

STAR,

AND

CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1834.

NO. 17

Conception Bay, Newfoundland.--Printed and Published by D. E. GILMOUR, at his Office, Carbonear.

On Sale.

At the Office of this Paper,
A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.:
History of Greece, History of Rome
History of England, Chemistry
Astronomy, Latin Grammar
Navigation
Modern History and Ancient History.
Also,
The Charter House Latin Grammar
School Prize Books (handsomely bound)
Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God
2 vols. (plates)
Sequel to Murray's English Reader
Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and
England
Bonycastle's Mensuration
And sundry other School Books.
Sealing Wax India Rubber
WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size

Notices.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY,
For the Education of Young Gentlemen.

MR. GILMOUR begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that the above School OPENED, after the Christmas Vacation, on Monday the 13th of January, 1834.

Terms

Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, £4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ann.
Ditto, with Geography Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required, the rudiments of Latin, £6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ann.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

☞ No Entrance Fee.

Carbonear, Jan. 14.

MRS. GILMOUR begs to intimate to her friends and the public that her Seminary for YOUNG LADIES, OPENED, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday, January 13, 1834.

Carbonear, Jan. 14, 1834.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper.
January 1, 1834.

On Sale,

JUST IMPORTED

AND FOR

SALE,

BY

COLLINGS & LEGG,

50 barrels of American Apples

10 bags Coffee

20 firkins Butter

A quantity of Cordage

Which will be sold LOW for CASH.

Carbonear, April 9, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE of Vessels under the New Regulations.
Carbonear, Jan. 1.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

A VARIETY OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, viz.:

Murray's Grammar
Guy's Orthographical Exercises
Geography
Entick's Dictionary
Carpenter's Spelling
Ruled Copy Books, &c. &c.

Carbonear, Dec. 25.

Notices.

THE Creditors upon the Insolvent Estate of CHARLES COZENS, who have proved their DEBTS, may receive a DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING in the Pound, on application to the Trustees.

By Order of the Court,

W. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the
C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate
R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. Cozens.

St. John's, Feb. 4.

Notices.

EXCELLENT

COALS

Discharging from the Schooner JULIA.

Price 6 Shillings per Hhd.

IF TAKEN FROM THE VESSEL.

JOSEPH T. CHANCEY & CO.

Carbonear, April 16, 1834.

THE Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of Mr CHARLES COZENS, hereby notify all whom it may concern that they have appointed

MR JOHN LEAMON

their Agent for the collection of the DEBTS due to the said Estate; and those parties who are indebted thereto, are requested forthwith to pay the amounts they respectively owe, to Mr LEAMON; or to come forward with such offers of equitable compromise, as their circumstances will enable them to tender; otherwise legal proceedings will be commenced against them.

WM. J. HERVEY, } Trustees to the
C. F. BENNETT, } Insolvent Estate
R. R. WAKEHAM, } of C. Cozens.

St. John's, 15th March.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.—DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c.. of the best quality.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice, start from Carbonear on the mornings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave St. John's on the Mornings of TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days.

—Terms as usual.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

MR EDITOR.—Conceiving that the nature and utility of TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES are not enquired into so generally as might be useful; and that if our attention is withheld from the subject, our neighbours, who have assisted in the formation of one, may be disposed to charge us with an indifference to the moral question, involved in a move for or against such an institution. I have to request the favour of an insertion of the accompanying Manuel of Temperance principles, "drawn up by the Rev. Thomas Tilly of Portsea, who conceived that a short Epitome of the objects and operations of Temperance Societies might be useful in Sunday and other schools, and be convenient to the advocates of the Society and to persons who have not much time for reading, and who therefore may be induced to use it as a sort of note-book with advantage."

Your most obedt. Servt,

W. F. TEULON.

Carbonear, April 16, 1834.

CATECHISM ON TEMPERANCE.

Q. Can you tell me what is the principal evil which at present afflicts our country?

A. Intemperance,

Q. What is intemperance?

A. The eating or drinking more than nature requires, or than does us good.

Q. Which is the most injurious in its nature, intemperance in eating or drinking?

A. Excess in either is very mischievous, but drinking to excess is the worse of the two evils.

Q. Why is immoderate drinking worse than excess in eating?

A. Because it stupifies the mind of intelligent beings, drowns the senses, and degrades men far below the level of beasts which perish.

Q. What is there in liquors generally used to produce such injurious effects?

A. SPIRIT, which, when drunk in large quantities, very much impairs the constitution.

Q. What are the liquors now in general use?

A. Water, cider, perry, malt liquors, such as beer, ale, and porter, wines and distilled spirits.

Q. What are distilled spirits?

A. Brandy, rum, gin, and whiskey, all of which are injurious to the constitution, and ought never to be used except in extreme cases, and then only as medicine.

Q. What are the peculiar effects produced by ardent spirits?

A. They produce an unnatural circulation and feverish excitement, destroy the delicate coats of the stomach, and sow the seeds of disease and death in the constitution; corrupt the blood, destroy the liver, inflame the eyes, and produce dropsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, and sudden death.

Q. What are the maladies brought on the mind by drinking spirituous liquors?

A. They produce mental imbecility, gloom, melancholy, and madness.

Q. You have stated the evils of intemperance on the physical and mental powers of man; can you tell me the consequences as they affect the immortal soul?

A. Yes; while they destroy the lives of about thirty thousand of our fellow creatures every year, they expose the souls of drunkards to the wrath of God, and to the misery of hell for ever.

Q. How can you prove that awful declaration?

A. From the epistle of Paul (1 Cor. vi. 10.) where it is said that "*drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God.*"

Q. But do they produce no good effects on those who use them?

A. They do not produce one nutritious quality that can either support or strengthen the frame; they only produce a momentary excitement, then leave the individual more injured than benefited by their use.

Q. How is it then that they are so generally used?

A. Because the public mind has been grossly deceived as to the nature and properties of spirituous liquors, until the evils produced by them have become so alarming as to lead to an investigation, which has awakened society to a sense of their danger.

Q. Could not medical men correct the errors of the public, and point out the evil?

A. They have frequently done this; but, as a great part of their practice arose from the general use of spirits, and as the love of strong drink led the *multitude* to trifle with their opinions, they declined to urge the necessity of abstinence.

Q. Do you know the opinions of any medical men of note and eminence on the subject?

A. Yes; Sir Astley Cooper says, "I never suffer ardent spirits in my house, thinking them *evil spirits*. And if persons using them could witness the *white livers*, the *dropsies*, and the shattered nervous systems which I have seen as the consequences of drinking them, they would be aware that *spirits* and *poisons* were synonymous terms."

Q. Can you mention the opinion of any other?

A. Yes; the late Dr. Lettsom, an eminent physician of London, declared that most of the instances of sudden death which came to his knowledge, and the illness of the greater number of his adult patients, were occasioned by the practice of taking a glass of spirits and water after supper.*

Q. Do you know of any other medical opinion?

A. Yes; Dr. Trotter says, that of all the evils of human life, no cause of disease has so wide a range, or so large a share, as the use of spirituous liquors; and that most sudden deaths are occasioned by them.†

Q. Have any other persons of the profession recorded their opinions?

A. Yes; more than four hundred of the

* My own observation exactly accords herewith.

† Dr. A. T. Thomson of the London University says of the invention of Alcohol, it was, "next to War the greatest curse which ever befel the human race."

most skilful have declared that spirits are not good, either for the weak or strong, ie sickness or in health—either to the young or the aged, in cold or heat, either going out or coming in.

Q. Has any thing been done to rescue the people from the danger, and prevent their ruin?

A. Yes; Temperance Societies have been formed in different parts of the world for the purpose of undeceiving the public, that they may avoid the danger.

Q. What is the plan they propose for this purpose?

A. A total abstinence from ardent spirits and moderation in the use of all other liquors.

Q. Who are the persons who constitute these Societies?

A. They are in general persons of temperate habits, who, seeing the havoc and destruction which prevailed around them from excessive drinking, have resolved to give up the use of spirits themselves, and by their example and exertions to do all they can to counteract this enormous evil.

Q. Can you tell me where these institutions originated?

A. In America, in 1826, since which they have extended to other parts of the world, and recently to England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Q. What is the principal rule by which the members of these Societies are governed?

A. "We whose names are subscribed agree to abstain entirely from the use of distilled spirits, except for medicinal purposes,* and to discountenance the causes and practice of intemperance."

Q. What effects have they produced on society?

A. They have been the means of reclaiming many already who were addicted to intoxication.

Q. What other advantages have resulted from them?

A. There has been a vast decrease in the consumption of distilled spirits, and many persons once diseased are recovering a healthy and vigorous constitution.

Q. Can you mention any other good resulting from them?

A. Yes; many persons whose families were before in poverty and wretchedness, are now living in comfort and well provided for: and the parents, who spent their time and money in ale-houses, now send their children well clad to Sunday Schools, and appear themselves in public places for divine worship.

Q. What spiritual advantage has resulted from the influence of Temperance Societies?

A. Many persons in our own country, having been reclaimed from intemperate habits, have not only attended public worship, but have been made "wise unto salvation;" and in America, their establishment has in many cases been followed by revivals of religion.

Q. What do you mean by revivals of religion?

* Even in medicine they answer no purpose, but which may be otherwise effectuated.

A. An extraordinary concern, extending to multitudes in reference to religious subjects.

Q. Can you state any instances of this kind?

A. Yes, there have been many; but in one only in America, where a Temperance Society was formed in 1829, it excited great attention, and led many persons to attend the means of grace; and the same year 300 persons were hopefully converted, most of whom had previously joined the Temperance Society.

Q. How are these Societies likely to operate on posterity?

A. They will preserve all who adhere to their principles from ever becoming drunkards, and hence intemperance will gradually diminish, as the present race of drunkards drop into their graves, one of the greatest causes of immorality will be removed, families will be better clothed and fed, children will be better taught, and parents more happy and useful.

Q. But may not a person take spirits in moderation without the danger of intemperance?

A. No; for if a person use spirits at all, however moderate, there is a danger that his love of it may induce him to increase the quantity until he fall into the snare.

Q. Were those who now wallow in the sin of intoxication ever careful in the use of it?

A. Yes; multitudes of them were once very moderate, and detested the idea of intoxication, and would have trembled at the very thought of becoming drunkards.

Q. How came they then to be such?

A. They began by taking a little, until the usual dose failed to produce the original excitement, and they continued to increase it till their love of intoxicating liquors overcame all moral feeling, and they sank into habits of dissipation.

Q. What are the effects of intemperance on society?

A. It is destructive to public property, as it consumes 20 millions of money annually which might be employed for the public welfare.

Q. Is there any other evil produced by it?

A. There are innumerable accidents which result from it by land and by water, through which thousands of lives are annually destroyed. It leads to all sorts of crime, such as Sabbath breaking, swearing, uncleanness, injustice, robbery, and murder. It involves thousands of families in poverty and domestic broils, and destroys those affections which would diffuse happiness, contentment, and comfort.

Q. Can you name any other injury it produces?

A. It contributes more to impoverish and burden the state than any other crime.

Q. How does this appear?

A. In the enormous expenses inseparable from the erection of poor-houses, hospitals, lunatic asylums, prisons, and penitentiaries, and in supporting the inmates of these establishments.

Q. By whom are all these supported?

A. By the temperate and respectable classes of society, who have to pay directly

or indirectly all the expenses connected with intoxication.

Q. Who are the persons who should join Temperance Societies, and support them by their influence and example?

A. All young people, all persons in business, all temperate persons, all who wish the best and eternal welfare of their fellow-creatures, and especially ministers of religion.

Q. Why do you say all temperate people should join them?

A. Because they are the most respectable and influential part of society.

Q. Why do you say all young people should join them?

A. Because an immediate union with them will prove a great preservative against the danger of temptation, and the formation of intemperate habits.

Q. Why should persons in business encourage them?

A. Because the immense sums saved from drunkenness, waste of time, pauperism and crime, will be devoted to the purchase of useful articles of commerce, and will have a powerful and beneficial influence on the trading interest and prosperity of the country.

Q. Why should those join them who wish the eternal welfare of their fellow-creatures?

A. Because their example will operate in reclaiming some, and preventing others, from the downward and destructive path that leads to perdition.

Q. Why should ministers of religion in particular join such Societies?

A. Because their example is the most extensive and operative, and because the minds of men, when freed from the debasing influence of spirituous liquors, will derive a ten-fold advantage from the ministry of the word.

Q. Can you state any objections made against Temperance Societies?

A. Yes; the friends of Temperance Societies have had to contend with numerous objectors. It has been said for instance, by some that they are opposed to the gospel.

Q. What reply can you make to this objection?

A. They are rather subservient to the designs of the gospel, inasmuch as they produce sobriety and morality among a numerous class of persons, who without this influence would not be disposed to listen to the gospel.

Q. Does not the gospel itself enjoin temperance in all things? and is not this sufficient to secure the object contemplated by these institutions?

A. The gospel does require temperance, and where its influence is felt it leads to the practice of it; yet there have been many who professed the gospel, who at first practised the moderate use of liquors, but who afterwards gradually sunk down into the character of confirmed drunkards.

Q. Is not every creature of God good, and to be received with thanksgiving?

A. Certainly; but it is not to be perverted to produce evil; and distilled spirits are not a creature of God, but are an invention of man.*

* This statement admits of a little qualification.

Q. But in order to be consistent, ought you not to abstain from wines and malt liquors?

A. In reply to this I should say that, as wine, cider, and porter, are known to possess nourishing and wholesome properties they may be taken moderately: while spirits even taken in small quantities are injurious to the constitution, and therefore to be avoided.

Q. As the abuse of a thing is no argument for its disuse, are we to deny ourselves the use of spirits because some persons destroy themselves with them?

A. Distilled spirits being evil in themselves, and the bane of society, the use in any degree is an abuse; and if our using them is an inducement to others to injure themselves, we ought to deny ourselves as Paul did, when he said, "If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend."

(From the Morning Chronicle, March 1.)

The defeat of the Attorney-General, Sir John Campbell at Dudley, in a constituency of seven hundred, which triumphantly returned him as their representative in December 1832, is a political event which has created an uncommon feeling of surprise and regret. No member of the bar, of modern times, has more justly been esteemed as a liberal politician and a lawyer. His consistent profession of liberal opinions, and his acknowledged services in the cause of law-reform—the soundness of his judgment, and his official connexion with many important measures for the reformation of the common law and the law of real property, and his relation to the ministry, confer on the result of the Dudley election no ordinary importance. The Tories will of course turn this event to every possible party advantage. It is therefore important that the real facts of this case should be fairly stated. The Tories are the last persons who have any just cause for rejoicing. Dudley contains a population of 23,042 persons: it has 800 ten-pound householders, of whom only 670 were entitled in 1832 to the elective franchise? In December 1832, in the contest between an Ultra Tory, Sir Horace St. Paul, and Sir John Campbell (then Solicitor-General), 540 electors polled; of which number Sir John Campbell had a majority of 90. We believe the gross number of registered electors is now about 710. Of these 564 polled on Thursday—Sir John Campbell 242, Mr Thomas Hawkes 322—leaving a majority of 80 in favour of the latter. Now, who is Mr Hawkes? The successful member for Dudley is a man uninstructed, utterly unfit for a representative. His political principles are as unknown to himself as they are to his constituents. In 1831-2 he signed the county protests against reform, and at the same time contested the rotten borough of Stafford as an advocate of the ministerial measures—being defeated by Sir John Campbell. On the enfranchisement of Dudley Mr Hawkes was a candidate for its representation, but ultimately withdrew his pretensions! We are well informed that his personal and former commercial

connection with the town gave him a considerable local advantage; and as an old though backsliding Tory he was elected by the Conservatives to fight their game on the recent occasion against Sir John Campbell. This contest has been conducted under many peculiar circumstances, varying from those of the preceding election. Some addition had been subsequently made to the register. After the election of 1832, the Tories in their malignity commenced a grievous persecution of the lower class of electors. "Notice to quit" were notoriously given; rents were raised; even Charities were perverted to political purpose, and *exclusive dealing* was brought to bear, to coerce the electors hostile to Conservatism. We record this particular narrative of facts, because it is right that the public should be disabused of false impressions and fully informed on this subject. We have seen letters in which the canvas of Sir John Campbell is described as "a practical commentary on open voting." That there can be any real independence of action in 700 electors, in such a community—where the property classes and magistrates of the town are Ultra-Tory—will not be expected by any sane person. And we know that the most intelligent inhabitants of Dudley curse their enfranchisement without the ballot. But were these circumstances the only impediments to the success of Sir John Campbell? No—the truth must be told, however unpalatable. Sir John Campbell found favour at Dudley in December, 1832, as a "ministerial candidate." His connection with ministers in 1834 was detrimental to his success. It is impossible to conceal our regret at the palpable state of public opinion. An impression, almost universal, prevails among the liberal party, that the reform of the representation has not been allowed its full effect. Many practical questions of vital importance to the social condition of the people have been wholly neglected. The just political claims of many classes of society have been overlooked and abandoned. In fact, the reformers have been disgusted with some of the temporising and *juste milieu* acts of Ministers. The reaction has been not in favour of Toryism but against the Tories. The King's speech gave little satisfaction; the practical propositions of reform "were few and far between." The towns had almost unanimously expressed their determination to resist the imposition of church rates. It was a manifest injustice that Dissenters should be taxed for the maintenance of the established church. The church rates of England and Wales were £587,705 by the Commons' returns of 1830. Was this no heavy charge on the pockets of the community—no grievance requiring immediate redress? And yet the Protestant Dissenters are at this moment uninformed of any ministerial intention of relief! A substitute may be difficult, but is not impossible; and the public at least expected an admission of the injustice of the tax, and the promise of some ultimate release from the burden. The Dissenters justly claimed a legal registration of births, marriages, and deaths. Lord John Russell, only two days since, proposed a measure of relief in respect of the celebration of the rites of mar-

riage only; on the other two grievances not a word of promise is vouchsafed! The Protestant Dissenters remonstrate against their exclusion from the privileges of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge. On this vital point of sectarian grievance the Dissenters are without any ministerial satisfaction. And that is the universal complaint on the subject of political patronage—the army—the navy—the church—the law—the diplomacy—the colonies; all these departments of the State, with rare exceptions, are administered for the benefit of the Tories: Few Liberals appear to have a chance of appointment or promotion. Lord Ingestrie (the opponent of Mr Littleton in Staffordshire), who coalesced with the current Radical last year, for the purpose of opposing the re-election of the Ministerial Irish Secretary, receives a ship from Sir James Graham, under circumstances of such peculiar favour as render the transaction the subject of special remark in all naval circles. In the church we see Mr Gleig, the *Blackwood* contributor and *Kent Gazette* editor—the guest of the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, and the literary dry nurse of Lord Londonderry—appointed by Lord John Russel, *proli prudor!* to the valuable preferment of Chelsea Hospital; while the majority of honest and deserving liberal clergymen are suffered to pine in poverty and neglect. In the meanwhile no reduction is made or promised in the duration of Parliament—no improvements in the mechanical details of the Reform Bill have been adventured—Mr O'Connell is allowed to originate the important measure of a libel bill—members are dragged through the dirt on the pension list, when some days afterwards, the ministers themselves give notice of select committees on the state of civil sinecure offices—and this extraordinary and paralytic state of the government is considered satisfactory to the public. These are strong observations, but it is the duty of the *Morning Chronicle*, which has honestly and zealously upheld the Whig Ministers, to put them forth. It is better that the truth should be known, and that ministers should be informed of the real and adverse state of public opinion. There is a very hostile and altered feeling in the public mind with regard to them. The desire is loudly and generally expressed to engage in an open and manly contest with our armed enemies the Tories, and no longer suffer the strength and resources of the people to be frittered away by pretended or timid friends. Much may be unreasonably required of ministers, and much just allowance for their difficulties may be denied them, but there is yet time and space for a more decided and liberal action. The people are not ungrateful for past benefits. Satisfy the Dissenters in their reasonable demands—reduce the duration of Parliament—fearlessly face the Tory aristocracy, and uphold the liberal majority of the House of Commons—openly countenance the Bills for the reformation and extension of the rotten constituencies of Liverpool, Carrickfergus, Stafford, Hertford and Warwick—in fact *act* on liberal principles, as well as profess them, and all may yet be well. But it requires not the gift of prophecy to foretell that a perseverance in a

vacillating and obnoxious policy may temporarily vest the government of the country in the hands of the Tories, but will ultimately terminate in a complete dissolution of the present social system and political institutions of the country. Any government of the Tories of six months' duration is absurd, as no man better seems to know than Sir Robert Peel; and if ministers will stand by the reformers, the latter will support them, and the Leeds and Dudley elections are bitter lessons, which we hope and trust will not be thrown away on the present cabinet.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1834.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Demonstrator* must excuse us for not giving insertion to his communication, as, upon perusal, we find it tinged with personality, which, our correspondent well knows, we wish to avoid as much as possible. We must however admit, that the subject is a grave one, the Quarantine Laws being the greatest security (under Divine Providence) we have against the visitation of disease.

It will be seen, on reference to our summary of the transactions in the House of Assembly, that the Bill for forming roads, by the application of Statute labour, has passed its third reading.

That no country can make rapid strides in civilization, without possessing a means of easy communication, from one part of it to the other, is as certain as, that a straight line is the shortest distance from point to point; and, that the necessity for forming roads to make that easy communication should be disputed, by any rational being, was, until lately, a fact, which we had never expected to be verified. Roads are to a country what veins and arteries are to the human body; by means of them life and vigour is equally distributed to the more remote settlements from, as well as to those more adjacent to, the capital. The prosperity of one part of the Island, if there be good roads, will add to the prosperity of the whole; without them, each settlement is as though it were a separate island, the unaided efforts of the inhabitants of which, isolated as they are from the rest of their countrymen, can avail little towards advancing the importance of the colony in a ratio which its valuable resources give a right to expect.

One of the principal causes (and perhaps the principal cause) of the present wonderful prosperity of England (for prosperous England really is, although some classes of the people are very distressed) is the rapidity with which communication can be held with every part of the kingdom, from any given point; thereby rendering the Island almost as though it were one town. So impressed indeed are the English (and their neighbours the French, have begun to open their eyes to the same truth) with the advantages of rapid communication, that, by means

of rail roads now forming, a person, in a few years, may start from London at 8 o'clock in the morning of one day, and reach Paris, a distance of 210 miles, by the same hour on the following.

Taking it for granted, then, that good roads are indispensably necessary for the advancement of the country; we have now to consider which is the better method to be adopted for making them—whether by statute or hired labour? If our local roads, (that is roads from settlement to settlement) be made by statute labour, as the Bill just passed proposes, we shall have them at the least possible expense, say FIVE SHILLINGS per annum to every single man; (presuming that he could procure employment at the time his services might be required on the roads); FIFTEEN SHILLINGS to every household, and about double that sum to every person who keeps a horse and cart, &c.—Now we take this to be as mild an evil, in the shape of a tax (for that taxes are evils is indisputable) as could possibly be inflicted to ensure a certain and incalculable good. We, really, cannot adduce one feasible argument against statute labour, and must, therefore, give it our decided support. To make roads by the use of hired labour is exceptionable for many reasons. Commissioners, overseers, and labourers, would have to be paid, and implementations of all descriptions to be purchased, out of the pockets of the people. Many there are who advocate this plan, but do they reflect that instead of each man being required to labour himself two or three days in the year on the roads, he would be compelled to pay his proportion of the expenses arising out of an extensive establishment of officers, &c. &c., each man according to the extent of his family? for, as a tax, to meet such heavy expenses must be levied on all imports, the greatest consumer, without reference to his means of living, would pay the greatest sum towards the revenue. It is idle to talk as some do, of the advantages of a direct tax, it may be less annoying, certainly, to pay some 20 per cent. more to the vender of goods for articles of consumption, than to pay the tax-gatherer a sum which would not amount to 1 per cent.; but this is a bugbear which sensible men ought to scout. If we are to pay a tax, let it be as light as it is possible to make it: if the lighter tax be the direct tax, we only show our sense by preferring it; and *vice versa*. The employment of statute labour on roads has been found advantageous in the adjoining colonies; and certainly we ought to profit by their experience. Though older, as a colony, we are younger in legislation; and if, in some things, to follow their example may be dangerous, in general, we may do so with advantage.

In accordance with our promise of last

week, we intend saying a few words on the necessity of an increase being made in the number of our representatives. Our contemporary of the "Mercury" says, that the Bill (which we rejoice to hear has passed the lower house) is an unjust and mischievous measure: pretty *sounding* words certainly; and enough to unnerve the nervous, and to make us all look about ourselves. Now, however much we may be disposed to agree with our worthy coadjutor, in desiring to keep dangerous measures from coming into operation; we cannot, in the absence of every thing but bare assertion, agree with him, that to increase the number of our representatives; and, by consequence (if the knowledge and experience of 24 men, be admitted to be of more value than the knowledge and experience of 15) is, by any means mischievous. Our contemporary of the "Patriot" does not content himself by saying that the measure is mischievous, but goes about to prove by figures, that his assertion is founded on fact. In the absence of everything like correct data to guide us, when speaking of the population of the Island (we mean that part which has the power of voting) is it not ridiculous to bring figures into play, to prove an assertion which ought to be founded on a correct knowledge of the voting population? If the premises then of the argument be founded on supposition only, the conclusions cannot be relied on. For aught we know to the contrary, Conception Bay will have its fair proportion of the representation, if, as we are informed, one fourth of the representation is awarded to it. When talking of the excess of population in this district, it must be remembered that a great proportion is composed of servants and persons who have no votes; a greater (excepting St John's) perhaps than any other district in the whole Island. When Mr Row's bill for the registration of voters is passed and brought into force, it will then, and not till then, be seen whether we have our proper proportion of representatives: and then, and not till then, can this part of the question be fairly argued. Leaving this part of the question, then, in abeyance, let us proceed to take a view of the *injustice* and *mischievousness* of that part of the bill which divides the district into six parts, and gives to each part one member. We shall all, certainly, lose the right of three votes, inasmuch as that we, now having four, shall, by the provision of the bill, have only one. But we think that the advantage to each electoral district, of having a representative to look after its own individual interests, and upon whose talents it can more immediately rely, is much greater to each district separately, than in the elector having the mere gratification of possessing four votes, which he may, perhaps, never have, in his power to exercise under the present system of election. Better to have one vote which he will be always enabled to exercise, than to have four votes which from uncontrollable circumstances he can never use. By the proposed division of the district, the expense to the candidate as well as the time of the voter, will be saved; so that the time and money, which under the present system are uselessly thrown

away, may, under the new one, be reserved for a good purpose.

The loss to Harbor Grace, which is the only town of the district in which the Bill is unpopular, will doubtless be the sum of money, expended during the period of an election upon the present system; and, perhaps, a *little* of its importance; but whatever else it will lose, we are at a loss to conjecture. It has now one member; Kough's Bill, also, awards it one; and one, too, that cannot be forced down the throats of its inhabitants against their will. Pshaw! Harbor Grace has all that is dear to its inhabitants, as free men, to gain; and *nothing* to lose, by the measure. Will not the North-shore gain by it? Will not Bay Roberts gain by it? Will not Brigus gain by it? Let the people of Harbor Grace beware, that in endeavouring to grasp a camel they do not swallow a gnat.

At Harbor Grace, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. Burt, Mr Henry Stowe, to Miss Mary A. Pynn.

Shipping Intelligence.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

April 18.—Brig Apollo, Ford, Liverpool; 489 bags bread, 300 bls. flour, 200 bls. pork, 748 bushels potatoes, 14½ tons coal, 37 boxes soap, 7 bls. varnish, 1 bl. linseed oil, 31 kegs paint, 6 bls. tar, 6 bls. pitch, 1 doz. matts, 2 boxes hardware, 44 bars lead, 2 crates earthenware.

Vessels arrived from the Ice since our last.

CARBONEAR:—13 Brothers and Sisters, Oates, 2300; Elizabeth, Bemister, 1665 (discharged); Hero, Barrett, 2465 (discharged); Morning Star, Burden, 3789 (discharged); Lark, Pearce, 2149 (discharged); Providence, Taylor, 3500; Cornelia, Parsons, 3500; Sir Howard Douglas, Dwyer, 2700; Wanderer, Marshall, 500; Trial, Pike, 1000; Densbury, Nichol, 2300; Shannon, Pike, 500; Cod Fish, Cole, 1200; Philanthropy, Nichol, 700.

HARBOR GRACE:—Frederick and Louisa, Stephenson, 2000.

A Schooner, the property of Mr Andrews of Port-de-Grave, was lost at St. Mary's, on the 17th inst. The crew, materials, and about 800 seals saved. The crew arrived at Port-de-Grave, on Monday last.

WESTERN-BAY, April 17.—The Schooner SALLY ANN, of St. John's, George Butt, master, ran ashore in this place, one night last week. The vessel was so leaky, previously to her attempting to enter Western-bay, that she could scarcely be kept afloat. The crew, materials, and about 200 seals were saved. Her hull is now broken up.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

April 5.—Brig Avalon, Sinclair, Greenock; lime, and sundry merchandise. Brigantine Lady of the Lake, Harris, Liverpool; salt, soap, &c.

8.—Brig Mary Jane, Davies, New-York; flour, pork. Barque John, Andrews, Bristol; nails, potatoes, &c.

9.—Barque Manchester, Dixon, Liverpool; hams, flour, pork, butter, &c. Schooner Earl Grey, Donnelly, Greenock; lime.

10.—Schooner Samuel, Shapley, Liverpool; coal, salt, soap, &c.

CLEARED.

April 9.—Brig Avalon, Sinclair, Lisbon; fish. Brig Gulnare, George, Barbadoes; fish, salmon, board. 11.—Brig Lester, Hayward, Barbadoes; fish, herrings, salmon, &c. Brig Leander, M'Ausland, Barbadoes; fish, herrings.

Poetry,

Original and Select.

MAID OF BEAUTY.

Maid of Beauty! if to love thee
Were no sin 'gainst heaven and bliss,
Plead I must both blind and guilty---
Let my sentence be---"a kiss!"

When I hear thee speak that sentence,
I will knell and worship too;
Promise thee a sure repentance---
That is not what sinners do!

Still thou shalt find out my sinning,
And again behold thee weep:
'Till a lover's fond beginning---
That ne'er was found quite fast asleep.

Maid of Beauty!--love and madness
Were not attributes of mine!
But oh, the bliss, the heavenly gladness,
Thou canst bring with love of thine!

OH, SAY WHEN BEAUTY FAILETH?

Oh, say when beauty faileth?
Oh say when love decays?
Is it when death prevailleth,
And life's shorn of its rays?

Tell me when spirits bloom not,
When music's joy is heard?
When angels smile, we may not---
Where bliss is, there's reward.

I saw a dying maiden,
In beauty's pale decay;
She looked like one forsaken,
Though familiar with the gay.

Her voice was low and sadd'ning,
Her tresses wildly hung;
Her sighs were deep and madd'ning,
As strains by poets sung.

I watched her early beauty,
When loveliness was bright;
While virtue owned a duty
That ne'er had shunned the light.

Jesu! I saw her dying,
'Mid agony's dark storm;
In misery's hour so trying--
Oh death! Oh grave!--the worm!

Varieties

TENDER MERCIES OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRAT IN POLAND.—The turbulent spirit of Poland, bursting forth in lawless acts, or smouldering in fierce and desperate thoughts: arraying itself in unnatural war against the supreme throne of its legitimate Possessor; or, being "thus unmindful of whose authority he hath;"—venting its distempered and fallacious feelings in words of defiance and insolent independence, is at length—silenced. Most of the leaders, and many of the misguided men, have met the fate they so pertinaciously tempted; and now sleep in their graves, rendered *loyal by death*:—the only means their Father possessed of making them "wise unto salvation." It is not, perhaps, without a degree of painful pity, that their parental Emperor recollects he was compelled to lay a chastening hand upon so large a number of his subjects: that besides those who fell by the victorious swords of his potent armies, he was under the sad necessity of publicly exe-

cuting some thousands, with an occasional massacre of a number *en masse*, as a political "expediency," by way of *warning*:—That he was under the sad necessity of banishing many thousands, to work in the mines of Siberia:—That he was under the sad necessity of causing a number of Polish ladies to be whipped with rods, naked, in the market place, for being guilty of the *heinous offence* of writing letters to their husbands, brothers, and children, in Siberia; as also for refusing to surrender, endeavouring to conceal or otherwise defraud the Emperor, of the said children, when the waggons passed through the respective towns and villages for the purpose of being thus loaded with the Emperor's property:—That he was under the sad necessity of refusing to attend to all explanations, petitions, or humble prayers of his loving subjects, when they besought him to ameliorate the sentence of any rebellious individual;—as was especially the case with one Polish Prince, since designated as No. 4395; an object of much treasonable love and respect; who being sentenced to journey several hundred miles to work in the mines, the Emperor was presented with a petition, that some little clemency might be extended towards him; when, taking the Imperial pen in his hand, he ordered the sentence to be put before him; and, with a deep sigh, added the word "*barefoot!*"—That he was under the sad necessity of continuing to send thousands to Siberia, even after he had found that the weight of their manacles, want of food and water, added to the exhaustion and torture of performing so long a journey upon flinty ways, caused most of them to die before they reached their destination, or soon after they had arrived; but the Emperor's painful sentiment of pity was greatly mitigated when he was eventually apprised, that whereas, those who died upon the road, were averaged at *sixty per cent. per week*, those who did arrive at the mines, only died at the average of *fifty per cent. per month*, working hard all the time, notwithstanding their manacles, their nakedness, and the unsavory quality of their food and water in dutiful performance of their sentence—and full of gratitude to their Great Parent, for sparing their forfeited lives. Nevertheless, the sufferings of the Poles have been considerable. The Emperor was much affected. But a period of peaceful subordination is now established, and his Serene Highness, being determined, out of his unbounded magnanimity, to forget the past, all his loving subjects of the country once denominated Poland, will joyfully follow the example of their appeased and reconciled Father. They will instruct their children by the aid of his most *salutary* and *sacred* Catechism, and by their incessant advice and exhortation, to worship, adore, love, and serve, their "Sovereign Lord and Master, the Emperor; being ever ready to lay down their lives as a meat offering at his benignant feet!"

LAW PLEASANTRIES.—To say to a man, "you enchanted my bull," Sid. 424—to say, "thou art a witch," or that a person "bewitched my husband to death," Cro. Eliz. 312, is clearly actionable. On the other hand, you may say of another, "that he is

a great rogue, and deserves to be hanged as well as G., who was hanged at Newgate," because this is a mere expression of opinion, and perhaps you might think that G. did not deserve hanging. T. Jones, 157. So also you may say of any Mr Smith that you know, "Mr Smith struck his cook on the head with a cleaver, and cleaved his head; the one lay on the one side and the other on the other;" because it is only to be *inferred* that thereby the cook of Mr Smith died, and this in the reported case was not averred, Cro. Jac. 181.—*A fortiori*, you may say, "Mr Smith threw his wife into the Thames, and she never came up again;" or "Mr Smith cut off Tom's head, and walked with it to Worcester," because this is all inference; and his cook, wife, or Tom, as the case may be, for all that the Court knows, may be still alive.—*The Year Book.*

THE PATIENCE OF GEORGE III.—Never, perhaps, was the King's patience more tried than at a private audience which he gave to Lord George Gordon. On being admitted to the King's presence, his Lordship very uncerimoniously locked the door, which the Lord in Waiting had purposely left open. He then said he had an excellent pamphlet in his pocket, which he would do himself the honour, and his Majesty the pleasure, of reading. He accordingly began the pamphlet, and the King listened very patiently till it began to grow dark, when he observed, "I am sorry, my Lord, that light fails you, but some other day."—"Please your Majesty," replied Lord George, "there is no time like the present, and as for light, a little will suffice for me." He then familiarly poked the fire, the blaze of which enabled him to continue the pamphlet, which he read to the last word. The King expected now to be released, but, to his amazement, Lord George said, "Please your Majesty, I will next read you ten or eleven excellent letters, which I have received from your Protestant subjects, in which none were, nor ever will be surpassed." He then commenced the letters, and this vexatious interview lasted two hours longer, at the termination of which, the fire having gone out, or ceased to blaze, Lord George departed.—*The Georgian Era.*

IRISH WIT.—The crew of a man of war which had just returned from a long voyage, was one day busily employed in bringing up the hammocks on deck to air; and as each man appeared with his load, he reported the number to a young Lieutenant stationed on the poop. An Irishman named Murphy was near the last. As soon as he gained the deck the officer demanded "what number?" "12 your honour," was the immediate reply. "12! that can't be, look again." "It is your honour." "I tell you it cannot be; the man who owned No. 12 died of a fever in the West Indies, and it has not been used since." "It is your honour," was the pertinacious reply. Down jumps the officer off the poop, struts up to the hammock, and turning suddenly round, with all the warmth of offended authority, exclaims, "Why you rascal, what do you mean by telling me it's 12, when it's clearly 444?" "Lurd love your honour," says Pat; scratching his head, and casting a comical leer at the officer, "I *big* your

honour *tin* thousand pardons; but I always thought till now that 3 times 4 made 12."—
Comic Magazine.

THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE

I was received on board the Firebrand frigate, Captain Tudor, where I remained until after the glorious 1st of June; the Firebrand had the honour of first discovering the foe, for on the evening of the 31st of May, we gave signal of an enemy's fleet, ahead, and crowded all sail to keep them in view. As they carried no lights during the night, we thought we had lost them, but at dawn we found ourselves in the wake of one of their largest ships; for as the sun cleared away the fogs aloft, we beheld the ensign and maintopsail of their Admiral piercing, as it were, the very clouds. This was rather awkward, as a single broadside from her would have sent us down to Davy. Our Captain flew to the helm, crying, "Hard alee, helmsman—raise your foretacks—lay all aback—lee-tacks and bow-lines—forward! forward!—there, there, she heels—she heels haul up your mainsheets—reef your headsails—hard, hard a weather, helmsman—haul aboard your main-tack, boys, close to the wind—closer yet—cheerly, my hearties—cheerly—round she goes!"—and round she went your honours, in less time than I have been telling you how it was done. Ah! poor Tudor was a hardy blue. The morning mist concealed us from their view, and them from us, save their maintop, which shooting through the fog, was gilded by the rising sun; we were not more than thirty fathoms distance, and the strong rough Cambrian voice of Captain Tudor alarmed the monsieurs; a shot was fired from their stern-chasers, that bore away our spritsail-yard. We tacked, and wore away; the fog sheered off, when we found ourselves about a league ahead of our fleet, and about the same distance from the enemy, with the Garonne, a thirty-six gun frigate, within ten fathoms of us. We carried only twenty-eight, but all's one for that your honours. Old Taffy, who had fought up from a *mid*, waved his cock and pinch above his head, and hurling it at the Garonne, hoisted every ensign, jack and union flag aboard; save you, Sirs, the little Firebrand looked like a farmer's pony on a May-day morn! I think I see the hardy old Welshman on the quarter, the wind shaking his thin white locks, crying—"Clear the decks—stow the hammocks—lay the hatches!—well done boson—sling the yards—stopper topsail sheets!—brave my mates!—marines to your station!—bear ahead upon her weather beam!—well done, helmsman!"—[Here Joe rose up—the Firebrand was in action, and he scorned to skulk.]—Loose your guns—out with your tompions—run out your muzzles—level—fire!" Crash, crash—crash and cry!—down went their mizen by the board, and down came our spritsail-yard and jack flag, striking our captain of marines overboard. Box haul—ware about, my hearts of oak—carry me under her stern—steady—steady—well wore helmsman!—rake her fore and aft—brave, lieutenant! double shot your guns—cripple her rudder—run out—fire!

"Hurra!" cried Joe, quite blown; "God love your honours," her mid-deck was

swept as clear as my palm, and she looked like a beef cask on the water, with both heads out. Old Leathersides as the men called the gallant old Cambrian, called out to the Frenchman to haul down, but he replied with a shot from his pistol. This was too much, your honours, for mercy itself to endure; so roaring out—"Board, boson—follow me, lads—clear them off, stem and stern—the Spitfire for an empire!" he leaped on the quarter, followed by the crew; and in five minutes we mastered her main-waist, hoisted the British jack above her tri-colored flag amid the cheers of the whole fleet, who witnessed the action.

This affair irritated the French Commander, who, waring round, sought to release the Garonne; but ere he could near us, Lord Howe brushed alongside, crying, "Bravo, Tudor—well done, Firebrand—a good omen this," and bore down upon the Admiral, who, finding himself forecastle in his manoeuvre, discharged his fore-castle guns at us; and as our Captain was about to reply to his Commander, a swivel-shot struck him in the breast, and down he went like a statue broken from its pedestal. Lord Howe then bore down on the French Commander Villaret, poured in his broadside, and wore round to bring his other guns to bear. Then, followed by the Audacious, Leviathan, and Bellerophon, engaged the four ships of the enemy's centre. The Revolutionaire was quickly disabled, and struck falling out of the line. Her antagonist then turned her guns upon La Vengeur, the crew of which fought until she settled to her second deck; and after her lower guns were under water, continued to fire her upper tier, and as she sunk, the air resounded with—"Vive la republique—vive la liberte—vive la France." It was a beautiful and terrible sight, your Honours, to see fifty men-of-war engaged, broadside to broadside, within pistol-shot, the men upon the yard-arms endeavouring to grapple with each other. The Garonne, our antagonist, heeled, and went down a minute after the Vengeur. The crew of the Firebrand then called upon the Lieutenant to lead them against the foe. This request was complied with, and we took our station on the bows of La Montagne, who was already engaged with the Bellerophon. We opened a passage through her length, keeping our station till she struck, having five hundred men killed and disabled in less than an hour. Eleven more of the enemy were the trophies of this glorious day—quite another thing, your Honours, to the hanging of these poor shamrock souls. The whole fleet regretted the fate of poor Tudor. The first Lieutenant succeeded him and who, happening to say something extra to Joe Denman, I had the honour of clenching naves with Lord Howe; and soon after was promoted to the Venerable, the flag-ship of Lord Duncan, where I had the good fortune to steer clear of the mutiny at the Nore and Spithead, and the satisfaction of drubbing the Dutch at Camperdown.

THE PRESS, THE COMPASS AND THE STEAM ENGINE.—The *art of printing* has, perhaps, contributed more especially to the welfare of mankind, to the advancement of society, and to the promotion and diffusion of political, physical, and ethical truths than all the

arts beside. It is, in fact, an art that is "preservative of all arts." Wherever it is known and encouraged, the progressive improvement of society is certain, and the march of mind secure and unembarrassed.—But where the press has never shed its light, or dispensed its intellectual treasures, the night of ignorance, and the gloom of superstition, rest upon the soul, and obscure the intellect of man; and should it be struck from existence, with its rich treasures of instruction, the world, ere long, would be merged in night and barbarism. The invention of the *mariner's compass*, or rather the discovery of that mystic and incomprehensible law which gives polarity to the needle, claims to be ranked, on account of its importance, next to the press. The navigator is no longer compelled to keep the coast within view, in order to steer his course aright, but now seeks the middle of the ocean with confidence and security; nor does it require a period of ten years, as in the days of Ulysses and Æneas, to make a voyage from Ilium to the island of Ithica, or to the shores of Italy. Neither does the modern navigator require a Palinurus, as did the pious Trojan of old, to stand at the helm, and observe the stars of heaven. He possesses, in the compass, a safer guide than either Orion or Arcturus. But for the compass, those geographical limits, which, from the drawn of creation had concealed one-half of the world from the other, had never been passed; and America, perhaps, at this moment would have been a pathless world of woods, made vocal by the serpent's hiss, the panther's scream, and the wild man's terrific yell; and, perchance, here—even on this consecrated spot, where now stands the temple of the living God—the wild fox would have made his den, or the red man his habitation? The *steam-engine* next takes rank in point of importance. Its effects on the condition of society are of incalculable importance. In almost every branch of the arts it is hailed as an auxiliary. Its application to nautical purposes is of greater utility and of deeper concernment to the world than the world at present imagines.—It is an agent, whose power and influence will be most beneficially felt in contributing toward the preservation of the American Union, by overcoming those physical barriers that have isolated one section of our country from the other. By means of its power, space is annihilated, and the inhabitants, from the extremes of the Union, are now brought into frequent and friendly intercourse. Let it be borne in mind, however, that neither the printing press, nor the mariner's compass, nor the steam-engine could have been procured without the aid of the common mechanic. The toil and skill of the artificers in wood and iron and steel were requisite to their completion. The square and the compass, the axe and the plane, the hammer and the anvil, were all indispensable to their production.

PHILLPOTT'S HONESTY.

"Aye! Honesty's a jewel," Phillpott cried, "That shines the clearer still, the more 'tis tried!"

"True, Phill," quoth Cobbett, "you yourself may show it—

Your honesty's so clear—we all see through it."

A Statement of the Number of Vessels, with their amount of Tonnage, &c., that have entered the Ports of Carbonear and Harbor Grace, during the years 1831, '32, and '33.

Year ending, 5th Jan. 1832.

CARBONEAR.

Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Qtls. Fish.	Tons Oil.	Seal Skins
49	6605	387	65,095	2243	124,417

HARBOR GRACE.

29	3100	196	30,745	1255	23,343
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Year ending 5th Jan. 1833.

CARBONEAR.

45	5803	369	71,890	1510	72,431
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HARBOR GRACE.

31	3256	214	29,983	1132	27,322
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Year ending 5th Jan. 1834.

CARBONEAR.

56	7000	496	96,835	1621	101,316
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HARBOR GRACE.

26	2874	199	28,336	730	19,235
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N.B.—Vessels cleared in ballast, are not noticed in the above account.

[The foregoing statement was ascertained preparatory to framing a petition to His Majesty, to make Carbonear a Free Port.—A petition to that effect, is now in course of signature.—ED. STAR.]

Newfoundland Legislature

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

MARCH 24 to APRIL 10 inclusive.

BILLS READ A THIRD-TIME:—Mechanic's Society Incorporation Bill (St. John's).—A Bill to ascertain the damages upon protested Bills of Exchange.

BILL READ A THIRD-TIME and sent down to the Assembly:—To Incorporate a Law Society.

BILLS READ A SECOND-TIME:—For legalizing the collection of certain Customs' Duties.

—For the Institution of Local Courts.—For the regulating the Terms of the Supreme Court.—For altering the punishment of Persons convicted of certain offences.—For the relief of Insolvent Debtors taken in Execution.

The Resolutions sent up to the Assembly on the subject of the Fishery Act of 5th Geo. IV., cap. 51, were read a first-time.

Upon motion of the Hon. Mr Dunscomb an Address to his Excellency was voted; requesting his Excellency to direct several printed copies of all the Laws of Newfoundland to be furnished to each of the Members of the Legislature, and one to every Justice of the Peace and Coroner in the Island, with as little delay as possible.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

APRIL 5 to 10 inclusive.

BILLS READ A THIRD-TIME:—For the relief of Insolvent Debtors.—For ascertaining the time of the commencement of the Acts of the Parliament of the Colony and for the speedy publication of the same.—Road Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND-TIME:—For the Registration of Deeds.—To regulate the Salmon Fisheries. To provide for the main-

tenance of Bastards.—To provide for the Registration of Persons entitled to vote at the Election of Members to serve in the Assembly.

BILLS READ A FIRST-TIME:—To regulate the rate of Interest in this Island.—For the establishment of Courts of Sessions of the Peace in this Island.—To regulate the Standard of Weights and Measures.

NOTICE:—Mr Carter, of a Bill for the inspection of wet and dry Provisions imported into the Island.

APRIL 5.—Committee on the Judicature Bill,—Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that it is expedient to alter and amend the act of the Imperial Parliament 5th George 4th cap. 67, entitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes."

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the Circuit Courts, under their present system of operation, having been found, after an experience of eight years, to be inefficient and unsuited to the present state and condition of the Colony, ought to be revised.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that Courts of General Sessions of the Peace should be established in every District of the Island, which should possess similar jurisdiction with Courts of Sessions in England. That the civil jurisdiction of such Courts should extend to all cases of servants' wages, and on the trial of all other civil matters to a certain amount (except the matter in dispute relate to the title to any land or tenements, right of Fishery, or to the taking or demanding of any fee of office.) That there should be to each Court of Sessions an efficient President or Chief Magistrate, who should have an annual salary, and should have power to try such civil causes alone, where no other magistrate appeared, and with or without a jury, according to the desire of the parties. That such President or Chief Magistrate should also be empowered to issue original process of the Supreme Court in their respective Districts, and to try by jury and issues of fact which might be sent to them by the Supreme Court.—That in all cases above a certain amount (except for wages) there should be an appeal to the Supreme Court, and that such President or Chief Magistrate should also be Registrar of Deeds for the District.

To which resolutions the House gave its concurrence.

10.—On motion of Mr Kough it was resolved "That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the present distressed state of the Poor of St. John's and to devise some means for their relief."

MARRIED.—At St. John's on the 11th instant, by the Right Rev. Dr FLEMING JOHN KENT Esq., M. C. P., to Miss JOANNA, FLEMING, sister of the Right Rev. Dr Fleming, Catholic Bishop of this Island.

At Cork, on the 6th of February last by the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, James Tobin Esq., second son of the Hon. James Tobin of Halifax, N. S., and Merchant, of the firm of Messrs. Bland and Tobin of St. John's, to Emily C. fourth daughter of William Bullen Esq. M. D. of the former city,

Year ending 5th January, 1832.

Carbonear

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
United Kingdom	39	5809	335
British West Indies	1	121	8
British North America	8	859	54
Foreign Europe	21	2962	189
United States	1	158	9
	70	9909	595

Harbor Grace

United Kingdom	17	2207	132
British West Indies	0	0	0
British North America	12	870	62
Foreign Europe	8	891	57
United States	0	0	0
	37	3968	251

Year ending 5th January, 1833.

Carbonear

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
United Kingdom	32	4640	286
British West Indies	1	124	9
British North America	15	1471	96
Foreign Europe	11	1762	99
United States	2	282	16
Brazil	1	210	12
	62	8489	518

Harbor Grace

United Kingdom	16	1931	121
British West Indies	0	0	0
British North America	8	563	41
Foreign Europe	4	441	29
United States	2	225	14
Brazil	0	0	0
	30	3160	205

Year ending 5th January, 1834.

Carbonear

	VESSELS.	TONS.	MEN.
United Kingdom	34	5204	306
British North America	15	1318	86
Foreign Europe	20	2743	172
United States	1	140	9
Gibraltar	2	223	15
Madeira	1	125	9
	73	9763	597

Harbor Grace

United Kingdom	20	2426	155
British North America	11	978	62
Foreign Europe	7	796	50
United States	1	92	7
Gibraltar	0	0	0
Madeira	0	0	0
	39	4292	274