



HARBOUR GRACE, Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN THOMAS BURTON, at his Office, opposite Mess. W. Dixon & Co's

FATAL DUEL AT WASHINGTON.

The New York papers contain an account of a very sanguinary duel between Mr. Cilley, representative of Maine, and Mr. Graves, representative of Kentucky. The following account of this melancholy catastrophe is abridged from the *New York papers* of the 24th ult.:

Mr. Cilley, of Maine, was challenged, a few days ago, by col. Webb, editor of the *New York Courier*, on account of some words used by Mr. Cilley, on the corruption case. Mr. Cilley refused the challenge, on the ground, that Mr. Webb was not a gentleman. Mr. Graves, of Kentucky, a very amiable and worthy man, was induced, it seems, to bear col. Webb's challenge to Mr. Cilley. Last night, as I learn, Mr. Graves as the friend of col. Webb, assumed the responsibility of his principal, and challenged Mr. Cilley. Mr. Cilley accepted it, chose the rifle as the weapon, and fixed upon eleven o'clock this morning, as the time of meeting.

Mr. Cilley was accompanied by Messrs. Bynum Jones, of Wisconsin, col. Shumburg, of the *Dragoons*, and Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, as surgeon.

Mr. Graves was attended by Messrs. Wise, Menifee and Calhoun of Ky. They fought at fifty yards. It was exceedingly cold; and the wind blew almost a tempest. Three times they were suffered to fire, and three times the fire was entirely ineffectual. The seconds of Mr. Cilley here interposed firmly and resolutely, as I am told, and demanded of Mr. Graves and his party a withdrawal of the challenge—insisting there was no quarrel and no animosity between the principals, and that both of them had shown themselves, by their courage and conduct, to be gentlemen. But, the other party insisted, as the only terms of accommodation, that Mr. Cilley should concede that col. Webb is a gentleman. He said he could not do that; the fourth fire took place, and Mr. Cilley fell a bleeding victim into the arms of col. Shumburg. He was shot through the lower part of the abdomen, and died instantly.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The funeral of the lamented Cilley took place, this day, from the capitol. Never before was the funeral of any member of congress attended by such a number of persons, of both sexes, strangers and citizens; and never before did the outward marks of woe, so truly, betoken the grief of every individual in the vast throng. The whole city, including public men and private men thronged to the capitol, anx-

ious the last offices of respect and humanity upon the regretted victim of combination and murder. There was never before, on any occasion, so great a throng in and around the capitol.

RADICAL DISAPPOINTMENT.—The members of the radical association have taken the name of John Fenton, their hon. member, off all their flags, because he left the house and did not vote with John Fielden, M. P. for Oldham, on the 20th ult., for a repeal of the new poor law,—many of them, say they will never again put confidence in a whig, but rather then vote for another they will have a tory again.

Steam versus Horses.—It would require twelve stagecoaches, carrying fifteen passengers each, and one thousand two hundred horses, to take one hundred and eighty passengers two hundred and forty miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of two thousand four hundred horses! again it would require thirty mail-coaches (six passengers each,) and three thousand horses, to take one hundred passengers and mail two hundred and forty miles in twenty-four hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of six thousand horses.

Loss of the ELVIRA, INDIAMAN.—We regret to state that this fine vessel, for Calcutta, which left this port on Friday last, in tow of a steam-boat, having on board a cargo estimated we believe, at £80,000, struck on the outward bar in the new channel. The captain and pilot then determined to return to Liverpool, but not having water to come back the way they went out, they bore up for the Horse Channel, and the passengers then returned to Liverpool on board the steamer which had towed out the Elvira. Notwithstanding every exertion to bring the vessel into port again, the water gained rapidly upon them and at half-past five she was telegraphed in great distress near Spencer's Gut buoy. About this time she was seen by the Messrs. Atherton, of New Brighton with a signal of distress flying and sinking; and these gentlemen proceeded, we understand, in their steam-boat, with as little delay as possible, to endeavour to find the vessel and save the crew. After some difficulty owing to the darkness of the night, they succeeded in saving the crew.

(From the *Liverpool Courier*.)

Friday next has been fixed for the consideration of Mr. C. Buller's bill for amending the law relating to the trial of controverted elections. The details of this bill may not be generally understood. It provides, that on some day not later than the tenth after the commencement of every session of Parliament, the whole house, the names having been drawn in succession from six glasses, shall form a general committee list, to be subsequent-

ly subdivided into panels of sixty names. When a petition is to be tried, one panel, selected similarly to the general committee, is to attend, and the names of five members are to be drawn in succession out of the six glasses, (rather an Irishism, by the bye,) which five members are to constitute the committee for trying the petition. Five challenges are to be allowed respectively on behalf of the petitioner and the sitting member. If there shall be more than two parties to the petition, on distinct interests, each party is to have the right of challenging five.—By permission of the house, members may exchange from one panel to another. The speaker is to nominate three barristers to be assessors to election committees, subject to the approval or disapproval of the house. Each of the assessors is to have a salary of £2000 per annum. The assessor is to act as chairman of the committee, but not to vote. The report of the committee to be final, unless appealed against within six months. To prevent vexatious petitioning, recognisances are to be entered into, to the amount of £1000, with two securities in £500, and four in £250 each, for the payment of costs. In addition to which are a variety of minor enactments, for securing the efficient working of the plan.

Without subscribing to Lord John Russell's hyperbolic assertion, that "no more important measure has been introduced into Parliament during the last three centuries," we think that Mr. Buller's bill involves considerations intimately affecting the faithful representation of the people in the House of Commons, and that it is therefore deserving of deep and respectful attention. From an observation thrown out by Sir Robert Peel, however it is more than probable that another question will take precedence of the discussion on Mr. Buller's bill, namely whether or not the House of Commons, shall retain its jurisdiction in the matter of controverted elections. Supposing this question to be decided in the negative, Mr. Buller's bill will of course fall to the ground. We see many reasons in favour of a decision upon election petitions out of Parliament.—Members of parliament are incompetent judges, from the want of proper knowledge; they are partial judges, owing to their political bias; and moreover, they have far too much to do, independently of attending on election committees. A separate tribunal would not need to wait for the opening of the session; so that the injurious anomaly might be avoided of men sitting and voting in Parliament, as has been the case, for two or three months, who may be afterward proved to have had no individual right whatever to their seats. Nor would the public, under the new state of things, be liable to suffer from the negligence of their representatives. It is mortifying to observe, that on two out of every three of the election committees already struck—that is, on twelve committees out of eighteen—the Whigs and Radicals have been a majority. But mortification is mingled with a somewhat warmer feeling, when we know that, in several instances, this result might have been prevented. Our admirable metropolitan contemporary, the *Standard* states that, among other instances, the London committee would have been a fair one, had Sir J. R. Reid answered to his name; that the Tralee committee would have been equally divided, had Sir James Graham been in his place; and that the two seats for Longford would have been gained, but for the absence of Sir J. Owen.

(From the *Hampshire Telegraph*.)

DR. ARNOTT, ON WARMING &c.

While Mr. Murphy, with his theory of Meteorology, rules supreme over seasons and their changes, Dr. Arnett, with his

thermometer stoves, bids defiance to all changes, and holds out prospects of perpetual summer, at a penny a day. We have before us his newly published treatise "*On Warming and Ventilating*," and we think it our duty to aid, with all the publicity our columns can afford it, the disinterested purpose with which he gives unreserved and un-patented communication of the results of his time and toil on these subjects. We have no hesitation in announcing our confident hopes that this publication will effect a most beneficial revolution in the principles, or at least the practice, prevailing on the matters in question; and, however un-English the expectation—we do not expect to see that day when an Englishman's fireside will be a mere figure of speech, pokers and tongs consigned to museums as implements of forgotten use, and "*Pro aris et focis*"—for alters and hearths! a watchword shorn of at least half its efficacy.

If we are to fight in future for anything comfortable, it shall be for our stoves.—Indeed we are ashamed to think we should ever have thought worth fighting for, or even worth poking, with devotion worthy a better cause, those open fires which, as Dr. Arnett convincingly proves to us, have required so much stirring to so little purpose, and have stirred up so undeservingly the ardours of patriotism no less thrown away than their bituminous fuel. Of the heat produced from this foul fuel 7/8ths of our author shows ascend the chimney. One full eighth of it floats unburned, in the shape of coal smoke. "At present, over London, at any instant are to be seen floating in the atmosphere as smoke, many chaldrons of the most precious part of our coal—that part, in fact, which, with proper management, is convertible into gas for lights. Authors have calculated that one-eighth of all the coal brought to London escapes this way—which at present must be a loss of 100,000 chaldrons a year."

The pamphlet before us is principally devoted to shewing how stone coal, or anthracite, "existing abundantly in Wales, North America, and elsewhere," or any other non-bituminous species of fuel, may advantageously be substituted, and most economically, for the Newcastle coal at present burned in open fire-places. This substitution is to be made in the newly-constructed stove of the author's invention, which, with the liberality of feeling that does him high honor, he has taken most persevering pains, without any view of personal profit, to bring to perfection in principle, and in those details of workmanship necessary to enable his principle to be brought at once into practical and general use.

"The object sought," says the author after detailing some of his first made experiments, "was not clearly seen to be merely to place in any apartment the required extent of metallic surface, kept steadily at a temperature not exceeding two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. It evidently was of no importance what hot fluid filled and warmed the vessel—whether water, steam, oil or air or whether there were an included fire—provided the temperature of the surface was maintained; for the box in any case would be quite close, permitting no escape of its contents. If, therefore in a box of the required size, a fire could be placed so as to warm the box with perfect uniformity all around while the fire itself was so controlled by a self-acting regulator, that it should burn always exactly as fast as was required to keep the box steadily at any desired temperature the object sought would be attained, and there would be many concomitant advantages of cheapness, simplicity &c. These words have sketched the *Self-regulating Fire, or Thermometer Stove*."

We are sorry that we cannot copy Dr. Arnett's woodcut of his stove, which would render it truly ingenious yet not