the joy which appeared in their countenances when the large knives displayed the red pulp and refreshing juice of the melons, and spread around a delicious perfume. They make three meals a day, which divides their labours into two periods, and they are allowed two hours' sleep in the middle of the day. Their slumbers at that time are unattended with danger; but the earth still serves as their bed after the cold dews of the evening have descended upon it, and they pass the night on the moist turf in the midst of sulphurous exhalations. Their employers say that they would lose too much time were they to return every evening to sleep at the casale, which in these extensive farms is often at a great distance.

Thus for about one pound sterling, to which the wages of a reaper during the harvest fortnight amount, thousands of these poor men walk fifty or sixty miles and back again, to work in the pestilential flats of the Maremma, with the prospect of catching the fever, and either dying away from home, or returning sickly and debilitated for the rest of the year. Such is, and has been for ages past, the condition of labourers in some of the most celebrated regions of Italy. In the time of the ancient Romans the country was cultivated chiefly by slaves, who were considered no better than cattle, and over whose persons the owners had unlimited power, beating them, mutilating them, or putting them to death at their will. Christianity effected a great change: the slaves became, first of all, serfs attached to the soil, and bound to perform a certain measure of work for their masters, but their persons were placed under the protection of the laws.—By degrees the serfs became emancipated over the greatest part of Europe, and although most of them continued poor, they were enabled to dispose of their own labour

and carry it to the best market. This is as much as human justice and benevolence have been able to effect as yet for the labourers of Europe in the course of eighteen centuries. Any further improvement in their condition must be the result of a slow progress in the general condition of society, to be accelerated by the diffusion of sound knowledge.

The only stationary population in the Maremma consists of the cow and buffalo keepers, and forest rangers. The former are always mounted and armed with a lance, with which they keep in respect the wild cows and fierce bulls, which are let to roam about these solitudes. These keepers lead a life of freedom and independence like that of the Arabs in the desert; they are paid by yearly wages, besides which they generally rear up cattle of their own, which are allowed to feed with the rest. They retire in the summer months to the shady forests which line the sea-shore, and where the air is not so unwholesome as in the open plains. There, also, criminals escaped from the pursuits of justice take shelter, and are sometimes employed as wood rangers or buffalo drivers by the people of the neighbouring farms.

Legislature of Newfoundland.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

TUESDAY, April 2.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY moved the third reading of the "Harbour Grace Streets Regulation Bill," which was accordingly done, and the Bill passed.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a Bill entitled "An Act to declare the qualification and character of persons admitted to practice as Barristers and Attorneys of the Supreme Court of this Island," which on the motion of Colonel HALEY, was read a first time.

THURSDAY.

The "Barristers Qualification Bill" was, on the motion of Colonel HALEY, read a second time.

MONDAY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the Governor had issued a Commission for declaring his pleasure on the "St. John's Pilot's Regulation Bill," and that he (the Attorney-General) was the Commissioner named in the Commission for that purpose.—The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the House of Assembly, and the Speaker and most of the Members having appeared at the Bar, the Commission was read by the Clerk, and the Commissioner then declared that his Excellency did not consent to the said Bill. Mr. Speaker then withdrew.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up the "St. John's Fire Companies Bill," and the "Harbour Grace Fire Companies Bill," and stated that the House had agreed to the amendments made therein by the Council. He also brought up a Bill entitled "An Act to repeal so much of an act passed in the 5th Geo. IV., as authorized the Governor of Newfoundland to institute a Court of Civil Jurisdiction on the Court of Labrador," which, on the motion of the Attorney-General, was read a first time.

The "Barristers Qualification Bill" was then, on motion of Mr. Secretary CROWDY, read a third time, and passed.

THURSDAY.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a new Bill for "the Regulation of Pilots and the Pilotage of Vessels at the Port of St. John's," which was read a first time on the motion of Colonel HALEY, and on the motion of Mr. Collector SPEARMAN, a second time.

The "Contractors Prohibition Bill" was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Saturday next.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY then moved the second reading of the "Marriage Act Amendment Bill." The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a Bill "to amend the Judicature Act (5th Geo. IV., c. 67.)" which, on the motion of the Attorney-General, was read a first time.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY moved the third reading of the "St. John's Pilot's Regulation Bill." The Bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Secretary CROWDY moved the commitment of the "Contractors Prohibition Bill." The House accordingly resolved itself into a Committee, Colonel HALEY in the Chair.

The House having resumed, the Chairman reported that the Bill had passed through the Committee which had made several amendments therein.

The Bill as amended was then read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent down to the Assembly for their concurrence.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up a Bill "for the more speedy abatement of Nuisances," which, on motion of Colonel HALEY, was read a first time.

WEDNESDAY.

The Attorney-General stated that the Governor had issued a Commission for declaring his assent to several Bills, and he (the

Attorney-General) was the Commissioner therein named for that purpose. The Usher of the Black Rod having summoned the House of Assembly, and the Speaker accompanied by several of the Members, having appeared at the Bar, the Governor's assent was declared in due form by the Commissioner, to the "St. John's Fire Companies Bill," the "Harbour Grace Fire Companies Bill," the "Harbour Grace Streets Regulation Bill," "Barristers and Attorneys Qualification Bill," and the "St. John's Pilot's Regulation Bill." Mr. Speaker then withdrew.

The Clerk of the Assembly brought up the "Contractors Prohibition Bill," which had been amended in the Council, and sent down for the concurrence of the Lower House. He did not state whether the Assembly had agreed to the amendments or otherwise.

The House of Assembly was adjourned by His Excellency the Governor, until Monday the 20th day of May next, but we learn that the Council will continue its sittings until the whole of the Bills now upon the table of that House, have been disposed of.—*Ledger.*

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, May 1, 1833.

In accordance with the request of our correspondent, we publish the whole of Mr. Kough's Bill, for adding nine members to the House of Assembly, so that the constituency, who are most interested, may judge of its merits.—Two questions naturally arise concerning this Bill, viz.:—Will it be advantageous to the general interests of the country in the present state of the constituency? and if it be—To what number ought the representatives to be increased; and to what parts of the Island ought they to be added?

We will dispose of the first question in a few words as possible.—The past conduct of the House of Assembly certainly merits more praise than censure, leading us to anticipate future good; and it will be perceived by the divisions, that the interests of the out-ports have not hitherto been entirely neglected; yet we cannot divest ourselves of the fear, that, in voting money, the preponderating influence of St. John will be felt. Now should the number of representatives be increased, upon the principle of the above named bill, that influence would be increased in a much greater degree, and completely shut out the out-ports from a fair representation of their interests. We would, therefore, much rather that the number of representatives remain as it is. But if the number can, by any means (and we think it can), be increased, so that all parts of the island may be fairly represented; then we think an increase in the representation much to be desired.

We assume the position then that means may be adopted to increase the number of the House of Assembly to the advantage of all, which brings us to the second question:—To what number, and to what parts of the Island ought they to be added? We think the number stated in the Bill perhaps sufficient to manage the affairs of a population such as this Island contains—but we entirely disagree with the proposer with regard to the division of the Island—we will instance one as an example of the improper arrangement of the Districts. The District of St. Mary's in 1828 contained 867 people, at the same period the District of Carbonear contained at least 4000, yet, will these two Districts, by Mr. Kough's Bill receive the same number of representatives.—This is a fair example of the manner in which other Districts are proposed to be represented, and certainly it requires very little knowledge to perceive how bad the principle would work, if the Bill were to pass. There is another circumstance well worth the attention of the people of the out-ports, that is, if the Bill pass fifteen Members would very probably be residents of St. John, and consequently their feelings and prejudices would induce them to act in favour of the District which they inhabit, in preference to that which they would represent. Our plan is this: let the Districts remain as they are, and give Members to large towns, such as St. John's, Harbour Grace, Carbonear, Port-de-Grave, &c. &c. The District Members, who would represent the landed interest, to be returned by Freeholders; and the Town Members, who would represent the interests of the consumer, by Householders. That the fundamental principle for appropriating Members to the various towns, should be that of population; because in a country like this, the consumer is and must be the most interested in the government.

(To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.)

SIR,—I shall thank you to insert in the columns of your paper, the enclosed draught of a bill, having for its object an increase of Nine Members to the Legislature of this Island, and lately introduced into the House of Assembly, but rejected when moved for a second reading by several of the Members in consequence of the then late period of the session, and by others, because they did not approve of its details; but however, as the

mover intends to bring in the bill again at our next meeting, and as the principle of it in respect of the mode of the distribution of the representatives, involves a subject of such vast magnitude to the future destiny of the Colony; I take leave to say is my only apology for publishing it, that my colleagues together with myself may have an opportunity of learning the sentiments of our constituents on this important measure.

Sir,

I am your most obt. servant,
ROBERT PACK.

Conception Bay, April 25, 1833.

WHEREAS the Number of Representatives constituting the House of Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland is found to be much too limited and it is therefore deemed expedient to increase the number of Members of the said House of Assembly and to alter the division of Electoral Districts as heretofore existing in the said Island.

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor Council and Assembly in Colonial Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same that for the purpose of the Election of the Members of the said Assembly and of all future Assemblies of the said Island of Newfoundland the said Island shall from and after the day of next be divided into seventeen Districts to be called respectively

The district of St. John
The district of Carbonear
The district of Harbor-Grace
The district of Port-de-Grave
The district of Trinity-bay South
The district of Trinity-bay North
The district of Bonavista-bay South
The district of Bonavista-bay North
The district of Fogo
The district of Twillingate
The district of Bay Bulls
The district of Ferrvland
The district of St. Mary
The district of Placentia
The district of Paradise
The district of Burin
And the district of Fortune-bay

2d.—AND be it further enacted that the said District of St. John shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between the South Head of Petty Harbour and the South West head of Broad Cove inclusive and including also therein the Islands of Great Bell Isle and Little Bell Isle and Kelly's Island and the said District of St. John shall be represented in the General Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland by three Members.

And that the said District of Carbonear shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Bay de Verds Head and the North Point of Mosquito inclusive and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members.

And that the said District of Harbour-Grace shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between the North Point of Mosquito and Mad Rock near Spaniard's Bay and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members.

And that the said District of Port-de-Grave shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate and lying between Mad Rock aforesaid and Topsail inclusive and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by two Members.

And that the said District of Trinity-bay South shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate between Bay de Verds Point and Tickle Harbour Point and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Trinity-bay North shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate between Tickle Harbour Point and Cape Bonavista and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Bonavista-bay South shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by the shore which is situate between Cape Bonavista and Salvage inclusive and including the Town and Harbour of Bonavista and all Islands within the said limits and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Bonavista-bay North shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island bounded by Islands and the shore situate between Salvage and Cape Freels and including Green's Pond and all Islands within the said limits and shall be represented in the said General Assembly by one Member.

And that the said District of Fogo shall consist of and include all that part of the said Island of Newfoundland bounded by Islands and the shore which is situate between Cape Freels and Change Point including the Island of Fogo and all other Islands within the said limits and shall be represent-