

THE
STAR,

AND
CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1834.

NO. 9.

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 4 ann.
Ditto, with Geography Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required the rudiments of Latin, £6 4 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
Jan. 1, 1834.

On Sale.

By the Subscriber,—SEALING GUNS; SHOT, SSG. and BB; CLASP-KNIVES; TOBACCO PIPES; a few boxes of RAISINS and jars of Spanish OLIVES;
ALSO,
One box of SPERM CANDLES; and 25 barrels of PITCH.
G. E. JAQUES.
Carbonear, Feb. 4.

A FEW

HORSE COLLARS

FOR SALE,

At FIVE Shillings each,

By the Subscribers,

T. CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, Jan. 22, 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.

Notice

The NORA CREINA having ceased running for the season, DOYLE begs to inform the Public, that he employs a POST-MAN WEEKLY, to convey letters, &c. round the Bay, (weather permitting.)

Carbonear, Feb. 5, 1834.

Notices.

THE Trustees to the Insolvent Estate of CHARLES COZENS will receive Tenders from such persons as are disposed to treat with them as their Agent, for the Collection of the Outstanding DEBTS and final winding up of that Estate. The condition upon which the Trustees are disposed to remunerate such Agent, is by allowing a per centage on the amount that shall be received by him.

No person will be appointed who is not locally acquainted with the District of Brigus, and who cannot offer the most satisfactory security for the faithful discharge of the trust to be reposed in him.—Further particulars will be made known on application to

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

St John's, Feb. 4.

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.

INSTINCT OF SPIDERS.—A small spider (*Epeira Diadema Latreill*) had spread its net between two neighbouring trees, at the height of about nine feet. The three principal points to which the supporting threads were attached, formed here, as they usually do, an equilateral triangle. One thread was attached above to each of the trees, and the web hung from the middle of it. To procure a third point of attachment, the spider had suspended a small stone to one end of a thread; and the stone being heavier than the spider itself, served in place of the lower fixed point, and held the web extended. The little pebble was five feet from the earth. The whole was observed, and is described by Professor Weber of Leipsig.

Newfoundland Legislature.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

ST. JOHN'S, MONDAY, FEB. 10.

The House met at 11 and adjourned until 1 o'clock, when it resumed.

Dr CARSON:—Mr Speaker, the motion which I am about to make is, "That you issue your writ for a member to represent the District of Conception Bay, in the room of Charles Cozens, who has been a bankrupt for more than twelve months, and who has not, agreeably to the 52 Geo. III., cap. 144, paid twenty shillings in the pound."—On a member of the House of Commons being declared bankrupt, he immediately becomes incapacitated to sit and vote in that House, and if he does not pay twenty shillings in the pound, or have the bankruptcy superseded in twelve months, he is ever afterwards incapacitated to sit as a member of that honorable house; a certificate does not cover this incapacity. In arguing this case I wish to do it in the abstract, without any special reference to Mr Cozens, who I am disposed to believe, is a very worthy man. [The Dr here read a portion of the act on which he grounded his case.] You will observe that the issuing of the writ is not a thing to be judged of by the House of Commons; it is imperative on the Speaker, even in recess, to observe certain forms as specified in the Act. The Speaker is empowered to issue his writ during the recess. It will be argued that the Statute law of England does not extend to the Colonies. I have taken some pains to investigate this subject. I perceive that there has existed a difference of opinion with many lawyers on this question, but I think the greatest authority is in favor, that the Statute law, as well as the Common law of England, extends to all settlements and plantations, until they become colonized and obtain a Legislature of their own. I should therefore draw the conclusion, that the statutes apply, as far as possible, to this country, until the first meeting of our legislature in 1833. The very first act of our legislature presumes this circumstance: the very first words, Mr Speaker, which you uttered in your capacity of Speaker, acknowledges their application. You demand from the representative of your Sovereign, freedom of speech, &c., as founded on the statute 1 of William and Mary, sec. ii, cap. 2. If it was not for the protection of that statute, what might be my condition? I might be thrown into prison for the opinions I now utter, and there suffered to rot; for without the statute of Habeas Corpus I could not be relieved. I know that it has been argued by the Judges in this country, that the English statutes do not apply to this country. I was once told myself, by a judge, that the Habeas Corpus Act did not extend to Newfoundland. The judges in this country have committed great errors on this subject. They aspired to be legislators, nay, even Prætors, as well as Judges. I shall read you what Lord Goderich, in his letter accompanying the Royal Instructions, writes upon this subject. [Here the hon. member read the extract.] Will any man presume to say that the statute 52 Geo. III., cannot possibly ap-

ply to this country. If the House of Commons, which consisted of 652 members, found it necessary, for its dignity, its purity, and its independence, not to suffer a Bankrupt to sit and vote within its walls, how much more necessary will it be for this Assembly, which consists of only 15 members, to exclude any man so dependantly circumstanced; for on the purity and independence of this House will rest its character and its usefulness. The proportion of one in fifteen in our Assembly is equal to more than forty bankrupts in the House of Commons, yet that house would feel itself contaminated with only one. That all [the statute law of England applies to this country, is the opinion of his Majesty's law officers. In the case of Michael Fogarty, tried under a statute for a rape upon a child, found guilty and condemned to die, the judges having an opinion that, as the conviction was under a statute, it was not good, and Fogarty was respited. Recourse was had to the law-officers of the British Government for their opinion. His Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-Generals considered Fogarty's conviction good, and gave it as their opinion, that since the passing of the 5th Geo. IV., cap. 67, the whole of the English statute law became the law of Newfoundland. We are, therefore, placed in a much better—a much more secure situation than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Canadas. This was the highest possible authority—Sir Thomas Denman, then Attorney-General, now Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, the highest legal appointment in the kingdom. Who will then presume to say that the statute law of England does not extend to Newfoundland? And did not we, in the first day of this Session, pass a rule, that all the rules, orders, and laws of the House of Commons should be the rules, orders, and laws of this House as far as the same could possibly be rendered applicable. Lord Goderich, in his admirable letter, accompanying the Royal Instructions, and coming from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies ought to be taken as the Royal will. [The hon. member here quoted that passage in Lord Goderich's letter which directs the Assembly to adopt as nearly as possible, the rules and orders of the House of Commons.] I have now, Sir, to all who will permit themselves to be convinced, shewn from the best authority, that all the statute law of England extends to Newfoundland. I shall now proceed to show that the act of insolvency, by every principle of justice, ought to be considered in the same light of bankruptcy. It is only a different name, its object is the same. It originates from similar causes—the incapacity to pay just debts. It might as well be said, that this house, being a House of Assembly, could have no similitude to the House of Commons, when, in fact, they are the same—invested with the same rights and privileges; and the Assembly possess the same character in this island which the British House of Commons do in the British Isles. It is only a quibble which might suit lawyers, but certainly unworthy of statesmen, when the honor, the purity, the dignity, and the usefulness of a legislative body is involved in the question. The same thing which is called a sequestration in Scot-

land is called a bankruptcy in England, in Newfoundland, insolvency; they are all three disqualifications under British statutes. As I have already said, I have no wish to injure Mr Cozens; I bear to him, whatever he may think, every friendly feeling; his prosperity in life would afford me pleasure. It is only through a strong sense of public duty that I have undertaken the task of purifying this Assembly, from a conviction that unless it be respected out of doors, the people will not be satisfied with the acts of the Legislature. If Mr Cozens is a friend to his country; if he wishes it well; if he possesses any patriotic feelings, he will walk out of that Assembly. I, therefore, move, that the Speaker issue his writ for a member for the District of Conception Bay, in room of Mr Cozens, a bankrupt or insolvent.

Mr HOYLES deeply feeling his own deficiency had always great diffidence in speaking after the learned gentleman who had just sat down. He felt it impossible to compete with him in all his flowery eloquence, but still he trusted that he was in the possession of good common sense. On this day he meant to speak out, and, claiming the same indulgence which had been extended towards others, hoped he should not be called to order unless there were an absolute necessity for it. It was really amusing to see how far some hon. gentlemen could go for the purpose of carrying their points, for as to their patriotism, their love of liberty, and their desire to benefit their country, he did not believe one single syllable about it—quite the contrary. When these brawlers talked so much about patriotism, purity, and the cleansing of the House, he looked with distrust upon them. If these people had the power they seek for, they would be the greatest tyrants in existence. Their wish was to upset the present order of things and to raise themselves upon the ruins. He would digress from the main point, to shew how a certain hon. member had kept faith with him, and how he had kept faith with that hon. member upon an occasion which arose last week. An hon. gentleman had told out what he (Mr H.) had hastily said in the hearing of three of the Committee, who had intended to carry the whole address, respecting the address, and who had hurried over the obnoxious passage lest he (Mr H.) should notice it. But when a few days ago, he with Mr Kent and some other hon. gentlemen waited upon the Governor to know at what time his Excellency would be pleased to receive the address, Mr Kent observed to him (Mr Hoyles) that there was a serious opposition getting up in the community against the Governor, and that his Excellency had better take care of what he was about. He (Mr H.) was astonished at this communication, but what should he as a placeman, a minion, a sycophant, do, but go back and apprise the Governor of what was going on? But he did nothing of the sort; he did not even communicate it to the Secretary, nor had he until now opened his lips upon the subject to any human being. This is how one hon. member could keep a secret, and another break faith. But to return. It was curious to see people boasting of their patriotism, and love of liberty, and at the

same time using arguments which went to cut their own throats. Now, if the Doctor succeeded in the object of his motion, what would follow?—why that it might become necessary to issue a new writ for the election of a member in the room of the Doctor, and so on, until all had left the House; the Speaker would have to look on until the House had been purified from its corruption, and then of course he must follow. He had heard a great deal about the statute and common law; but he was not prepared to come forward and read out of any authorities upon it. It was true that bankrupts are ineligible to sit in the House of Commons, but what had they (the House of Assembly) to do with that? They had a Charter; and from it they could readily learn who were eligible or who were not. What was the use of that Charter unless the House were to abide by it? Besides, he would ask, before attempts were seriously made to carry the point, what was the tendency of it. Suppose a mercantile house had a large balance against an out-harbour member, who had come round to perform his duties in the House, and unprepared to discharge his account. What might be the consequence? The merchant might take out a writ, pounce upon him, and get him out of the House; and if this could happen in one case, it might happen in many others, and the most serious evils accrue. Suppose the Doctor would carry his point, and he (Mr H.) were to move for a new writ for the election of a member for this town in his stead, what, according to the Doctor's own principles, would become of his eligibility? Could he show his landed interest of £300 a-year? Had he or any of the hon. gentlemen acquired their seats by such qualification? In such a trade as this, where a man may be in wealth to-day and in poverty to-morrow, no one would be safe. Even if the law would bear out such a construction of its application, it would be most mischievous in its operation.

Mr KOUCH denied that the laws of Great Britain could control the regulation of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland, he therefore opposed the motion. He would not object to a bill to prevent future insolvents from sitting in the House.

Mr CARTER spoke much to the same effect, and concluded by moving "That the seat of Charles Cozens, Esq. be not deemed vacant by reason of the act of 52, Geo. III., cap. 144 as the House does not conceive the said act as in any manner extending to the colony.

Mr KENT spoke at considerable length; and concluded by declaring that he should support the original motion.

Mr MARTIN, after some preliminary remarks, said—It was independent men he wished to see in that House—men independent in purse, because they could then afford to be independent in principle; but speaking of independency and principle, he would like to ask if every hon. member was solvent when he entered that House? Mr Cozens had for many years employed a vast number of men, and to him, Conception Bay was largely indebted for the improvements he had made.

Mr PACK rose under some disadvantages,

not having been present at the early part of the proceedings. With regard to Mr Cozens, he disclaimed all personal feelings against him, but if he were his own brother he would support the original motion. It had been stated by an hon. member that there was an intention to overturn the House and he would therefore take the occasion briefly to explain his principles. They were, order—the support of Government when it deserved it—opposition to taxation—public economy, and—a leaning on the side of the people. When he reflected upon the letter accompanying Lord Goderich's instructions, he must give his decided opposition to the amendment before the House.

Mr ROW in the course of a long speech, in which he combated the opinion of the Statute Law of Great Britain extending to this country, said—With reference to the member for Conception Bay, he would say a few words on that particular case. It will be remembered that coercive measures were used to compel the attendance of Mr Cozens.—His insolvency took place before the meeting of the House, but after his election by his constituents. On the 5th January in the first Session of the House, he found that Mr Brown (the hon. member's colleague, and therefore best acquainted with all the circumstances) moved that the Speaker do order Mr C. to take his seat on the 12th. Accordingly on the 15th there was a call of the House, when Mr Cozens and another member were found absent. The Speaker laid before the House a copy of a letter from Mr Cozens, dated on the 11th, when he (Mr C) was in St. John's, but deferred taking his seat. On the 18th the Speaker informed the House that the order had been duly served on him, but up until that time the hon. member had not taken his seat. On the 19th Mr Cozens prayed a few days further leave; but on motion the House would not allow it, and the Speaker ordered him to take his seat on the 21st, on which day Mr Cozens took his seat accordingly. Now, it was extraordinary how hon. gentlemen could so turn round from one position to another, the same gentlemen who absolutely coerced him into the House last year coming now forward and desiring to have him turned out again. He did not understand the principle, the consistency of running from one extreme to the other. But what was more remarkable was, that during the insolvency every effort was made to get him in; but no sooner did he become certified than every effort was used to turn him out. The hon. member concluded by supporting the amendment.

Dr CARSON rose to reply.—Mr Speaker.—It would be impossible for me to follow the different speakers on this subject, indeed it would not be proper; a great part of what has been said is quite irrelevant, and had no bearing upon the case. I shall endeavour to classify the objections; and first, on the non-appliance of the British statutes to Newfoundland. The hon. and learned member for Trinity Bay has thrown in his legal knowledge on this subject, and given his authority, that the statute law does not extend to Newfoundland, and that it does not apply to the case before the House. In these opinions the quondam judge, the hon.

member for Ferryland, joins in opinion. To either, in a legal question, I am not induced to pay any deference, when I find opposed to them the opinion of the learned Chief Justice of the King's Bench. The hon. member for Trinity Bay has been very minute, he has given the House a long catalogue of those circumstances, every one of which, he says, is necessary to make an English bankrupt, and that none of them are necessary to constitute an insolvent.—The statute laws of bankruptcy, sequestration, and insolvency are all based on the same principle, the inability of the individual to pay his just debts. They equally tend to degrade him in society, and must equally tend to destroy his independence. The learned gentleman for Trinity Bay, does not appear to understand the act of Parliament; he has argued against my mode of proceeding. Now, the fact is that I have proceeded strictly agreeable to the act, and he is reasoning a case during the recess. Now we are in sessions, and have nothing to do with giving notice of our proceedings in the Royal Gazette. The facts are all notorious, and we are judges of them. A great deal has been said about the royal charter, as not being in conformity with the English law in regard to the qualification of voters and candidates. The King of England is as much bound by the laws and constitution as the meanest of his subjects. He is not superior to the law, and could not extend a constitution to this country at variance with the principles of the British constitution.—For instance, he could not have given to this country universal suffrage, because that is not the British constitution. But he could give to every householder an elective franchise, because before the reform act, it was the law in parts of England, Preston in Lancaster for instance. In the country that I came from, Scotland, there was, before the reform act, no particular qualification for a Scotch member; the qualification existed in the breasts of the electors. Honor, character and fitness for the situation, were the qualifications. His Majesty had, therefore, the power, constitutionally, of given to his Newfoundland subjects a right of election as free as his Scotch subjects.

Mr COZENS thought it unnecessary for him to offer much, as many honorable members had spoken at length in support of the amendment. With respect to his independence, hon. gentlemen had only to refer to the records of the House, if they wanted proofs of the independent manner in which he had acted. Mr Pack and Mr Kent coerced him into the House during his insolvency, and now they turned round, after the lapse of twelve or fourteen months, and wished to turn him out. The hon. house had heard a great deal about morality, &c., but his satanic majesty, although clothed as an angel of light, could not keep the cloven foot out of view. Had Dr Carson informed hon. members that he had applied to him (Mr Cozens) to use his influence in getting him returned for Conception Bay, in the event of his seat becoming vacant? Had the Dr informed the public how he had attempted to cajole and flatter other hon. members, by inviting them to dinners, suppers, &c.? Had he made them acquainted with the particu-

lars of his conduct respecting the Powder Bill? Had he acknowledged the false statements made in that villanous paper the *Patriot*, upon that subject, and how those statements had been forwarded to Carbonar, to be commented on there by a minion—a slave—that he had become a St. John's member? And yet the Doctor had been brought into that house to purify it! He (Mr Cozens) had to complain that he had been, during the last few days, the object of much abuse a good deal of which had been dealt out by a beardless boy, who had insolently inquired who and what he (Mr Cozens) was. Could not the Doctor have told the juvenile legislator who he was? He had been the first to establish Sunday Schools, to promote agriculture, to form roads, &c., and it was well known who he was. The hon. member concluded by supporting the amendment.

The house then divided: for the original motion Messrs Pack, Kent, Carson:— against it Messrs Kough, Martin, Carter, Power, Hoyles, Row.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr Secretary CROWDY appeared at the Bar of the House with several financial Documents which, on the motion of Dr. Carson, were ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.

Mr BROWN presented a petition from James Sharp of Harbor Grace, praying that the sum of £43 be awarded him for laying out the Streets of Harbor Grace last year.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.

The House was occupied this day in debating on a petition to the Governor relative to Finance which was ultimately agreed to.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15.

The proceedings of the House to-day are briefly summed up in the resolutions which were passed, as follows:—

Resolved—That owing to the deteriorated condition of the Fisheries, the interruption which the trade of the colony has met with in foreign markets, the failure of the Potato Crop, and other unusual causes, the Revenue of the Colony is far below what it was during the last year, and what under other circumstances it might reasonably have been expected.

That over and above defraying the necessary expenses of the Government, the encouragement of the Fisheries and Agriculture, the opening and making of Roads, the more equal, and satisfactory administration of Justice and other objects of great importance demand the early attention and consideration of the Legislature; and that, for the attainment of these objects, a much larger amount of Revenue than that which is at present at the disposal of the House, will be required.

That under the present depressed state of the means of the colony, arising from the failure of the Potato crop, the great deficiency in the amount of Fish taken at the Labrador, in this, as compared with former years, and the unprecedented falling off in the price of the staple commodity of the colony, in the Home and Foreign markets, it would be highly unwise and impolitic, greatly to increase the present taxation of the colony; and that it is advisable, under existing circumstances,

that an early application to the parent government should be made, for a grant of money in aid of the funds of the colony.

That this colony possesses powerful claims upon the bounty of the Mother Country, from the circumstance, that for a period of many years, a large portion of the Revenue collected in this Island, from taxes paid by the inhabitants of the Colony, and amounting, in eleven years, to a sum of upwards of £80,000 was remitted, and paid into the treasury of the United Kingdom, and expended for purposes, totally disconnected with the interests of this Island. That it is expedient, that an humble Address be prepared and forwarded to His Most Gracious Majesty, as speedily as possible, praying that he will recommend to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, to grant an annual sum, in aid of the funds of the Colony, to be placed under the controul of the House.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.

An Address to His Majesty, founded on the resolutions of Saturday last, was presented to his Excellency the Governor this day by a Committee of the whole House, to be forwarded to England.

Mr POWER presented a petition from the inhabitants of Harbour Grace, for the Establishment of a Powder Magazine—after which leave was granted to bring in a bill for that purpose.

Upon the motion of Mr PACK, a Bill to limit the duration of the Assembly, was read a first time and ordered for a second reading on Saturday.

Dr CARSON gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill, on the 8th March, to regulate the Police of the town of St. John's.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

Upon the motion of Mr KOUGH, a bill to increase the number of the Representatives was read a first time.

Mr P. BROWN rose to move that the bill before the House for the increase of Representatives be read a second time that day six months.—If this bill passed how would that House or the Colony be represented. It would give to St. John's a preponderating power, by the out-ports being represented by the nominees of mercantile houses in this town, and thereby destroy the equilibrium that was so necessary for the welfare of the colony. It would give a preponderating influence which would reduce the present Assembly into nothing better than a St. John's Corporation. He considered if the present bill passed, the influence of this town would return the following members:—Trinity Bay two members—one now at present sitting a resident of St. John's; Bonavista Bay two members—the present member had declared he would not return to this House after this Assembly; one for Twillingate; one for Fogo—which the hon. Speaker, a resident of this town, represented; one for Bay Bulls; one for Fortune Bay—which was already represented by a gentleman of this town; and four members for St. Mary's, Placentia, and Burin, which would be represented by two members from this town; then came St. John's—already represented by three efficient members, sufficient to guard the interest of a town ten times as populous—and by this bill two additional members were contem-

plated. Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, with a population of from 150,000 to 200,000 each, had only two members. If that bill passed, there would be at least fifteen St. John's members, and nine out-port members, who, he considered, would have no business in the House, as they could not counteract the absorbing of the public money, or the increase of taxation for the improvement of this town, which had already received five-sixths of the revenue of this Island, though it did not contain more than one-eighth of the population. There was another objection to the increase of representatives. It was generally supposed that out-port members should receive a compensation for their expenses whilst here following their legislative duties, thereby giving up their time and talent to the public good, to the great neglect of their business. If this should not be the case, scarcely any member would be found to repair from an out-port to that House; and if out-port members were allowed a compensation for their expenses, it would be adding Six or Seven Hundred Pounds annually to the expenses of the Colony, which at present it cannot bear. As regarded the division of Conception Bay into three Districts, he was at a loss to know the hon. mover's views for so doing, unless he thought he could sever some interest that he (Mr B.) was not aware existed. He concluded, by confessing that he was not aware of his views or policy in introducing the present measure, but moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr KENT seconded the motion.

Dr CARSON would support the motion for a second reading of the bill being an advocate on the general principle, to an increase in the number of the Assembly—but there were some of its details to which he should strongly object when the proper time arrived.

Mr PACK said, it would be in the recollection of hon. members, that he had on a former occasion opposed the Bill principally owing to the late period of the session at which it was introduced, and there were now two grounds upon which he felt it his duty to dissent from the present Bill. Lord Goderich had stated, in reply to a petition from St. John's praying for a local legislature, about two years before it was granted, that Ministers were disposed to accord with the petition, but they feared the introduction of the measure would give a predominating influence in the assembly to the capital.—Now, in his (Mr Pack's) opinion, the present bill, if passed into a law, would have the very effect contemplated by Lord Goderich.—He was sure that in many districts of the Island, it would be very difficult to find persons disposed to withdraw from their business and devote their time to the services of the public, without some remuneration; and, in that case, the members should be chosen from amongst the inhabitants of St. John's. The time would come, when the members should be remunerated—they could not otherwise afford their time and talents to the public—and an increase in the number of representatives would produce a consequent increase in the expenditure which the country could not afford. On these grounds he

would support the motion of his hon. colleague.

Mr HOYLES felt much pleasure in being enabled to concur in the observations of the hon. member for St. John's (Dr Carson).—It was as notorious as the sun at noon day, that an increase was required in the number of the members of that House; for, as at present constituted, the whole brunt of the business fell on six or eight individuals.—He was astonished at the opposition of the hon. members for Conception Bay, who, he was sure, did not speak the sentiments of their constituents on this question. It would be doing an injustice to the people not to increase the representatives.

Mr MARTIN would always oppose any remuneration to members, who should, on entering those walls, be perfectly independent, and require nothing of the kind; but if fifteen or twenty shillings per day were allowed to members, with what rubbish would not the House in a short time be filled?—There would never be a difficulty in finding persons ready and willing to represent their own interests.

Mr KENT was desirous of explaining his manifold objections to such a bill coming from such a quarter. His hon. colleague (Dr Carson) said he courted inquiry; and he (Mr K.) was also anxious for enquiry—but the Doctor's memory must be very fallacious if he had forgotten, when he sought for enquiry on a most important subject affecting that House, how his motion had been treated. He (Mr K.) would oppose the bill because he had no confidence in the House, or in the persons who supported the measure. No one was more desirous than he was, to see an increase in the members of the House, but he did not want to see it filled by the nominees of merchants or by government contractors, who would only attend to their own interests. He thought the hon. member who introduced such a measure had assumed a great individual responsibility. He should have adopted the suggestion of his hon. friend (Dr Carson) to submit it to a select Committee in which its principles might be discussed, before it was introduced into that House. He could have no confidence in the present House, while it refused to grant an enquiry into the cases of persons who had no right to sit there. Before such a bill was introduced, the House should pass an act of self-regeneration. If he could purify the House of the contractors, and Nominees, and Insolvents who sat in it, he (Mr K.) would then be the first to support an increase of its members; but he could not now venture on such a measure, when he saw those constitutional guards, introduced by the wisdom of our ancestors for the protection of the rights and privileges of the people so wantonly flung aside from paltry, petty, interested motives. He entirely advocated the principles of the Bill but he thought its details very objectionable, as tending to destroy the confidence of the out-ports, which there are many motives to induce them to secure. The representatives of several of the outport districts were nominee members, residing in St. John's; and the whole of the Legislative Council were also residents in the capital, and, therefore, completely identified with its

interests: how then could he contemplate an increase, which would, in all probability, be made up of nominees. He would like, too, before he assented to such a Bill, to know what was to be the duration of the Parliament. A bill limiting its duration to three years had passed that House, but after a first reading lay slumbering in the Council. Upon the subject of compensation he would observe, that he should not oppose its being given to members from the outport districts—but would never consent to any compensation to the members from St. John's. The comparatively trifling compensation to persons from distant districts, would be a means of preserving that moral influence which the House ought to possess.

Mr CARTER was not disposed to fling the present bill overboard though he would not pledge himself as to the course he should hereafter pursue. When the subject of compensation was brought before the House he would not be afraid to grapple with it. He had the same objections to the details of the Bill as he had urged last year—that the House of Assembly, under its provisions, would soon dwindle into a St. John's corporation. In its general principle he agreed for he should be glad to see the number of members increased, so as to be in some measure, relieved from the responsibility which now attached to him. Though he had several objections to urge against the details of the Bill, he gave the hon. member who introduced it, full credit for the purity and sincerity of his motives. He believed the hon. member had brought it forward to redeem a pledge which he had given on the hustings. He (Mr C.) would not object to a second reading, in order that it might be brought fairly before the House, but he hoped a distant day would be named, to afford him an opportunity of consulting his constituents.

Mr KOUGH said that some hon. gentlemen objected to the Bill on the ground that pay should be given to the members, but he was quite impressed with the conviction that persons would always be found, as heretofore, influenced by honourable ambition alone—keenly to contest for a seat in that house. He was sure that in the district of Conception Bay, gentlemen would ever be ready to offer themselves, equally competent in every respect as the present honourable representatives. It would be a libel on the many respectable independent gentlemen in that important district to suppose the contrary. He confessed his skull was so thick that he could not well understand the objections of his hon. colleague (Mr Kent,) who agreed in the principle of the bill, and yet objected to the second reading because it had not emanated from another quarter. He admired such consistency. When the hon. gentleman said he had no confidence in those who supported the bill, he must have forgotten that his learned friend (Dr. Carson) in whose views and opinions he generally concurred, had given it his support. If the House would oblige him by turning out all those who did not agree in all his capricious whims and humours, his hon. colleague would then favour the bill with his support. He (Mr Kough) was not so wedded to the bill in its present shape, as to give the least

opposition to any beneficial changes or alterations which hon. members might think proper to introduce in Committee. The opposition to the bill was confined to that house; he was sure, that out of doors, the general opinion was in favour of it, (no, no, from some of the members.) Hon. members might say no, no, but that did not convince him. He had lately been in Conception Bay, and he knew that the respectable inhabitants of that district wished the bill to be supported, because it would afford them an opportunity of returning persons to that House, in whom they had more confidence than their present hon. representatives. He had no objection to naming a distant day for the second reading.

Mr BROWN thought the hon. member would do well to confine such observations as he had just made, to the members for St. John's with whom he came more frequently in contact. Since the opening of the Session, the house had been entertained with the squabbling of the hon. colleagues, Mr Kough pitted against Mr Kent, and Mr Kent against Mr Kough. He (Mr Brown) would say for two of his colleagues and himself that they could meet their constituents with clean hands, and that they had no apprehension in the event of another election of not being returned to that House. He was not sure that some of the hon. members for St. John's could say so much for themselves.

The House then divided, when there appeared,

For Mr Brown's motion—Mr Brown, Mr Kent, Mr Pack, Mr Power and Mr Cozens.

Against it—Mr Kough, Mr Hoyles, Dr Carson, Mr Carter, Mr Martin, Mr Sweetman.

The Bill was then ordered to be printed, and the second reading fixed for that day month, on which day a call of the house was ordered on the motion of Mr Brown.

THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

The bill to regulate the cutting of channels in the ice, in the various ports and harbours of the Island, was read a third time and passed.

The bill to prevent dangerous quantities of Gunpowder from being kept within the town of Harbor Grace, other than in places pointed by law, was brought up and read a first time, and its second reading ordered for Saturday next.

Mr PACK presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Carbonear, praying that the House would introduce a Bill for regulating the streets of that town.—Ordered to lie on the table. The hon. gentleman then moved for leave to bring in a bill to the foregoing effect on Monday next.

Dr CARSON moved that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency would submit certain questions relative to the Imperial and Colonial duties for the Island, for the opinion of the law officers, and communicate to the House the result of that opinion.—The motion having been seconded, a committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

Adjourned.

etry,
Original and Select.

THE WATER DRINKER.
FROM THE GERMAN OF GLEIM.

Drink, thou pale-eyed moody skinker,
Bacchus-hater, water-drinker—
Drink the ruby wine;
'Twill give thee many days, and jolly,
And chase away pale melancholy
From those cheeks of thine.

Not a longing but it filleth,
Not a sorrow but it stilleth,
Each and every one;
And the greatest of earth's sages
Said the same in other ages—
Even SOLOMON.

Say! thou wiser than the wisest,
Beams the water that thou prizest,
Like the wine-cup's whirl?
Lo! it twinkles, bright and glowing,
Like the eye with tears o'erflowing,
Of a laughing girl.

"See!" the water-sot replieth,
"Water in its brightness vieth
With the wine-tree's soul;
And longer liveth, wiser thinketh,
The sober sage that never drinketh
Of thy boasted bowl."

Well, give me the wine-god's berry:
They that are more wise than merry,
Let them drink with thee.
Water seasons not my dishes,
'Tis a tippie for the fishes,
Not a drink for me.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE,
BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

I saw her in her morn of hope, in life's delicious spring,
A radiant creature of the earth, just bursting on the wing;
Elate and joyous as the lark when first it soars on high,
Without a shadow in its path—a cloud upon its sky—
I see her yet—so fancy dreams—her soft unbraided hair,
Gleaming, like sun-light upon snow, above her forehead fair;—
Her large dark eyes, of changing light, the winning smile that played,
In dimpling sweetness, round a mouth Expression's self had made!
And light alike of heart and step, she bounded on her way,
Nor dreamed the flowers that round her bloomed would ever know decay;—
She had no winter in her note, but evermore would sing
(What darker season had she proved?) of spring—of only spring!
Alas, alas, that hopes like hers, so gentle and so bright,
The growth of many a happy year, one wayward hour should blight;
Bow down her fair but fragile form, her brilliant brow o'er-cast,
And make her beauty—like her bliss—a shadow of the past!
Years came and went—we met again—but what a change was there!
The glassy calmness of the eye, that whispered of despair;—
The fitful flushing of the cheek—the lips compressed and thin—

The clench of the attenuate hands—proclaimed the strife within!

Yet, for each ravaged charm of earth some pitying power had given
Beauty of more than mortal birth—a spell that breathed of heaven;—

And as she bent, resigned and meek, beneath the chastening blow,
With all a martyr's fervid faith her features seemed to glow!

No wild reproach—no bitter word—in that sad hour was spoken,
For hopes deceived, for love betrayed, and plighted pledges broken;—

Like Him who for his murderers prayed, and wept, but did not chide,
And her last orisons arose for him for whom she died.
Thus, thus, too oft the traitor man repays fond woman's truth;—

Thus blighting, in his wild caprice, the blossoms of her youth!
And sad it is, in griefs like these, o'er visions loved and lost,

That the truest and the tenderest heart must always suffer most!

THE LUST-GARTEN.—(Lugh Gawtan.)

(Concluded from our last.)

I cannot describe the high degree of interest which I took in the progress of the game, though without any stake myself. In the course of it I had moved round to the opposite side of the table, and at the conclusion of R—'s part in it I was behind him. When the last card was turned which beggared him. I saw that the effect was fatal, as I heard him exclaim, "It is all gone—all—may the devil himself confound both the fool who lost, and the knaves who won!" As this ebullition was uttered in English, I was not surprised at its being said so loud,—such being the invariable custom of wandering Britons; but when I heard a few words spoken in English in reply, it startled me, and engaged my attention. "Such luck may happen," muttered a voice near me. I turned, and observed a tall figure in black, whom I could not for a moment doubt to be him whom I had previously seen at the silver mine. His face was not entirely averted, and I saw a countenance pale beyond humanity, with a dark eye, the fire of which was only repressed—not extinguished. The losing gamester remained for a few minutes absorbed apparently in the late sudden reverse of his fortunes, while the game continued as though the utter ruin of a fellow creature were either too frequent or too indifferent an occurrence to attract any attention. On the second repetition of the words, "Faites votre jeu, Monsieur!" the Englishman started, as a Frenchman behind him suddenly tapped him on the shoulder. "Pardon Monsieur! si vous ne jouez pas, je voudrais bien profiter de l'occasion."—R— rose formally, muttering some words which I only imperfectly heard, though I caught their meaning from what followed.—"I would to God I knew where to get an hundred louis!" such sounded the half pronounced wish. As he spoke, the stranger in black, who had been intent on his game, caught his eye, and said in a low voice in English. "The means are not difficult."—"Do not speak to me, sir?" said R—, offended at the interruption and the reply to

his soliloquy. "Who else should I speak to?—have you won money, or do you want it?—I can help you either way!" A gambler, like a drowning man, will catch at a straw; though evidently by nature inclined to reject assistance so suddenly proffered, the demon of play overcame this latter feeling, he answered: "Will you give me a proof of this?" "Yes." "At once?" "No. The means are not here." "When can I have them?" "To-night, at midnight, I will be with you." "Were you the foul fiend you would be welcome! To-morrow then I shall have my revenge." This colloquy passed so quietly, that had I not been so unobservedly near, it must have been lost upon me. When over, the stranger in black disappeared from the crowd, and R— also by the door, which lead towards the Lust-Garten. It was my wish to have spoken with him, for a strong motive influenced me, but he paced rapidly onwards, and had entered the house and shut himself up in his apartment before I could overtake him. As I loitered in the passage I could plainly hear his footsteps, as I measured the narrow limits of his lodging. I did not venture to intrude, for reflection had given me time to remember, that I had nothing to propose to him except my fears for the object he apparently had in view; and this was not likely to be well received. I mounted, therefore, to my own chamber, and sought by reading, to dispel the excitement which had been produced by the occurrences of the evening. My thoughts, however, wandered, and I soon retreated to my bed-room, resolving to banish my thoughts in sleep. Who ever did so successfully? I at least was not an instance. The night was hot, and though the jealousies were down, the windows were open, and admitted the cold breeze which rose from the silent ripple of the river beneath. My bed-room, as well as the saloon which I occupied, was built on a level with the garden, which rose a natural terrace above the ground-floor of the house, and the ascent from below was by a flight of steps. In vain I courted the dull god; not Henry of Lancaster turned oftener on his uneasy couch than I on mine, while the impassive feature of the croupier, the changeful countenances, of the players, and all the mutabilities of *rouge et noir* still flitted before my eyes, and wearied me past expression.

Perhaps these ideas were partly kept in action by the continued tread of the Englishman in the basement, which I could still distinctly hear. This however suddenly ceased, and I could hear the door of his room unlocked, and presently a foot ascending the steps into the garden. Of course, I was less inclined to sleep now than ever; and with a feverish degree of anticipation I raised myself in my bed, and waited for some further event, which I felt could not be remote. After a few minutes, during which no sound escaped me, I heard the chimes of midnight from the belfry of the Chür Hans; and though I am positive that no latch was lifted for admittance, or the noise of an ascending step heard, to gain access to the garden, yet scarcely had the echo died away of the last dissonant tone, when I heard a voice which I well remembered, ac-

costing the Englishman R— by name, and claiming the merit due to punctuality. "If you are as punctual in fact as in appearance, you are welcome," answered R—. "Let this then be my answer," returned the stranger, and I heard the peculiar chink of metal, as if a heavy bag were struck or shaken. "And on what terms am I to be supplied?" asked the expectant; "what security do you require of me, who am a stranger—what interest do you demand?" "Oh! a *personal* security will answer my purpose, though you are a stranger to me; and for interest—I am no usurer—a percentage in coin is hardly an equivalent. I prefer a voluntary return for the favours of a friend, where the end corresponds with the intention." "I care not what the terms are," exclaimed R—, "so as I secure the money; at the most," he added, "I cannot be more utterly a beggar than I am at the present." "Step this way," said the stranger, "and the terms of our compact shall be ratified." I listened; but their voices were no longer audible. I waited anxiously for a minute, which seemed of ten times its ordinary duration; and finding that their conversation was lost, I rose cautiously, and moved to the window, were through the opening of the blind, I discovered the two figures at the extremity of the garden. The moon cast a fitful ray over the spot, and I perceived that the Englishman knelt, while the other was apparently repeating a formula and sign—the purport of which binding him to the observance of some oath, was rendered unintelligible at that distance. On a sudden a vague idea entered my mind, of a nature too horrible to give utterance to, and simultaneous with that thought, the dark figure turned towards me, and I felt the withering glance of his eye, as if evidently detecting my presence, and triumphing in the success of his undertaking. I felt an undeniable sensation of dread overpower me; I strove to speak, but failed in the endeavour—my senses seemed bewildered—all consciousness abandoned me; and when I again returned to recollection, I found myself gazing on the placid course of the Lahn, on which the moonlight shed its faintest beams, with no sign before me or around, of the scene which had possessed every sense.

On the following morning a letter was brought to me from the Post-Office, giving me intelligence of a most dear friend lying dangerously ill, at Frankfort, which induced me to depart immediately by the mail, though no motive of pleasure could have withdrawn me from Ems at such a moment. Unwillingly and yet anxiously, I set out, and found that the state of my friend's health had not been exaggerated. It required much care and attention to recover him from the effects of a violent fever. A week elapsed before he was sufficiently restored to take any interest in passing events. The first thing I spoke of to him was the odd affair which had lately occupied me. A day or two afterwards I was sitting by his bedside reading the "*Frankfurter Nachricht*," when the following paragraph met my eye:—

"Ems, September, —, 18—.

"An occurrence of a remarkable nature has just happened here. An Englishman, whose visits to the Redoute have been very

frequent, has lately disappeared. Immense sums of money have it seems been transferred by him to the rouge et noir table, but a discovery has been made since his departure, that a large amount of base coin has been found among the recent acquisitions. Suspicion points to the Englishman, in whose apprehension the officers of justice are actively engaged.

"Since writing the above, intelligence has been received of the Englishman, but we regret to add that he is dead. His body was discovered in a lonely hut, near an abandoned silver mine, about half a mile (sternde) from hence. A deep wound on the left side was the cause of his death, evidently inflicted by a large hunting-knife, smeared with blood, which lay beside him. It is impossible to conjecture whether murder or self-destruction has been the cause of his death."

My heart sickened within me as I remembered the scene in the Lust-Garten. D.L

Varieties.

A NOBLE MISER: ANECDOTE OF LORD KENYON.—His dress was the threadbare remains of what might once have been appropriate costume, the sable relics of which frugality had piously preserved. These rare habiliments irresistibly produced a smile at their singularity, from the sterling marks which they bore of studied parsimony and mean economy. They were the daily subjects of joke or comment at the bar, when the Lord Chief Justice appeared and took his seat on the bench. I happened to be in conversation with Lord (then Mr) Erskine, at Guildhall, before Lord Kenyon arrived there.—When he entered the court, Pope's lines in the "Dunciad," on Settle the poet, came across me, and I quoted them involuntarily:

"Known by the band and suit which Settle wore,—
His only suit for twice three years before."

"The period of six years," said Erskine, laughing, "during which that poet had preserved his full trimmed suit in full bloom, seemed to Pope to be the maximum of economy; but it bears no proportion to Kenyon's. I remember the green coat which he now has on for, at least, a dozen years."—He did not exaggerate its claims to antiquity. When I last saw the learned lord he had been Lord Chief Justice for nearly fourteen years, and his coat seemed to be coeval with his appointment to the office. It must have been originally black, but time had mellowed it down to the appearance of a sober green, which was what Erskine meant by allusion to its colour. I have seen him sit at Guildhall, in the month of July, in a pair of black leather breeches and the exhibition of shoes frequently soled afforded equal proof of the attention which he paid to economy in every article of dress. His gown was silk, but had a better title to that of everlasting, from its unchanged length of service. He held a pocket-handkerchief to be an unnecessary piece of luxury, and, therefore, dispensed with the use of one; he found a sufficient substitute in his emunctory powers, which were eminently attractive. His equipage was in perfect keeping with his personal appearance, and was such as to draw down the gibes of malevolence, the sneer of ill-nature, and the regret of those who held him in any respect, while it pro-

voked the ridicule of even them. The carriage which conveyed the Lord Chief Justice and his suite to Westminster Hall had all the appearance and the splendour of one of those hackney coaches which are seen on the stand, with a coronet and supporters, the cast-off carriage of a peer or foreign ambassador. Though the seats were occupied by the Lord Chief Justice himself and his officers, in bags and swords, the eye was involuntarily directed to the pannel to look for the number of the coach, as its appearance and that of the horses which drew it confirmed the impression, that it had been called off the stand. They moved with the most temperate gravity, and seemed to require the frequent infliction of the whip to make them move at all. That necessary instrument to rouse their latent spirit was consigned to the unsparing hand of a coachman whose figure and appearance perfectly harmonised with the rest of the appointment. There is an appropriate dress for the different descriptions of servants; and a triangular hat is generally considered part of the costume of a coachman. Whether it was a sacrifice which Lord Kenyon made to fashion, or the vanity of the individual himself which prompted him to adopt it, I will not presume to say, but it seemed to both to be necessary, that his lordship's coachman should appear with that important symbol of his station. He, therefore, adopted the appropriate mark of distinction, a three-cornered hat. This appeared to have been effected with great taste, but with the accustomed view to economy. A hat slouched down before, the former ornament of his head, was, by a neat metamorphosis, changed into a cocked one, by turning up the flap, and making it the base of the triangle; and, lest it should prove refractory under its new *regime*, it was kept in its place, and the perpendicular procured by the aid of a pin. The rest of his dress seemed to be selected from the choicest stores of Monmouth-street, with equal regard to state and frugality.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

AN HONEST MINISTER.—The year 1604 passed in miserable intrigues, in quarrels betwixt the king and his wife on the one hand, and his mistress on the other. Rosny exerted himself to rouse Henry from pleasures and expenses to those great designs which they had meditated together for reducing the power of Spain and modifying the state of Europe. When Henry detailed in a gay and careless tone, his losses at play, his gifts to his mistress, his outlay in building, and encouraging manufactures, concluding with a half wish, half order, that his prime-minister should increase the sums allowed for the royal expenses with an item of 6,000 crowns for the minister's self, Rosny, deaf to the gaiety, as well as to the bribe offered to his honesty, protested, and shrugged his shoulders. "There, again," cried Henry, "you do not consider all the hardship of mind and body that I have gone through, and that I have a right to make up for a little pleasure." Then, if Rosny frowned at the free morals of the king, and his too great obsequiousness to the Marchioness of Verneuil, his Mistress, Henry would reply, "Yet I cannot hurt her, she is such a agreeable company; when she likes, always

a bon-mot in her mouth to excite a laugh, and that I never find at home, my wife being to me neither comfort, nor consolation, nor joy, taking no pains to be kind or complaisant, and receiving me with a cold and disdainful mien when I return home, and seek to kiss, caress, or joke with her; so that I am obliged to quit her of necessity, and seek my recreation elsewhere." Yet, notwithstanding these friendly relations with her, Rosny was obliged to be as rigid with her as with others, in opposing her demands of money and edicts. There is a very humble and pressing letter, written by Mary de Medecis, on one occasion to Rosny begging of him to pay a gratification of 600 francs, which the king had made to her gardener, on whose merits, she thinks it necessary to expatiate. Negotiations with the royal mistress, during squabbles betwixt her and her lover, was another employment of Rosny, and one that he felt to be of such extreme difficulty and peril that he carried it on as much as possible by letters, never allowing a verbal message to pass between them, and never writing an account of a conversation without submitting the letter for her revision.—*Life of Sully.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1834.

In the Council, on Tuesday the 18th inst., the hon. Speaker in moving for leave to bring in a Bill for removing doubts respecting the introduction of the Law of England into Newfoundland, gave it as his opinion "That the law of England generally, including the statute law to the 5, G. IV. so far as they affect property and civil rights, are the law of Newfoundland now, and therefore if that be an inconvenient state of things the legislature have the subject fully before them and can alter it."

Mr Cozens it will be seen in another column is now firmly seated in the House.—We have not now room for comment, but shall take an early opportunity of saying a few words on the circumstance.

We perceive by the Patriot of the 18th inst., that a meeting has been called in St. John's to frame a petition to His Excellency the Governor, to dissolve the present House of Assembly. Among the resolutions passed is the following.

That these Resolutions be published in the London Times and Morning Chronicle Newspapers.

BRIGUS.—On Sunday morning last, the 23rd inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, a store belonging to Mr J. N. Harris, on the south-west arm of Brigus, was discovered to be in flames. The alarm was immediately given, and in less than a quarter of an hour, nearly 600 persons had assembled on the spot, and rendered all the assistance in their power; but short as was the time before they arrived, the destructive element had almost done its work. The store as well as an adjoining stage was almost destroyed. The exertions of the persons assembled, however, saved the premises of Messrs R. Brown & Co., which, but for

them, would have shared the fate of Mr Harris's property. Mr Harris's loss comprises, besides the buildings, a new vat, provisions for several sealing vessels, as also their sails. The loss is estimated at above £1000. The fire was supposed to have been caused by the negligence of a person who slept in the store for the protection of the property.

Messrs S. and J. Percey, and W. Rabbits, as well as Mr Brown and his young men, exerted themselves extremely to stop the progress of the flames; indeed all present are deserving of the highest praise for the willing manner in which they performed their parts, in endeavouring to impede the progress of the fire.

The above account was related to us by an eye-witness.

Yesterday, at 7 in the morning, was launched from the beach at Clown's Cove, near this town, a fine Schooner named CORDELIA. She is intended for the Seal fishery, is the property of Messrs T. CHANCEY & Co. of this town, and was built by Mr Thomas Parsons, Clown's Cove—her register is 91 tons.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday last, by the Rev. J. G. Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Mr Joseph Parsons, of this town, to Miss Catherine Parsons, of Clown's Cove.

Last evening, by the same, Mr Fox, mason, to Miss Julia Lilly, both of this place.

DIED.—On Sunday the 16th inst., Mr John Dean, aged 56 years.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

CLEARED.

Feb. 19.—Brig Kingarloch, Thornton, Cork for orders: 53 tuns, 2 bhds., 14 galls. oil and blubber, 1000 qtls. fish.

The committee appointed by the House of Assembly waited upon the hon. J. B. GARLAND, on Saturday the 8th inst., with the following resolution—Mr Brown, as Chairman of the Committee, prefaced its presentation nearly as follows:—

"I have much pleasure, Sir, as Chairman of this Committee, in presenting you with the undivided thanks of the House of Assembly of this Island, for the dignified manner in which you filled the Speaker's Chair; thereby gaining honour for yourself, respect for the assembly, and securing the confidence of the public. Having been placed, by your unanimous election as Speaker of the House of Assembly, in the highest situation to which the people of the Colony could call you, it is to us a source of much regret, that His Majesty has not been pleased to assign you the priority of rank in the Legislative Council, which your former station in the Assembly pre-eminently entitled you to:—*Resolved unanimously.*—That the thanks of this House are due and be presented to the Honourable JOHN BINGLEY GARLAND the late Speaker of this House, for the able and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of that important office.

Ordered.—That Mr Peter Brown, Mr Kent, Mr Paok, Mr Carter, and Mr Sweetman, be a Committee to wait on the said Honourable JOHN BINGLEY GARLAND, with the said vote of thanks.

Mr GARLAND replied:—

"Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—

"To have been called to preside over the first General Assembly of this Island, while the honour and dignity which such an event conferred on me were never lost sight of, a consideration of the responsibility which its acceptance involved, and of the ability and acquirements requisite for an able discharge of its functions, also brought with it, to my mind, a moral consciousness that the qualifications of him on whom so distinguished a lot had fallen, were inadequate to that post which had been assigned to him.

"But anxious, even in any rank, to offer the aid of talents or experience, feeble as either might have been, to bring into action that political change which from conviction I had brought myself to conclude might eventually operate to the welfare of this Island in all its varied relations, I have in the station from which I have been lately called away, endeavoured to discharge those functions with all the ability and impartiality which I could morally or physically exercise; and if the consciousness of that imperfection was then great, I have now, however, a private satisfaction superior to that which the external honours attached to the station might have more publicly conferred on me—that of knowing, by the vote of the present House of Assembly, presented by yourselves, that my efforts, however inadequate to the good of the public cause, or imperfect in the minor points connected with my late Office, have been indulgently dealt with; and that my intentions, rather than my merits, have been the subject of consideration.

"To the Assembly of a Political Collective Body, my earnest and respectful thanks for this demonstration of its sentiments, I trust you will, on my part, as earnestly and respectfully deliver; and the honour which such a resolution may throw over the aspect of my future life—be the lot of that life what it may—will only more powerfully excite me and mine to the exercise of any power which may conduce to the prosperity and welfare of an Island which I may almost consider my Native Land.

"To the Honourable Gentlemen of the Assembly, individually, I have to say more than I can well express.—As they are daily witnesses of my imperfections and failings, so they bore with them indulgently, and supported me, when support and direction were too requisite. And as a last favour which their former President can prefer to you, Gentlemen, he would request that you will express to one and all of them, that their uniform and attentive consideration towards me in bearing with the asperities of my natural temper, no less than with the insufficiency of my acquired qualifications, when before them as their organ, will, while their respective names stand recorded in the cells of my memory, never fail to excite any other feelings than those of gratitude and friendship.

"J. BINGLEY GARLAND."