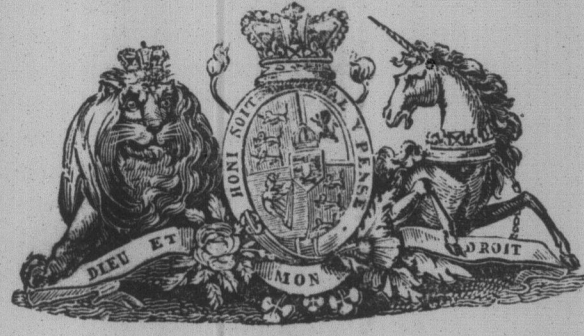


# TELE



# STAR,

## AND CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

New Series.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 1834.

Vol. I.—No. XII.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland:—Printed and Published by JOHN T. BURTON, at his Office, CARBONEAR.

### Notices

#### CONCEPTION BAY PACKETS



#### 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.

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.

April 10

#### THE ST. PATRICK.

EDMOND PHELAN, begs most respectfully to acquaint the Public, that he has purchased a new and commodious Boat, which, at a considerable expense, he has fitted out to ply between CARBONEAR and PORTUGAL COVE, as a PACKET-BOAT; having two Cabins, (part of the after one adapted for Ladies, with two sleeping-berths separated from the rest). The fore-cabin is conveniently fitted up for Gentlemen, with sleeping-berths, which will he trusts, give every satisfaction. He now begs to solicit the patronage of this respectable community; and he assures them it shall be his utmost endeavour to give them every gratification possible.

The ST. PATRICK will leave CARBONEAR or the COVE, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 o'clock in the Morning; and the COVE at 12 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, the Packet Man leaving St. John's at 8 o'clock on those Mornings.

TERMS

After Cabin Passengers, 10s. each.

Fore ditto ditto, 5s.

Letters, Single or Double, 1s.

Parcels in proportion to their size or weight.

The owner will not be accountable for any Specie.

N.B.—Letters for St. John's, &c., will be received at his House, in Carbonear, and in St. John's, for Carbonear, &c. at Mr Patrick Kieley's (Newfoundland Tavern) and at Mr John Crute's.

Carbonear, June 4, 1834.

#### St. John's and Harbor Grace PACKET

THE fine fast-sailing Cutter the EXPRESS, leaves Harbor Grace, precisely at Nine o'clock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning for Portugal Cove, and returns at 12 o'clock the following day.—This vessel has been fitted up with the utmost care, and has a comfortable Cabin for Passengers; All Packages and letters will be carefully attended to, but no accounts can be kept for passages or postages, nor will the proprietors be responsible for any Specie or other monies sent by this conveyance.

Ordinary Fares 7s. 6d.; Servants and Children 5s. each. Single Letters 6d., double ditto 1s., and Parcels in proportion to their weight.

PERCHARD & BOAG,  
Agents, ST. JOHN'S.  
ANDREW DRYSDALE,  
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

BLANKS of every description For Sale at the Office of this Paper. Carbonear, July 2, 1834.

### CAP. XVI.

An Act to regulate the Packing and Inspection of Pickled Fish for Exportation from this Island.

[12th June, 1834.]

WHEREAS it would conduce to the benefit and advantage of the trade of this Colony if wholesome regulations were made for the Curing and Packing of Pickled Fish therein, and for the Inspection of all such Fish exported therefrom:

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Assembly, in Colonial Parliament assembled, that from and after the Thirty First day of December next, all Tierces, Barrels, and Half-Barrels, in which Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings or other Pickled Fish, may be packed for exportation from Newfoundland, shall be new casks, and shall be made of sound and well seasoned wood, free from sap, knots, and bug or worm-holes, and shall have each one hardwood bung-stave, and be well and sufficiently hooped with four hoops on each bilge, and four hoops on each chime; and furthermore, the staves of all such casks shall, at the thickest ends, be half an inch in thickness, and if made of soft wood shall be, at the ends, at least three quarters of an inch in thickness; and the ends or heads of the casks shall be made of wood not exceeding one inch in thickness, be planed or shaved smooth on the outside, and have one-third of the thickness at the edges cut from the outside.

II.—And be it further enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, or Acting Governor, of this Colony, to appoint and commission two persons, of competent skill and knowledge, who shall be Inspectors of all the pickled fish intended to be exported from the Town of St. John's; who, before they enter on the duties of their Office, shall give Bonds, with three sufficient sureties, to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in the penal sum of Three Hundred Pounds sterling each, for the faithful discharge of their duty, and shall be sworn faithfully to perform the same. And it shall and may be lawful for the said Governor or acting Governor, and he is hereby authorized to appoint competent and skilful persons, as Inspectors of Pickled Fish in every harbor or seaport in this Colony where the same shall be applied for, to pack such Pickled Fish for exportation; who shall give a like security in the penal sum of Two Hundred Pounds sterling each, and shall likewise be sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty as such Inspectors of Pickled Fish.

III.—And be it further enacted, that each Tierce of Pickled Fish shall contain three hundred pounds of Fish, each barrel two hundred pounds, and each half-barrel one hundred pounds weight respectively, at the least, over and above the quantity of salt and pickle necessary to preserve the said respective quantities of Fish.

IV.—And be it further enacted, that the casks intended to contain Pickled Fish, shall be made of wood, of the following dimensions, that is to say—the barrels shall be made of staves cut not less than twenty-seven inches in length, and of heading cut to the diameter of seventeen and one quarter inches at the least; the half-barrel of staves cut twenty-two inches in length; and the tierces in the like proportion.

V.—And be it further enacted, that every barrel of Pickled Fish inspected under this act, shall contain, besides the weight of fish required as aforesaid, at least five gallons of coarse foreign salt, or other salt suitable therefor, being clean and good; and the half barrels and tierces shall contain the like proportion thereof.

VI.—And be it further enacted, that all inspected Pickled Fish, whether Salmon, Mackerel, Herring, or other kinds, and whether split or otherwise, shall be Fish well struck or salted, in the first instance with salt or pickle, and preserved sweet and free from rust, taint, or damage, and shall be packed with suitable salt for their preservation, and in such tierces, barrels, and half-barrels, and containing the respective quantities aforesaid; and each cask shall be filled with fish of one and the same kind and quality, and be properly packed and headed

up with the proper number of hoops thereon, and shall be filled up with a clean strong pickle, sufficiently heavy to float a fish of the kind packed; and before the fish are packed in the barrel, they shall be carefully sorted and classed according to their respective numbers and quality, and shall then be carefully weighed; and on each layer of Fish as packed in the barrel, the salt shall be regularly placed to the extent in all of the quantity hereby required for the casks respectively.

VII.—And be it further enacted, that there shall be three numbers or qualities of Salmon or Mackerel, and two numbers or qualities of Herrings, or other Fish, as follows:—

The quality number One, of Salmon and Mackerel, shall comprehend Fish of the fattest and best kind, having previously to being salted, the blood thoroughly scraped from the back-bone, and being properly soaked, well cured and in every respect free from taint, rust, or damage whatsoever.—The Mackerel shall be fall Fish.

The quality number Two, of Salmon and Mackerel, shall comprehend the best of those that remain after the selection of the first quality; and the quality number Three shall consist of the thinnest and poorest fish, or of good Mackerel under eight inches in length; both qualities shall be sweet and wholesome; entirely free from rust, taint, or damage, properly cured, and well soaked before being salted.

The quality number One, of Herrings or other Fish, shall be of the fattest and best Fish; and the quality number Two, of the poorer, thinner, and inferior Fish; both qualities of the said Fish shall be carefully piped, and cleaned, and cured, and be sweet and wholly free from rust, taint, or damage; and they shall also be packed with at least five gallons of suitable salt to each barrel, and so in proportion for other casks; and no Mackerel not split shall be inspected, and all rusted Fish shall be branded (No. 4, Rusty); and no tainted or damaged Fish of any kind shall be permitted to be packed or inspected for exportation.

VIII.—And be it further enacted, that the several casks containing Pickled Fish, so sorted, packed, and inspected, as is herein directed, shall be branded, in legible characters, on one head of the cask, with the description of the Fish, and the number of the quality thereof, contained therein; and also with the initial letter of the christian name, and the whole surname, of the Inspector, by whom the same shall be inspected, the name of the place where he acts as Inspector, and the letter N. F. L. D. for Newfoundland; and also the date of the year in which such Fish was caught; and if such date cannot be ascertained, the Fish to be branded "Old."

IX.—And be it further enacted, that the sorting, weighing, inspecting, and branding, any cask of Fish, as aforesaid, shall be made and done either by, or in the presence and sight of, some one of the said Inspectors, who hath given security as aforesaid, and unless in such immediate presence, and sight of an inspector, no other person whomsoever shall be allowed to brand a cask, or sort or inspect such Fish, under a penalty not exceeding Three Pounds sterling, and the like penalty upon the Inspector suffering the same to be done.

X.—And be it further enacted, that in every case when it becomes necessary, in consequence of any casualty, to repack a cask of inspected Pickled Fish, intended for exportation, such repacking shall only be done by an Inspector, if one be within five miles of the place of repacking.

XI.—And be it further enacted, that no Pickled Fish shall be exported from this Island, in casks, unless the master or owner shall produce to the Collector of Customs, or other proper Officer, who may be authorised by the Governor, a certificate from the Inspector of Pickled Fish, that the same has been inspected, packed, and branded, according to the directions of this Act; and the certificate shall express the number of barrels, half-barrels, and tierces, thus shipped; the kind and quality of Fish they contain, with the name of the master and owner, or

shipper, and the name of the vessel on board which such Fish are shipped for exportation; and every such master, owner or shipper, shall take and subscribe the following declaration before the Officer authorised as aforesaid:

"I, A. B. do declare that the certificate hereunto annexed contains the whole quantity of Pickled and barrelled Fish, on board the \_\_\_\_\_ master, and that no Fish is shipped on board the said vessel for the ship's company, or on freight or cargo but what is inspected and branded according to the Law of this Colony."

And if any master of a vessel, or other person shall receive or put on board any ship or vessel, to transport the same from this Colony, any pickled or whole fish, packed in casks which are not inspected, and branded in the manner by this Act prescribed, he or they on conviction, shall forfeit and pay not less than Thirty Shillings sterling, nor more than Forty Shillings Sterling, for every hundred pounds of such uninspected Fish.

XII.—And be it further enacted, that whosoever shall, in or from any cask, intermix, take out or shift any inspected fish packed or branded as aforesaid; or put therein other fish for exportation, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this Act, and whosoever shall export, or cause to be exported, or ship for exportation, from this Colony, any tainted or damaged fish, or any tierce barrel, or half-barrel of pickled fish not inspected and branded accordingly to this act; and whosoever being the master of any vessel having on board any pickled fish for exportation, or being the shipper thereof shall not produce, to the principal Officer of Customs for the port before the ship's departure therefrom such certificate of the Inspection of Pickled fish as is herein directed, each and every of the parties so offending shall suffer and pay a penalty of Twenty Shillings sterling for every hundred weight of such fish, in this section referred to.

XIII.—And be it further enacted, that whenever it shall appear that any cask of pickled fish, branded by any such inspectors as aforesaid, hath proved unequal in quantity or quality, to that which may be indicated by the brand on the cask, or be deficient in any of the requisites in this act before mentioned, then, and in every such case on due proof, the party injured thereby shall be entitled to recover from such inspector, for each and every such deficient cask of fish, double the value thereof at the time of the inspection.

Provided always, that in every such case sufficient proof shall be given, by the party complaining, that the said cask when first opened was found to be insufficient and defective, in the particulars required by this Act, and that such insufficiency or defect, arose entirely from the state condition or bad quality of the cask or of the fish, at the time of the inspection thereof and not from any casualty or neglect subsequent to the inspection.

XIV.—And be it further enacted, that all Pickled Fish not inspected and branded according to this Act and tainted or damaged being in tierces, barrels, or half barrels and shipped for exportation; and all fish taken, shifted, or intermixed from or in the cask after the inspection, and branding thereof, shall be and is hereby declared forfeited.

XV.—And be it further enacted, that no vessel laden or partly laden, with any pickled fish, the produce of the fisheries of this Colony, and destined to any port or place whatsoever out of the same, shall after the thirty first day of December next, be permitted to depart from this Colony for such port or destination, until the master of the said vessel, or the shipper of such pickled fish, shall first produce to the Collector or Deputy Collector of Customs for the port or place where such Pickled Fish are laden on board, a certificate of an inspector of pickled fish for the place of her lading, setting forth and certifying that all pickled fish laden on board such vessel have been, according to law, surveyed and inspected and the fish barrels branded according to the provi-

sions of this Act; Provided however, that nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent unimported mackerel, or other pickled fish from being sold in any port or harbor of this Colony, by the fisherman, planter, or others, as they bring them to market in casks, bulk or otherwise, and that nothing contained in this Act shall extend to fish packed in kegs less than ten gallons.

XVI.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall be the duty of the Collector Sub-Collectors, and officers of his Majesty's Customs, throughout this Colony, and of the inspectors of fish appointed by virtue of this Act, severally to enforce the execution of this Act, and to compel obedience thereto, and to seize, and to prosecute to condemnation all Pickled fish liable to be forfeited under this Act.

XVII.—*And be it further enacted*, that it shall be the duty of the principal officers of his Majesty's Customs, in all parts of this Colony, whenever any pickled Fish is cleared out according to this Act, to grant to the master of the vessel wherein the same shall be shipped, a certificate in the following words, that is to say—

"These will certify that A. B. master of the bound from hence to has cleared out of pickled according to law."

(To be signed by the Collector or Officer of Customs)

XVIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that the inspectors of Pickled fish, who shall or may be appointed under or by virtue of this Act, shall respectively be paid for each certificate for exportation, one shilling sterling; and for inspecting and branding each and every cask of fish as directed by this Act—for each tierce, ten pence sterling; for each barrel seven pence sterling; and for each half barrel four pence half penny sterling. The charge for the certificates inspecting and branding shall be paid by the Exporter or Purchaser in addition to the purchase or cost of the fish; and bills for the legal fees of inspection, and Certificates, shall in the first instance, be paid by the original owner of such fish, or by the person employing the inspector; and all such owners and employers are hereby empowered to demand, and recover the amount of the said Bills from the subsequent purchaser or exporter. And it shall be the duty of all such inspectors of Pickled fish annually to make returns to his Excellency the Governor of all pickled fish that shall have been inspected, by them, respectively during the past year.

XIX.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any inspector of pickled fish, shall brand any cask the contents of which he has not inspected, packed, salted and coopered, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, or if he shall permit any other person or persons to use his brands, in violation or evasion thereof, he shall forfeit and pay for every Cask so branded the sum of Five Pounds sterling, and be liable to be removed from his office.

XX.—*And be it further enacted*, that if any pickled or barrelled fish as aforesaid, shall be put on board any boat or vessel with intent to export the same, contrary to the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful, for any Justice of the Peace, upon information being given to him to issue his Warrant to seize and secure the said fish; which on being seized, shall be delivered to the nearest inspector, and such inspector is hereby required to open and inspect and to pack and brand the same, as is required by this Act; and to keep and detain the same until she expense and charges of seizure inspection packing and all other charges arising from such seizure shall be paid; and it shall be the duty of every person when required, to give his necessary aid to the Constable or Officer having such Warrant, on pain of forfeiting the sum of Thirty shillings sterling, for his refusal or neglect herein.

XXI.—*And be it further enacted*, that when any quantity of fish shall require to be inspected, and the same doth not exceed five barrels, the same shall, if required by the inspector be brought to the store, wharf or place of business of such inspector; but if the quantity be greater, the inspector shall at the place where the said fish may be, and inspect the same within two days after being requested thereto: under the penalty of forfeiting to the owner thereof Forty Shillings sterling for each day that he shall after such space of two days, neglect such inspection. *Provided always*, that if the place at which fish is required to be inspected, shall be more than one mile from the place of business of such inspector, he shall not be required to proceed to the inspection thereof, until payment or tender be made of his fees for travel at the rate of ninepence a mile, from the place of his business and back.

XXII.—*And be it further enacted*, that all pecuniary penalties, by this Act imposed, shall and may be recovered before a Justice or Justices of the Peace, or in any Court of Record in this Colony, and that all pickled fish forfeited, or subject or liable to any penalty, shall and may be seized by any inspector of fish or Officer of Customs, to abide the Judgment of such Justice or Justices of the Peace, or Court of Record; and the proceeds of all such penalties fines and forfeitures aforesaid, shall be paid, one moiety

to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, to be applied to the general purposes of this Colony; and the other moiety to him who shall prosecute and sue for the same.

XXIII.—*And be it further enacted*, that this Act shall be in force for two years, and thence to the end of the then next session of the General Assembly of this Colony.

(To be continued.)

(From the Halifax Journal, August 25.)

The American papers represent the crops in the southern parts of that country as very abundant.

At our latest dates from Montreal the Cholera continued with much violence; on the 8th inst. the deaths were 85. Every village between that and Kingston has been visited by it.

Quebec, August 8.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—The interments on Tuesday were 19, yesterday 31.

We understand that nine deaths occurred yesterday, at the Quarantine station. The cases of Cholera there this morning were 58 of other diseases 70. The deaths of the station, since about the 27th ult., when the disease first showed itself, with severity, if it at all existed before, have been numerous.

Among the parishes near Quebec which have suffered from the prevailing disease, are Chateau, Richer, Point Levi, St. Nicholas, St. Croix, and Lotbiniere. At Chateau Richer 18 to 20 persons have died. In other parishes no deaths at all have taken place, and in several, only one in each.

August 8.

The public health, during the last three days, has been marked by one of those exacerbations which particularly characterize the prevailing malady, the total of interments in the twenty-four hours ended yesterday morning were 36, and this morning 32.

From the Quarantine Station the deaths yesterday, we learn, were 7 the day preceding, 9, and Tuesday 9. There remained in Hospital at the Station last evening, 43 cholera cases, and 40 sick with other diseases.

A couple of vessels with cases of cholera, have we learn, been ordered back to Gross-Isle.

The interments at several cemeteries of Quebec, on Friday last were 38; Saturday, 21; yesterday 26; not including the return from the Protestant burying ground, estimated at 6 to 10.

Montreal, August 5.

In consequence of the prevailing malady, and the alarms naturally excited in the minds of parents for their children at a distance, some of the colleges in the province have been closed, and the students have returned to their homes. Those of this city, Chambly and St. Hyacinthe, are amongst the numbers.

Kingston, August 2.

Since our last publication, the Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera has made its appearance in Kingston. For the lamentable account of its ravages we refer to the report of the Board of health, and the head of deaths.—The disease appears more malignant in its character and sudden in its effects than in 1832; yet so far, we have seen no panic, no flying from danger, and but little or no attempts at concealing the painful truth. In seasons like the present, for those who can at all command their feelings, it is folly to fear, because fear only hastens the calamity it seeks to avoid. A cheerful fortitude, a careful avoidance of every excess, and above all, a firm reliance on His mercy, at whose word "the plague was stayed," are the best preservatives.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

As several cases of Malignant Cholera have appeared in the Poor House, among the Military, and in different parts of the Town.

The CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH deem it expedient, to re-urge upon the public, a strict attention to these prudent precautionary measures which experience and common sense dictate as best adapted, with the blessing of God, either wholly to prevent the disease, or when it exists to mitigate its symptoms.

They therefore, would earnestly recommend to all, that the strictest attention be paid to cleanliness, both domestic and personal,—keeping all apartments, cellars and outhouses clean, sweet dry and well ventilated, removing from them, and the yards all dirt, and offensive matter whatever, exposing bedding to dry currents of fresh air, and occasionally using lime washing where required.

They cannot too strongly urge the necessity of observing Temperance in general, but more particularly as regards the use of Spirituous Liquors, as it has the sanction of all experience on the subject, that those addicted to drinking spirits are by far most liable to take cholera, and to sink under its attack.

They recommend that raw vegetables, pastry, unripe or sour fruit, be abstained from, as also the use of any article of diet

which is known to disorder the stomach and bowels; (such state a of the system rendering a person more susceptible than otherwise to take the disorder)—when fatigued or chilled, to use in lieu of Spirituous Liquors, warm ginger, unmit, black tea, or warm gruel.

To wear generally speaking, warm clothing and flannel next to the skin, guarding against wet or damp feet—and when there is any tendency to bowel complaints, to wear in addition a flannel belt round the body and bowels.

Attacks of Cholera have usually been preceded by some premonitory symptom; as unusual lassitude, soreness or pain about the region of the stomach, giddiness, or ringing in the ears—but more generally by the ordinary symptoms of bowel complaint or looseness.—When Cholera prevails in a place, those symptoms should never be disregarded as by being early attended to, they may be easily relieved, and as they often precede the disease, Cholera may thus in very many cases in its most malignant nature be altogether prevented, or cut short. Under these circumstances, the person affected should rather avoid solid food for the present keep warm, use the flannel belt round the bowels—partake freely from time to time of some mild drinks as black or mint tea, rice or barley water, or gruel—and should take without delay a dose of magnesia and rhubarb, 20 grains of each, in a little mint or ginger tea, being a dose for a grown person; at bed-time the chest and stomach may be rubbed with either camphorated spirits or a liniment composed of olive oil, and oil of turpentine, of each one ounce, camphor and spirits of ammonia, of each two drams; resorting to medical aid as soon as possible should these symptoms continue, or others connected with the disorder supervene.

Finally bearing in mind that all debilitating causes; most especially debauchery, and excess of any kind; filth drunkenness, deficient food or clothing, strongly predispose to this direful malady—and that sobriety and cleanliness as strongly defend from its influences. On all classes is earnestly urged the sedulously shunning the former, and using all means to promote the latter, with a perfect confidence in the wisdom and goodness of God—a firm reliance on him in the use of means, and in the cheerful and fearless performance of duty to the sick and suffering, as being the best preservative against the desolating scourge, which, no doubt for wise and good ends though inscrutable to us, he now permits to be abroad upon the face of the earth.

By order of the Board,  
JAMES C. HUME, M.D.  
Secretary.

HEALTH OF THE TOWN.—We are sorry to observe by the following report of the Board of Health that there has been an increase of Cholera in the Town during the last two days. Yesterday the rifle Brigade, which have suffered severely by it, having lost upwards of 29 men, were removed to Sackville. CHOLERA REPORT for 24 hours, ending Monday, 25 August, 1834, at ten o'clock A.M.

Cases remaining from yesterday	New Cases	Total	Number died	Number sent to Hospital	Number discharged	Number remaining
32	32	94	5	15	1	43

N.B. A large majority of the fatal cases have been persons of intemperate and irregular habits, who have lived in dirty damp ill ventilated rooms.

By order of the board,  
JAMES C. HUME,  
Secretary.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A public meeting for political purposes was held at Toronto Upper Canada, on the 30th July. The gallery attached to the Market, being crowded to excess, fell, and precipitated those upon in a distance of twenty feet. Several lives were lost, and other persons badly wounded.

Boston, August 15.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.—Yesterday morning, the Ursuline Convent, at Mount Benedict, Charlestown, which was erected in 1826 at great expense by the Catholics, presented to the numerous visitors, nothing but a heap of ruins. The work of a mob.

It is known that for some days, an excitement has existed in the community in consequence of a report that the friends of a young lady at the institution having called for her, she was not to be found. This report was noticed by the Journals of Friday and Saturday. No public explanation having been given of the reasons why her friends were not permitted to see her, on Monday night a mob assembled in the vicinity and made a bonfire. About midnight a portion of the mob, we learn about one hundred in number disguised, made their appearance in front of the Convent, and knocking demanded a sight of the young lady. The lady superior appeared and assured them that if they would call in the day time their wishes should be gratified—to which they replied they must see her that night. Two of the Selectmen, we also learn, appeared and affirmed that the young lady was in the

Convent, and contented with her situation, that if the Assembly would call the next day they could see her. The mob insisted on seeing her that night. Here it is reported that three or four muskets were fired, but we could not learn that any one was injured, and if the guns were fired, they were probably loaded with blank cartridges.

The mob now assailed the Convent, and the community, who we understand consisted of the lady superior, ten nuns, & fifty-seven scholars escaped to the residence of Joseph Adams Esq., in the vicinity, they entered every room of the building, and seeing all the inmates were gone, fired it in all its parts. Thence they proceeded to five other buildings, connected with the establishment, and set fire to them, which were all consumed. They likewise entered a town on the grounds, and broke open the cellars.

WEST INDIES.—We learn by Capt. Prows, who left St. Kitts on the 4th inst., that the negroes had refused to work, declaring their determination to accept of nothing short of immediate and entire freedom. Martial law was to have been proclaimed the day after she left. A similar determination we learn prevails throughout the West Indies.

(From the Guiana Chronicle, Aug. 8.)

Who that has heard the various accounts and reports which, every hour come from every part of the Colony, will hesitate for one moment to say that the whole country is not in a state the most alarming and disturbed. There is a mighty commotion fermenting in the minds of the labouring population, which threatens every hour a violent out-breaking. Why blind the truth, and timidly conceal the real state of things of which every dweller in the land is perfectly aware. Rather let us at one and the same time truly depict the nature and extent of the evil threatened, and suggest the remedy for it; which we call upon the energies and aid of all Colonists to assist in the hour of storm and peril that looms above.—The fact is, that such is the extreme dissatisfaction and factious spirit now prevalent among the negro population that the matter may be said to be now burning on the edge of the mine, and wants but the hand-daring revolution to apply it to the combustible mass, that will quickly revolve all in strife and bloodshed. It is futile to turn our eyes to England and tell her legislators that this is their work—this their boasted measure of emancipation, which it was predicted would be "both safe and satisfactory." Suffice it to say that throughout the whole Colony of British Guiana not one tithe part of the ordinary labour has been done since the memorable first of August.

The constitutional states that Russia alarmed at the extraordinary armament which Great Britain is assembling in the Mediterranean has required an explanation from our Government. The answer returned by Lord Palmerston had not transpired.

Alluding to the designs of Austria upon Italy. The *Messenger* says, whatever those designs might have been, they are paralyzed by a bold *coup de main* the occupation of Ancona and those of Russia, the Journalist observes, may be paralyzed by a similar demonstration.

M. Carvalho has issued peremptory orders to the Customs to clear British goods whenever it suited the importers, and in the event of any disagreement as to their value, to take them at an advance of 10 per cent, as was formerly the case; which gives much satisfaction to the British Merchants, who are more directly interested, and increases generally the confidence felt in the existing Government.

Don Pedro has been exceedingly ill at Queloz, but was gradually recovering at the time of the packet's departure.

TEA.—It is stated in a London paper that Government intends to lay one fixed duty upon all teas imported of 2s. per lb. instead of a rated duty to come into operation in about a year.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that an Acting Clerk had been appointed, and he desired the Clerk to read his Commission.

Mr. Row, before the Commission was read, would remind the House that by a resolution which was entered on their Journals, the House asserted the right to appoint its own officers.

Mr. KENT, seconded by Mr. Peter Brown then moved that the House do proceed forthwith to the election of a Clerk of the House of Assembly in the room of Edward M. Archibald, Esq.

Mr. Row in amendment moved that the words "in the room," be expunged, and the words "to act in the absence" be inserted in lieu thereof; which being seconded and put, was negatived without a division.

The said original motion was then put and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion five, against it, four. Mr. KENT then moved that Charles Simms Esq. be appointed Clerk of the House of Assembly; which being seconded and put, and the House dividing thereon, there appeared for the motion five, against four.

FRIDAY.

Mr. HOYLES, pursuant to notice given, moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue a certain act passed in the General Assembly of this Island, intitled, "An Act to provide for the performance of Quarantine, and more effectually to provide against the introduction of infectious or contagious disease, and the spreading thereof in this Island;" which was granted, and the said bill was presented and read a first time.

On motion of Mr Row the address to his Excellency the Governor in reply to his Excellency's speech was read a second time.

On motion of Mr Carson—Resolved that the situation of the Clerk of this House being now vacant, that this House proceed, on Monday morning next, to the election of a Clerk.

The House then went into Committee upon the General state of the Colony.

SATURDAY.

The Speaker read to the House a letter received from Charles Simms Esq., intimating that he no longer held the Commission which he had received from his Excellency the Governor as Acting Clerk of the House of Assembly.

MONDAY.

Mr PETER BROWN, moved, seconded by Mr Kent that Mr John Shea be appointed Clerk to the House of Assembly.

Mr Secretary CROWDY appeared at the bar of the House with a message from his Excellency the Governor, acquainting the House that his Excellency had appointed George Lilly Esq., to be Acting Clerk of the House of Assembly, during the absence of Edward M. Archibald Esq.; and Mr Crowdy having retired.

Mr Lilly entered the House and approaching the Speaker, presented the Commission he had received from his Excellency the Governor to act as Clerk to the House when

Mr CARSON observed that there was a stranger in the House. He did not recognize any Clerk but that which the House appointed. It was the duty of the gentleman to wait until he had been called on by the Speaker. He had no right to intrude himself. It was an insult to the House, and he would therefore move that the stranger do withdraw.

Mr SPEAKER submitted that it would rest with the House whether the individual before them was to be considered as a stranger or not. The gentleman had presented a Commission from the Executive, appointing him clerk of the House, and by virtue of that instrument he had presented himself in his official character as such. It would be for the House therefore, after the reading of the document to declare whether they would consider him as a stranger, or accept him as clerk to that House.

Mr CARSON referred to the resolution of the House on Friday that it would on this day proceed to the election of its clerk and he trusted that the House would preserve its dignity. It was the judge of its own privileges and the Executive could not interfere. The only thing the Executive could do, was to dissolve the House when the constituents would send in members who would support its privileges.

Mr KENT presumed that it was the business of the Speaker to carry into effect the resolutions of the House, and not the will of the Speaker. The House had previously determined to go into the election of a clerk to-day and in the meantime the Executive supposing that it had the power to do so, had appointed a clerk for them, and the stranger alluded to fancied he stood there in right of his appointment. But the Speaker could recognize any person as privileged to stand in the body of the House, except it were a member who had been duly elected or some one who had the permission of the House to do so. He (Mr Kent) hoped the Speaker would be governed by the strictest impartiality.

Mr PETER BROWN hoped the Speaker would preserve the dignity of the House to which great disrespect had been shewn. The House had twice decided that it had the right to elect its own officers, and it became the dignity of the chair to refuse permission to any stranger to be in the House. The hon. member instanced the case of Mr O'Connell who attempted to take his seat before the oath had been taken, when the Speaker of the House of Commons refused him permission to remain.

The SPEAKER had listened with patient attention to the hon. members who had spoken; but he looked upon the question before the House to be simply this—a message had been sent down from the Governor stating that he had appointed Mr Lilly as acting clerk of this House during the absence of Mr Archibald, and that individual had come here and put in his warrant to be placed in the possession of his office. "This is not the case of an individual who intrudes himself into the House, but of one who comes in under the sanction of his Executive; nevertheless it remained for the House to determine what course it would be proper to pursue. He (the Speaker) was not actuated by any motives of partiality whatever when he could be operated upon by any bias of that nature, God forbid that he should continue to be a member of that House.

After rather a stormy debate, it was upon the motion of Mr Row agreed that Mr Lilly be admitted to the office of Clerk of the House, reserving the principle contended for by the House; and also that the House do memorial the Parent Government to concede to the Assembly the right to appoint its own officers.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr BROWN rose to present a petition from Harbor Grace, signed by 485 inhabitants against any further increase of the Revenue and praying the House to make such a diminution in the expenditure of the Colony as to enable the government to be carried on with the present revenues.—They were then (said Mr B.) assembled more than a week and no hon. member had yet proposed any measure to meet the exigencies of the Colony. He had expected that some gentleman more acquainted with the views of the Executive than he was, would have brought forward a measure to relieve them from the difficulties in which they were placed—but in order to prevent the time of House from being any longer frittered away he would before he sat down propose a resolution so as to bring the matter to an issue.

"That it would be impolitic and injurious to the best interests of this Colony to place any further taxes at present, the inhabitants not being in a situation to sustain them."

Mr KENT seconded the resolution, which was subsequently referred to a Committee of the whole House and the discussion hereon, in which the greater number of the members expressed themselves in favor of the principle occupied the whole of the day.

GERMANY.—It is forbidden in Frankfurt to wear the German colors; females wearing tri-colored sashes are not exempt from punishment. Foreigners who are suspected of an intimacy with any of the Ultra-Liberals, are instantly ordered to quit the Frankfurt territory in which it is added they ought not to have been allowed to remain so long. In the evening only the small number of persons set down in the public regulation are allowed to walk the streets, or stand conversing together; persons going home together were ordered to separate or threatened with arrest. The daughter of one of the citizens had been arrested for being in correspondence with one of the individuals against whom a warrant had been issued.

The tea imported from Dantzic in the Betsey is advertised for sale for exportation. This will be the first public tea sale that has ever taken place in Liverpool though not the last by many hundreds we hope.

MYSTERIOUS.—Capt. Hobbs, Schooner Union Jack, which arrived at Boston, on Friday the 1st, ult., from Windsor, N.S. picked up 28th ult., Mount Desert E.N.E. 15 leagues, a hogshead containing the body of a man, but being very offensive he let it go again without examining it very particularly. One of the hogsheads heads was hung on iron hinges, and had clasp similar to harness cask, and was secured by a padlock.

France manufactures above 8,000 tons of fine sugar from beet root.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1834.

We beg to refer our readers this week to some extracts we have made from the "Gulf Chronicle" of the 8th and the "Halifax Journal" of the 25th August.

It will be seen that the Legislative experiment on the Slavery system in the West Indies is working; "double double toil and trouble." Noah's curse on the progeny of Ham cannot be so readily eradicated, as some sanguine spirits thought it could.—The negroes think that "freedom" mean that they were to live without working; and they say, "King no foolce, he no make blackee free, and no free." They must continue to be "servants of servants," or be left to the uncontrolled rule of the worst of masters; their own unbridled and brutal passions. The disturbed state of the West Indies will operate as another weight on our already depressed Fish trade, and we think that ten thousand pounds of British capital would have produced as much good in this Island, as the twenty millions are likely to do in the West Indies.

Halifax brings the Cholera quite near enough to us. Ruin and starvation would be our portion if it were to reach this country. We hope that neither the squabbling of party spirit in the Assembly, nor an undue measure of economy in the Executive will hinder the taking of every necessary step for the prevention of its introduction.

We have heard it rumoured, but we hope it is not true, that a vessel which had touched at Halifax and taken letters, on her passage from the West Indies, was reported at

St. John's as being from the West Indies, and was released. We hope that offenders against the laws of quarantine will be visited with its penalties, and we think that Boards of Health would be the most efficient guarantee for the public safety, and the best check to the indolence or negligence of quarantine officers, who when paid too much, or too little, are, in either case likely to be supine in the discharge of their duties.

It appears that our House of Assembly had voted certain sums of money for the necessary expenses of the government, without having made the necessary provision for the payment of them; partly in consequence of the expectation that a certain sum prayed for from the Parent Government would be given to this country. In this expectation we have been disappointed, and the Assembly is now thrown on its own resources, and the resources of the country, for the means of providing funds to the amount of its engagements. After a great deal of Legislative manoeuvring the opinions of all parties have been in some measure elicited, and several modes suggested for the purpose of "raising the wind." One was to ask His Excellency to advance the money as a loan until next year this is a very good plan if there were a chance of succeeding; but we fear that a fate is reserved for it similar to that of the direct application to the British Government. Should this plan fail it was suggested that money could be borrowed out of the House; at the rate of six per cent per annum. This would not certainly tend much to lessen the burthen of the coming years. Another plan, was the issue of a paper currency. We recollect how many curses, dark and deep, were given to the worthy and good man who at one time commenced the issuing of "Local Notes" in this Island; and notes were issued, until they were like the plague of Locusts, until Blacksmiths were actually blowing out two-and-sixpences; and others issuing nineteen-and-ninepence in small notes payable when twenty shillings of them were presented together, by a good Bill of Exchange for one pound. At last, when a pocket full of them would not buy a cake of bread, and they were used for the lighting of pipes and the lighting of fires, the issuing of them was discontinued.

We have no regard for this procrastinating of an evil, "enough for the day of the evil thereof," and all except those who think that a national debt is a national benefit, will deprecate the borrowing of money.—Creditors are hateful things, the debtors never love them; and the purchasing of fish for cash by the Spanish and Americans at St. John's, will soon convince some of the "Trade" that the credit system is hateful.

We are highly gratified in being able to confirm all our encouraging previous reports respecting the success of the Labrador fishery.

The Schooner Revenge arrived yesterday at this Port from Labrador; and by her we learn, that nearly all the Planters that were fishing on the coast between Cape Charles and Dead Island had used all the salt they had, which included a pretty large quantity left there by them last fall, in consequence of last year's bad fishery. We are the more pleased in giving this report, because some persons had thought proper to doubt our previous reports; in which, we had been particularly anxious, not to raise expectations, that might not be realized. It will also be seen by an extract we have made from a Halifax Paper of the 25th ulto that several reports, had arrived there from Labrador, with pretty good voyages.

A person recently returned from fishing at Seldom come By informs us that a party of Beothics or aboriginal inhabitants of this Island, to the number of ten or twelve, attacked some grass cutters from Fogo, some time in the last month, at Western Arm, about four or five leagues distant from the first-mentioned place—the latter were obliged to make a precipitate retreat, and being covered by a high beach reached their boat without receiving any injury from the arrows of their assailants.—Shortly after they took their guns and went on shore in pursuit of the savages, to some distance inland, but no trace of them could be discovered. It is supposed that this remnant of a race, supposed to be wholly extinct, have found an opportunity of revisiting their old and favorite part of the country in consequence of the absence of their deadly enemies, the Mountaineers, or Canadian Indians, to the back or Western part of the Island.—*Mercury, Sept. 12.*

LIVERPOOL, N.S.—The following vessels have arrived from the Labrador, having made average voyages:—Brigs Dece, Nova-Scotia, Eliza Palmer, Waterloo; Schooners Sutherland, Wellington, Mary Catherine, Rover, Mary, Elizabeths, Ruth, Flying Fish, Hero, Fair Facer, Currier's Daughter, and Tolly.

DEPARTURE.—In the Hariton for Pool, Mrs. Seager.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Sept. 9.—Schooner Reform, Leader, Newport, 48 boxes soap, 43 boxes candles, 2 hhds. Geneva, 2 pipes and 1 quarter cask wine, 52 tins butter, 12 iron pots 1 keg ironmongery, 110 tons coal.

BAY-DE-VERD.

CLEARED.

Sept. 6.—Schooner St. Patrick, Burridge, Vienna, 1500 qtls. cod fish.

CARBONEAR.

CLEARED.

Sept. 11.—Brig Harlow, Seager, P. M., 74 ton 3/4. 58 gals. seal oil, 22 ton 2 hhd. 10 gals cod oil. Schooner Elgin, Fraser, Liverpool, N.S. ballast.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

Sept. 10.—Brig Eliza, Nowlan, Scilly, potatoes.

CLEARED.

Sept. 5.—Barque Amazon, Eaton, Quebec, oil and sundries.

Schooner Elizabeth, Chapman, Bay Verte, ballast.

6.—Brig Madonna, Smith, Naples, fish.

Schooner Hope, Forest, Arichat, bread.

8.—Lady Smith, Loyce, Arichat, salt.

American Brig Angola, Wieser, Pernambuco fish.

Brig Mischief, Brown, Naples, fish.

Schooner Henry and Mary Ann, Francis, Oporto, fish.

9.—Daniel, Champion, Oporto, fish.

Liberty, Mudge, Oporto fish.

Harmony, Lawson, Gaspe, salt bread.

Augusta Ann, Darrel, St. Domingo, fish.

Dash, Bell, Brazills, fish.

Brig Mersey, Quebec, coal, salt.

Notices

ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY ONE POUNDS REWARD.

WE, the undersigned, view with abhorrence, the scandalous and disgraceful act committed on the Night of FRIDAY last, by some Person or Persons, on the TOMB STONES, in the Burial Ground of P. E. MOLLOY, Esq., in the *Westeyan Church Yard* of this Town. Such a desperate act, such a wanton piece of infamy we do heartily denounce, and to assist in the detection of the Villain or Villains guilty of such an outrage on society, we, the undersigned Subscribers, will advance the sum attached to our respective names, as a REWARD to any Person or Persons that will give such information as may lead to the discovery and conviction of the perpetrator or perpetrators.

THOMAS CHANCEY	£	20	0	0
STEPHEN O. PACK	20	0	0	
J. ELSON	20	0	0	
EDWARD PIKE	5	0	0	
FRANCIS PIKE Sr.	5	0	0	
JAMES G. HENNINGER	29	0	0	
On the part of the Wesleyan Society				
JOHN PIKE	2	0	0	
H. F. FORWARD	10	0	0	
COLLINGS & LEGG	2	0	0	
W. BEMISTER & Co.	10	0	0	
DAVID GAMBLE	1	0	0	
JAMES LEGG	5	0	0	
WM. TAYLOR Sr.	2	0	0	
WM. H. TAYLOR	3	0	0	
JOHN NICHOLL	1	0	0	
ROBERT AYLES	2	10	0	
HEARDER & GOSSE	2	10	0	

Carbonear, September 10, 1834.

WE, the undersigned, TRUSTEES to the Insolvent Estate of Mr WILLIAM BENNETT, do hereby appoint the said WILLIAM BENNETT, to collect and receive all the DEBTS due to his Insolvent Estate, and NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons so indebted, to make immediate payment as above, or in default thereof legal process will be taken against them.

THOMAS BUCKLEY,  
ROBERT KENNAN,  
Trustees  
By their Attorney  
CHARLES SIMMS,  
J. ELSON,  
Trustee.

Carbonear, September 3, 1834.

POETRY.

THE AUTOCRAT'S PRAYER.

EUROPE! hear the voice that rose  
From the Chief of Freedom's foes—  
When he bade war's thunders roll  
O'er the country of the Pole—  
To his Cossacks on parade  
Thus the Kalmuck robber said:  
"Mine the might, and mine the right,  
Stir ye, spur ye to the fight—  
Bare the blade, and strike the blow  
To the hearts' core of the foe—  
Slaughter all the rebel bands  
Found with weapons in their hands;  
On! the holy work of fate  
Russia's God will consecrate.  
"Tis decreed that they shall bleed  
For their dark and trait'rous deed.  
Poles! to us by conquest given,  
Ye provoke the wrath of Heaven:  
Therefore, purging sword and shot  
Use we must, and spare you not.  
Guardian of our northern faith,  
Guide us to the field of death!  
"Ere we've done, many a one  
Shall sweep they ever saw the sun.  
Rouse the noble in his hall  
To a fiery festival;  
Dash the stubborn peasant's mirth—  
Drown in blood the alien's hearth—  
Babe or mother, never falter—  
Spear the priest before the altar.  
Onward and avenge our wrong!  
God is good, and Russia strong!"

SONG.

Oh fly with me my lady love, my island home is free,  
And its flowers will bloom more sweetly still, when  
gazed upon by thee;  
Come, lady come, the stars are bright—in all their  
radiant power,  
As if they gave their fairy light to guide thee to my  
bower.  
Oh fly with me, my little bark is wailing 'neath the  
steep,  
And the midnight breeze is fresh to waft thee o'er the  
stilly deep;  
Tough tempests blow, they should not raise thy  
fears, nor scathe thy form,  
For love would hover o'er thee still, a halo in the  
storm.  
I've found for thee my lady love, the freshest flowing  
springs,  
Whose cooling waters ever burst in crystal spark-  
lings;  
It is for thee my shaft will wing the wild bird in the  
air,  
Or strike the swift gazelle to deck our simple mou-  
tain fare.  
Oh 'tis thou canst bid my spirit thro' with rapture's  
warmest sigh,  
As gushing winds will make a lute's strings sleeping  
melody;  
When other have faded like the flowret's of the  
spring,  
Thou'lt be to me a joyous wreath for ever blossom-  
ing.  
Then fly with me my lady love, my island home is  
free,  
And its flowers will bloom more sweetly still, when  
gazed upon by thee;  
Come lady come, the stars are bright in all their radi-  
ant power,  
As if they gave their fairy light to guide thee to my  
bower.

Newfoundland Legislature

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.  
The Committee appointed to prepare an  
address to the Governor in answer to his  
speech at the opening of the session, present-  
ed the same, which was read a first time,  
and ordered to be read a second time to-  
morrow.

Mr Secretary Crowdy laid before the  
House various financial statements, which  
were read and ordered to lie on the table.—  
Adjourned.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 4.

The address to the Governor having been  
read a second time, and the standing order  
being dispensed with, the House resolved  
itself into a Committee thereon. The  
Attorney-General in the Chair.

Several verbal amendments were proposed  
and agreed to, and the House having resumed,  
the Chairman reported the address,  
which report was received, and the address  
was read a third time, and adopted.

A Committee was then named to wait upon  
the Governor, and to ascertain his Excellency's  
pleasure as to the time he would be ready  
to receive the House with the address.

Mr Secretary Crowdy brought down a  
message from the Governor relative to the  
number of Members fixed by the rules of  
the House for a quorum, it being at variance  
with the King's instructions, which pre-  
scribes that any three might form a quorum  
—also requiring information respecting the  
title of "Speaker," which was read, and ordered  
to be referred to a Committee of the  
whole on Monday next.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Speaker having read His Excellency's

speech at the opening of the Legislature  
yesterday, Mr Hoyle moved the appoint-  
ment of a Committee to prepare an address  
in answer thereto; which was seconded by  
Mr Kough.

Mr Hoyle, Mr Row, Dr Carson, Mr  
Kough and Mr Kent were then appointed to  
prepare the address.

Mr Secretary Crowdy delivered a message  
from his Excellency the Governor, with the  
following despatches to his Excellency, from  
Mr Secretary Stanley:

Downing Street, 28th May, 1834.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge  
the receipt of your despatch No. 11, of the  
3d ult., transmitting an Address to the King  
from the Council of Newfoundland, praying  
that some aid may be afforded by this Coun-  
try to the Revenues of Newfoundland, which  
have been found to be inadequate to defray  
the necessary Expenditure of the Colony.

In my despatch No. 43 of this day's date,  
acknowledging the receipt of an Address  
from the House of Assembly on the same  
subject, I have stated at length the grounds  
upon which His Majesty's Government have  
judged it inexpedient to apply to Parliament  
for any grant in aid of the funds of the Co-  
lony. It is only necessary therefore, on the  
present occasion, that I should direct you to  
acquaint the Council that their Address has  
been laid at the foot of the Throne, and to  
state at the same time the grounds of the  
decision which has been formed by His Ma-  
jesty's Government.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) E. G. STANLEY.  
Governor  
Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, &c.

Downing Street, May 28, 1834.

SIR,—I have had the honour to receive  
and lay before His Majesty your despatch No.  
8, of the 18th of February last, accompa-  
nied by an address from the Assembly of  
Newfoundland on the Financial condition  
of the Island, in which they bring forward  
various circumstances in the past policy of  
the Mother Country as having founded, in  
their estimation, to impede the prosperity of  
the Colony; and they, at the same time,  
complain of the Rights enjoyed on the  
Shores of Newfoundland by the Fishermen  
of Foreign Nations. They then state that  
the sum required to defray the expenses of  
the Government for this year amounts to  
£27,000 and that, with every endeavour to  
enforce economy, they feel that the whole  
Revenue arising from Customs' Duties whe-  
ther levied under Acts of the British Parlia-  
ment, or under the Act passed in the Island  
last year, must be quite inadequate to meet  
the necessary charges of the Civil Govern-  
ment. The Revenue of the Crown Lands,  
they remark, is not placed at their disposal.  
They further state that many public objects  
of great moment call for an increased ex-  
penditure, while on the other hand, the dis-  
tress arising out of the failure of two suc-  
cessive Potatoe crops, the deterioration of  
the Fisheries, and the depression of Trade,  
owing to the state of the chief markets for  
the staple commodities of the Colony, ren-  
der it peculiarly inexpedient, at the present  
moment, to impose additional taxes on the  
people of Newfoundland; under these cir-  
cumstances, they pray that His Majesty will  
recommend the Imperial Parliament to  
grant to the Colony such sum of money, in  
aid of its proper funds, as to the wisdom of  
Parliament may seem proper.

I much lament the apprehension of the  
House of Assembly that the resources of  
Newfoundland will be inconveniently bur-  
thened by the demands to which they are  
subject for the promotion of those public ob-  
jects, for which the Assembly is now to  
provide. Nothing can be more desired by  
His Majesty than the prosperity of the loyal  
people of this Island, nor could His Majesty  
suppose, without deep regret, that their wel-  
fare would be seriously impaired by the ef-  
forts which they may be called upon to make  
for the maintenance of the Establishments  
necessary for the administration of their af-  
fairs. But I trust no such result is to be  
apprehended. I must remind you that at the  
time when a Legislature was bestowed on  
Newfoundland, the increase of the wealth  
and population of this Colony formed one  
of the chief grounds on which the boon had  
been solicited; at the same time the aid  
previously granted to the other British Govern-  
ments in North America had either been  
withdrawn or was about to be withdrawn;  
and no annual vote now remains, as you are  
probably aware, except that to the small Co-  
lony of Prince Edward's Island, which it is  
probable will shortly be superseded by ar-  
rangements at present in discussion between  
the Legislature of that Island and His Ma-  
jesty's Government. Upon a view of all the  
circumstances, I cannot feel warranted in  
advising His Majesty to sanction the applica-  
tion to Parliament, which is requested by  
the Assembly of Newfoundland; I have,  
therefore only to convey to you His Majesty's  
commands to signify to the House of Assem-  
bly His Majesty's regret that he is unable  
to comply with the prayer of their petition-  
and his earnest hope that by judicious mea-  
sures for augmenting the Revenue, and for  
limiting the expenditure within the narrow-

est bounds which the public Interests will  
allow, the Legislature may be enabled to  
provide for the charges of the Colony with-  
out injuriously pressing upon the resources  
of the People.

I have the honor to be,  
Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
(Signed) E. G. STANLEY.  
Governor  
Sir THOMAS COCHRANE, &c.

Mr Hoyle gave notice of his intention to  
bring in a bill to renew the Quarantine Act,  
which otherwise would expire this session.

The following Address of the honourable  
the Legislative Council in reply to the  
speech of his Excellency the governor at the  
opening of the fourth session of the Legisla-  
ture, was presented to His Excellency at the  
Government House:

To His Excellency Sir Thomas John  
Cochrane, Knt., Governor and Com-  
mander in Chief in and over the Is-  
land of Newfoundland and its Depen-  
dencies, &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal sub-  
jects the Legislative Council of Newfound-  
land in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer  
our respectful thanks for Your Excellency's  
Speech from the Throne.

We have learnt, with feelings of deep re-  
gret, the unexpected answer of His Majesty's  
Government to the addresses of the two  
Houses of the Legislature.

We fully appreciate the solicitude evinced  
by your Excellency for the public welfare, in  
so promptly convoking the Legislature un-  
der the present embarrassing circumstances  
of the Colony.

It shall be our earnest endeavour to co-  
operate with the other branches of the Leg-  
islature in every measure calculated to up-  
hold public credit, without pressing unne-  
cessarily upon the trade of the Island, or  
comforts of the people.

We beg to assure your Excellency that  
our best attention shall be given to the finan-  
cial statements which you may direct to be  
laid before this House, and to express our  
readiness to sacrifice, at all times our more  
immediate and personal convenience to our  
public duties.

H. J. BOULTON,  
Speaker,

Legislative Council Chamber,  
8th Sept. 1834.

To which the Governor returned the fol-  
lowing reply:

Honourable Gentlemen,

I beg to return you my best thanks for the  
readiness with which you offer to sacrifice  
your personal interests to your public duties;  
and for the assurances you give that your at-  
tention will be devoted to the important sub-  
ject which has brought you together.

The following Address from the House of  
Assembly was also presented to His Excel-  
lency, at the Government-House, yesterday  
forenoon, by a deputation from that body:

To His Excellency Sir Thomas John  
Cochrane, Knt., Governor and Com-  
mander in Chief in and over the Is-  
land of Newfoundland and its De-  
pendencies, &c.

The Humble Address of the House of Rep-  
resentatives, in General Assembly con-  
vened.

May it please your Excellency,

We, the Representatives of His Majesty's  
loyal subjects the Inhabitants of Newfound-  
land, in General Assembly convened, beg  
leave to thank your Excellency for the speech  
with which you have been pleased to open  
the present Session.

We deeply regret to learn from your Ex-  
cellency that the answer received from His  
Majesty's Government to the application of  
the Council and House of Assembly, for pec-  
uniary aid, has been such, as to have obli-  
ged your Excellency to summons the General  
Assembly at this inconvenient season of the  
year; but we fully appreciate your Excel-  
lency's motives in doing so; and shall, upon  
inspection of the documents which your Ex-  
cellency is pleased to assure us you have di-  
rected to be laid before us, enter without de-  
lay into the consideration of such measures  
as the exigency of the case may require.

To which Address his Excellency was  
pleased to reply as follows:

Gentlemen,

I return my acknowledgements for the as-  
surances conveyed in your address, that you  
will enter without delay into the considera-  
tion of such measures as the exigencies of  
the public service may require.

INFLUENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.—Before a  
century had elapsed, Christianity was firmly  
and sincerely believed throughout Anglo-  
Saxon Britain; and, in the state of society  
which then prevailed the establishment of  
the true religion became the means of con-  
ferring the greatest temporal advantages  
upon the community. A large proportion  
of the population consisted either of slaves  
or of churls or of villians, who were com-

elled to till the ground for the benefit of  
their masters. These classes immediately  
gained the comfort of rest, one day in seven  
and they whose labours had hitherto been  
unremitted, without any pause, except when  
fainting nature sunk under incessant toil  
could now except the Sabbath of the Lord  
as a day of holiness and of repose. So  
strictly did the temporal laws protect the ob-  
servance of the seventh day, the right privi-  
lege of the poor, that the master who com-  
pelled his slaves to work on the Sunday, was  
deprived of the means of abusing his power—  
the slave obtained his freedom.

A tenth part of the produce of the main-  
tenance of the Clergy, and the support of  
the destitute. Charity, when resulting from  
the unaided impulses of humanity, has no  
permanence. Bestowed merely to relieve  
ourselves from the painful sight of misery,  
the virtue blesses neither the giver nor the  
receiver. But proceeding from the love of  
God, it is steady and uniform in its operation  
not wayward not lukewarm, not affected by  
starts and fancies, and ministering to more  
than the bodily wants of those who are in  
need.

Paupers, such as we now see, then rarely  
existed. Bad as it was, the system of slave-  
ry had given a house and a home to the  
great mass of the lowest orders. And the  
laws, which placed the middling classes un-  
der the protection, and at the same time un-  
der the control of the more powerful, pre-  
vented all such as really belonged to society,  
from experiencing any severe privations in  
those years when the people were not visited  
by any particular misfortunes. But man-  
kind were then subjected to many calamities  
which have been moderated in our times.—  
If crops failed, and the earth did not bring  
forth her fruit, vessels arrived not from dis-  
tant parts, laden with corn. Hunger wast-  
ed the land. Sickness and pestilence fol-  
lowed, and thinned the remnant who had  
been left. Families were broken up, and  
the survivors became helpless outcasts; for  
the people of each country raised only as  
much grain as was sufficient for their own  
use, and could not supply their neighbours.  
War often produced still greater miseries.—  
In all these distresses, the spirit of Chris-  
tianity constantly urged those who were in-  
fluenced by this enduring spring of action,  
to exert themselves in affording relief;—to  
clothe the naked and feed the hungry,—to  
visit the sick—and bury the corpses of the  
departed.

The higher or ruling orders saw, in the  
plain letter of the Bible, the means of amend-  
ing the rude and savage laws which had gov-  
erned their forefathers; and religion also  
afforded the means of improving the whole  
fabric of the state. In addition to their pi-  
ety the clergy were the depositaries of all the  
learning of the age. All the knowledge  
which distinguishes civilization from the sa-  
vage life was entrusted to them. Admitted  
into the supreme councils of the realm, they  
became an order possessing acknowledged  
rights which could not be lawfully assailed.  
And though they may occasionally have at-  
tempted to extend their privileges beyond  
their proper bounds, yet in a monarchy, the  
existence of any one rank or order invested  
with franchises which the king must not as-  
sail is itself a strong and direct protec-  
tion to the privileges of all other ranks of  
the community. Powerful as the nobles  
may have been, it is doubtful whether they  
could have maintained their ground, had  
they been deprived of the support which  
they derived from the Bishops and Abbots  
who stood foremost in the ranks amongst  
the peers of the monarchy. Many a blow  
which would have cleft the helmet, turned  
off without harm from the mitre; and the  
crozier kept many an enemy at bay, who  
would have rushed without apprehension  
upon the spear.

To the successors of the Anglo-Saxon pre-  
lates, we mainly owe the preservation of the  
forms and spirit of a free government, de-  
fended not by force, but by force; and the  
altar may be considered as the corner-stone  
of the ancient constitution of the realm.

HONEST TAR.—John Barth, the Dunkirk  
fisherman rose by his courage and naval  
skill to the rank of commodore of a squad-  
ron in the navy of France. When he was  
ennobled by Louis XIV. the king said to  
him, "John Barth, I have made you a com-  
modore." John replied, "you have done  
right."

Old sciences are unrivalled like old stock-  
ings, by beginning at the foot.

WIT.

O say what is wit and resolve in a line  
What philosophers covet, but cannot define:  
'Tis a letter at study, a letter in motion;  
A letter in flames will illustrate the notion!  
'Tis a letter you'll find too, that pours  
through the choir  
In cadence the hymns our devotions inspire.

When wit with politeness is sweetly com-  
bined  
What charms it conveys to the elegant  
mind;  
Quite free from conceit, from assurance or  
ranting,  
'Tis a-musing' b-coming, d-lighting n-chant-  
ing.