

We with great satisfaction embrace the present occasion to assure your Excellency that we with perfect cordiality of feeling reciprocate the desire expressed by your Excellency to promote the welfare of the Colony, by the correction of any existing abuses, and the adoption of any measures calculated to improve the Commercial and Agricultural resources of the Country.

Council Chamber, }
July, 1837. }

To which His Excellency was pleased to reply—

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Council:—

I return you my best thanks for this Address, and am assured that your labours in the present Session will conduce to the public good.

Government-House, }
10th July, 1837. }

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, July 5.

On motion of Mr. Doyle, Resolved that the Clerk, Robert Roberts Wakeham, do take the oath of office before Mr. Morris and Mr. Doyle, members of this House Justices of the Peace, in the Speaker's Room.

Mr. Winsor gave notice, that on Monday next, he would bring in a Bill to repeal an Act entitled an act for the Relief of sick and disabled Seamen, Fishermen and other persons, and to make provision for the unexpended monies received under said act.

Mr. Morris and Mr. Doyle reported that they had, as Justices of the Peace, sworn in Robert Roberts Wakeham, Esq. as Clerk of the House of Assembly.

Mr. Wakeham then took his place at the table of the House.

On the motion of Mr. Nugent, seconded by Mr. Brown,

Resolved, that all the late officers of this House be ordered to hand over the several insignia of office to their successors, and that the late Clerk be ordered to place in the hands of his successor all papers, records and other documents that may be remaining in his custody by virtue of his office, and that the Hon. the Speaker make the necessary notification.

Mr. Nugent reported from the committee appointed to prepare an address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency the Governor, that the committee had drawn up the draft of an address accordingly, and he delivered the same in at the Clerk's table, and the said address was read a first time, as follows:

To His Excellency Governor Prescott, Esq. C. B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's faithful subjects the Commons of Newfoundland in Colonial Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for the Speech with which you have been pleased to open the present Session.

We regret that His Majesty has not been pleased to allow the act passed in the last session for the protection of our Fisheries to be left to its operation.

We regret to learn that the act for regulating the Printing and publishing of Books, Newspapers, and papers of a like nature has been specially confirmed by His Majesty, as from the unconstitutional manner in which that act was carried through the House of Assembly as well as from the difficulties and impediments it throws in the way of the progress of literature in Newfoundland, it appears to us proper to bring it under the consideration of the Legislature during the present session, either with a view to its repeal, or its amendment.

The other acts which have been left to their operation by His Majesty we shall take a proper opportunity of examining, in order to ascertain their applicability to the public advantage.

That the act for the relief of Sick and Disabled Seamen and Fishermen has only proved effective in the Districts of St. John's and Ferryland appears to us conclusive evidence that it is not suited to the wants of the people in that respect—nor can we imagine that the mere existence of a prejudice against that Law could influence the persons entitled to elect Directors in Districts where almost the entire population was Fishermen and Seamen—the Districts of Fogo, of Portu Bay, of Bonavista, of Placentia and St. Mary's, of Trinity, and even of the populous District of Conception Bay, to refuse to exercise that privilege if the prejudice were not well founded, and the act inoperative of relief to the sick or the disabled.

We shall therefore take that act under our consideration in the course of the present session.

We have no data at present before us whence to ascertain whether in making over the Hospital at River-head to the Directors of this District, the parties

making such transfer have been justified. The Directors deriving under the provisions of the act last alluded to can only even under that permit the Hospital to be used by Fishermen and Seamen and such a transfer of a public Hospital, to uses limited to a particular portion of our population, to the great injury of the agriculturists and mechanics, who form a most important section of our population, we cannot consider remedied by a stipulation providing for the accommodation of lunatics and pauper patients; but we shall take your Excellency's benevolent suggestions into our consideration, with a view to render that interesting establishment useful to the public.

We sympathise in the feelings of regret testified by your Excellency upon the impediments that have been so improperly interposed to the operation of the act for the encouragement of Education, and therefore shall, during the present measure, and render it more available to its professed objects.

We thank your Excellency for your kind promises to lay before us various letters and documents relating to the point, and for the expression of your Excellency's desire for the enactment of a measure that may tend to assuage religious jealousies and apprehensions, and promote the inestimable blessing of universal instruction—removing those sectarian prejudices which have so unhappily frustrated the benevolent intentions of the Legislature.

We are fully impressed with a sense of the want of a Seminary for the higher branches of learning, combined with useful and elegant accomplishments, and shall therefore take your Excellency's recommendation upon that subject into our most serious consideration.

We also thank your Excellency for the expression of your intention to lay the returns of the census before the House.

We also thank your Excellency for your promise to lay before the House copies of the correspondents between the Parent and Local Governments, fully explanatory of the circumstances which rendered so unusual a proceeding as a Double Election necessary on the late occasion, and we refrain from expressing the feelings of this House upon a subject of such thrilling interest until we have perused and fully considered the documents adverted to.

We shall not fail to adopt your Excellency's suggestion regarding the Revenue Act; we are aware they expire with this session if not renewed, and therefore shall make them the subject of early deliberation.

We are happy to find that they have yielded ample means for the ordinary routine of Government, and at the same time permitted large appropriations for the formation of Roads, the construction of Bridges, the advancement of Education, the encouragement of useful charitable institutions, and many other important objects. And as we are deeply solicitous for the progressive improvement of the country and the welfare and prosperity of its inhabitants, shall uphold the principle of the present financial system.

We thank your Excellency for your intention to lay before us an expenditure of the last year, as well as the estimates for the current one, and shall without delay enable your Excellency to pay up the salaries due at present.

We shall also most cheerfully enable your Excellency to pay any debt that may exist for the relief of the sick and destitute, when the accounts are laid before us in a proper and detailed form.

The debt your Excellency advert to as having arisen "for matters essential to the administration of justice," we shall also enable your Excellency to discharge as soon as the proper information is laid before us, for while we are desirous to remunerate public servants for their proper discharge of legitimate duties, and anxious for assuaging the miseries of the poor, the sick and the destitute, and to promote the administration of Justice, we feel that we are the guardians of the public purse, and that as such it behoves us to administer the funds entrusted to us generously but not prodigally.

We highly approve of your Excellency's recommendation on the subject of the alteration in the period of the termination of the financial year, and further take this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency our sense of the importance to the public interests of making arrangements that the Session of the Legislature may in future take place at a season when communication with our constituents is open.

We shall take into consideration the question of the expediency of the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate at the Burgeo Islands, upon receiving from your Excellency the necessary information; and should also consider the subject of the establishment of a Colonial Vessel for general purposes, if we did not consider it as entailing an expence upon the Colony with which all the advantages ex-

pected to be derived from such a measure would not be commensurate.

We also thank your Excellency for your intention to lay before the House, for its instruction, the documents connected with your Excellency's authorising the employment of a small schooner "in the hope of discovering and bringing to punishment the authors of a gross act of smuggling in the neighbourhood of La Poile."

We shall, on an early occasion, apply ourselves to the consideration, of the best mode of improving the state of the Gaol and Court House of St. John's in compliance with your Excellency's recommendation.

We feel thankful for the expression of your Excellency's desire to act in accordance with the wishes of the House of Assembly by practising a strict economy.

We shall be most happy to peruse the reports your Excellency is commanded to lay before the Legislature on "Gaols and Houses of Correction," and also the Imperial Act "for effecting greater uniformity of practice on the government of the prisons in England and Wales," and we thank your Excellency for the documents you have been kind enough to say you would add to these, to assist us in the progress of this important examination.

It will be a source of satisfaction to the House to have before them a copy of the Blue Book, as yearly transmitted for the information of His Majesty's Home Government, and the Circular Despatch issued upon that subject; and we shall readily lend our zealous co-operation to the enactment of any laws which may prove available to rendering the statistical Returns more perfect.

We shall feel considerable interest in the reports of the Road Commissioners and we trust that, before the present session closes, we shall use every means of rendering more effective and more useful the Act under which these Commissioners derive; and we shall make our grants of money proportioned to the local capabilities for the prosecution of works so beneficial to the public.

We shall take under our most serious consideration the Report of the Commissioners for the regulation of Statute Labour, and shall consider whether it may not be expedient to amend or Repeal the Acts 4 W. 4, c. 6, and 5 W. 4, 2 ses. cap. 3, oppressive as they have been found to the poor and middle classes of society, while they almost exonerate the wealthy from the burthen of making and repairing the Roads, Bridges and Streets of the capital of this Island, and could not be brought into full operation in any other part of the Island.

And in conclusion we beg to assure your Excellency of our gratitude for the expression of your desire to concur in the efforts of the Legislature for the happiness of the community for the correction of abuses and for the improvement of our agricultural and commercial resources; and that it is our anxious wish to have our just appreciation of the many and great advantages already professed by it is extensive and flourishing Colony, by applying zealously to their improvement.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

Mr. Nugent, as chairman of the Deputation to wait on his Excellency, upon the subject of the reception of the Address in reply to his Excellency's Speech, reported that they had waited on his Excellency, when Mr. Nugent addressed his Excellency thus:—

"May it please your Excellency, we have had the honor of being deputed by the House of Assembly, to ascertain from your Excellency at what time it would be your Excellency's convenience to receive the House with their Address in reply to your Excellency's Speech"—to which his Excellency read the following reply:

I shall be happy to receive the House of Assembly with its Address on Monday next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but I have already by message acquainted the House, that I cannot in any way recognise as its Clerk or Serjeant-at-Arms other Gentlemen than those appointed by the Royal Authority.

Believing that a Communication of my Instructions on this head would prevent the exercise on the part of the House of a power denied to it by the Crown, I supplied the House with a Copy of those Instructions previously to proceeding to such Election.

The House, however, has decided in opposition to my expectation, and it is therefore my duty to acquaint you, for the information of the House, that I cannot receive it with the Address attended by a Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms of its own nomination.

Government-House, }
July, 1837. }

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by Mr. Nugent, That a committee of ten, (of whom the Speaker do form one) be ap-

pointed to present to his Excellency the address of this house in reply to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the Session.

Ordered, that Messrs. Brown, Power, Kent, Morris, Doyle, Winsor, Nugent, McCarthy, Godfrey, and Moore, do form the said committee.

Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by Mr. Nugent, that Mr. Speaker do communicate through the usual channel to know when it may be Excellency's pleasure to receive the said deputation.

Mr. Brown, as chairman of the deputation appointed to wait on his Excellency with an address in reply to his Excellency's answer to the deputation that waited on his Excellency yesterday, to know when he would be pleased to receive the whole House to present their address in reply to his Excellency's speech at the opening of the Legislature—reported that his Excellency was pleased to deliver the following reply which was read, and handed in at the Clerk's table.

"Gentlemen—In answer to this address I have only to say that I must adhere to the determination already made known to the House of Assembly."

MONDAY JULY 10.

Mr. Speaker took the Chair at three o'clock.

Mr. Kent, as chairman of the deputation appointed to wait on his Excellency with the Address of the House in reply to his Excellency's Speech, reported, that the deputation had waited upon his Excellency accordingly, and had presented the address of the House, to which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen, I receive with much satisfaction this address of the House of Assembly, and its assurance that the House will proceed to the consideration of those matters to which I have called its attention.

Government-House, }
10th July, 1837. }

(From English Papers, June 9—10.)

In different parts of the county of Cork the peasantry made no collection for O'Connell on Sunday, and declared their inability to pay his rent before the harvest.

The Waterford Chronicle says that a rumour has reached them of its being the intention to purchase the Thomastown estate, which are advertised to be sold, and make them a present to the Liberator.

SYMPTOMS.—A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. All the Ministers, except Lord Holland, were present. The Council sat near three hours.

General Evans arrived at Paris on Monday evening, on his route to London.

CITY OF LONDON CONSERVATIVE FESTIVAL.—We understand that the issue of tickets for the great Conservative dinner of Wednesday next, which commenced on Monday last, has been great beyond all precedent. It is anticipated that, before the close of the present week, tickets will scarcely be obtainable at any price. The pavilion is now completed, and the effect of the interior is excellent. Nothing so vast and so splendid has ever been achieved, or even attempted, in the metropolis. Its situation, too, has great advantages in the free and open access to carriages from various points. The expectations connected with the whole are now very great, and there is good reason to believe that this festival will far exceed every celebration of the kind that has hitherto taken place in London.—*Morn. Post.*

The Irish Municipal Bill will be this night adjourned by the House of Lords to the 3d July.

(From the Times.)

There has been a very general appearance of tranquillity, but we fear a deceitful one, during the whole day in the city. It may be taken as satisfactory evidence of their being still much soundness at heart of the mercantile interest, that it discovers so much buoyancy, even on a short cessation of the pressure. Its true condition, however, and power of finally bearing up against it, depend almost wholly upon the accounts from New York, and the capacity that shall be found in the merchants of the United States of meeting the claims of this country upon them. If the large assets shown to have been placed in their hands can be realised, or even any considerable portion of them, all will be well; but if not, there is much further suffering, even as regards London, to be encountered. We are inclined to hope well from this source but we think that the expectations on this head which many of the merchants entertain are far too sanguine. There were some rather unpleasant rumours afloat to-day of new applications to the Bank of England for assistance, but we are inclined to believe that this was not the case, or that the applications were

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