

THE
CARBONEAR STAR,
AND
CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1833.

No. 32.

Legislature of Newfoundland.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

Monday, July 22.

Mr. THOMAS rose to propose a resolution which nothing but extreme necessity could justify; and it was to him a source of regret that he called upon the House to interfere.—Several individuals, whose houses had been destroyed by fire, had commenced building, with the knowledge that a bill was in progress in that House to regulate the building on vacant ground in Water-street in future. He was not prepared to say that he would support the bill in detail, nor was he sure it would pass into a law; should it, however, pass into a law, the buildings now going forward must come down, and the proprietors could ill bear the loss which would necessarily attend such a result. Were the parties men of capital, he would not interfere; but as such was not the case, he was most anxious they should not do that, which might afterwards be a source of regret and inconvenience. He had no objection to the erection of temporary sheds to accommodate the parties, and which might be removed in a few days. He would therefore propose, that with a view to prevent persons from building, in violation of an Act now passing this House, and thereby subjecting themselves to considerable loss and inconvenience, this House do authorize the Magistrates of this District to prevent any wooden buildings of a permanent nature from being erected in any part of Water-street, until the bill before the House for regulating buildings in Water-street aforesaid, be finally disposed of; and that the House do indemnify the said Magistrate for so doing.

Mr. KOUCH seconded the resolution, and said he concurred in the views of the hon. mover.

Mr. KENT said a few words in support of the measure; but admitted that it was a great stretch of power, which nothing but the necessity of the case could justify.

Mr. CARTER opposed the resolution at some length, it being, in his opinion, a violation of the constitution. It was, he said, not only unconstitutional but unprecedented, and beyond the power of that House.—He contended that the bill now before the House had ample publicity; and if the interested parties would build, it was to their own loss. Would they assume a power which the Commons of England did not possess. It required the three branches of the Legislature to make a law,—and would they pass a resolution which, to all intents and purposes, would have the effect of law.—He would never consent to the resolution.

The Assembly was now summoned to repair to Government house, to receive the assent to the Revenue Bill. They all went with the exception of Mr. Pack, who, we understood, objected to go on the principle that it was compromising the respectability and dignity of the House, and that the Governor ought to have repaired to the Council Chamber, and summoned the House to its Bar.

At o'clock, the House went into committee on bills.—Mr. Hooper in the chair.

Mr. KOUCH moved that the House go into Committee on the St. John's Police Bill, and said his object was to discuss the bill, and that he was quite ready either to expunge the obnoxious clauses or to amend them, as might be most agreeable to the House, and the public generally.

The different clauses were now read, and an animated discussion ensued.

Tuesday.

Mr. PACK presented a petition from several inhabitants of the town of Harbour Grace, praying that an act for the regulation of Fire Companies, passed in the first session of the Assembly, be amended; that in consequence of a material clause having been left out, the bill had been rendered nugatory in its operations, and wholly inadequate to the purposes contemplated.—The petition further stated that the bill was in some respects similar to the St. John's Fire Bill, differing as to local circumstances, yet it was

but the shadow of that bill. Although he fully concurred in the prayer of the petition, he thought the petitioners had taken a wrong view of the case, in attributing to the House a desire to give a preference to the town of St. John's. He admitted that there was an omission, but denied that that omission was intentional, or that any preference had been given. He would give the petition his support.

Petition ordered to lie on the table.
Mr. CARTER presented a petition from 181 inhabitants of the town of St. John's, praying that the St. John's Street Bill should, in its operations, be confined to the south side of Water-street; and that the north side of said street might be built of wood as heretofore. When the Bill was discussed on a former day, he declined giving an opinion, as he had not given it that consideration which its importance deserved. Since then, however, he had given it his attention, and had no hesitation in saying, that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be fully complied with by the House, and that it should have his best support.

Mr. THOMAS moved that the petition be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. BENNETT seconded the motion.

Mr. CARTER communicated with one of the petitioners, and said they were anxious that it should be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. BENNETT deprecated in strong language the conduct of the hon. member, and maintained that it was inconsistent with Parliamentary usage, and at variance with the dignity of the House, that petitioners should dictate to them the manner in which they ought to proceed.

Mr. CARTER said that as he had been intrusted with the petition, and as he fully concurred in all it contained, nothing should prevent him from furthering its object. He was determined to oppose its going into Committee. It was well enough for those hon. members who could walk down to that House without inconvenience to themselves or their business; but the situation of Out-harbour members was very different; they were anxious to get to their homes.

Mr. THOMAS observed that the hon. member (Mr. Carter) had resolved the question into one of time; for his part he did not see what time had to do with it; the duty of every member of that House was to give up his time when public business demanded it. As for himself, he would willingly sit from that hour until twelve at night, ay, until twelve the next day, could he benefit his constituents by it. He pledged himself that the Out-port members would spare neither time nor trouble in settling a question which should meet the approbation of all parties. He was sorry the question had taken such a turn. He had always done his duty fearlessly and independently, and he would not shrink from it now, though it involved his last shilling.

Mr. Thomas's motion agreed to.

Mr. KOUCH presented a petition from 45 individuals who had signed a petition presented to that House a few days ago, praying that the House would pass a bill to enforce the erection of stone or brick buildings in future in Water-street. The petitioners stated that they had been deceived as to the nature of the petition, and that it was their wish that stone buildings should be confined to the south side only; they, therefore, prayed that the House would amend the bill to that effect. The hon. member observed that if the bill was carried in its present shape, it would ruin many respectable and industrious citizens—men who formed an intermediate class between the capitalist and the poorer classes, retailing to the latter many necessities of life at a reduced but reasonable profit. Many from frugality and strict economy had been enabled to purchase the land on which their houses stood. In his opinion it would be an act of injustice to compel them to sink their all, and more than all, in stone buildings. He would therefore give it his best support.

Mr. KENT heard nothing from the hon. member which could induce him to alter his opinion. The measure before the House was

one which affected, not only the present, but all future generations. The lives, the credit, and the future prosperity of the inhabitants of this town were involved in the question. Other hon. members might alter their opinions, and inflame the hundreds of the late sufferers, who were not to be supposed capable of giving the subject a dispassionate consideration, labouring, as they were under recent calamities. He stood on high and independent principles, and had given his unbiased opinion. Whatever the consequences might be, he for one would never sacrifice the interests of his constituents, nor be drawn aside by the clamours of interested parties. He, therefore, would support the bill in the original form.

Mr. KOUCH could not allow the hon. gentleman's observations to pass unnoticed, especially as they referred to him. He would assure the hon. gentleman that he stood upon grounds as high and independent as he did. He never shrank from his duty. He denied having used inflammatory language. He had given his candid opinion on the subject before to-day in that House, and it was not to be supposed that he who had so great a stake in the well-being of the town, could have acted otherwise than he had done.

Wednesday.

Mr. PACK as Chairman of the Select Committee of the Harbour Grace Street Bill, reported progress thereon, the report was then read, a slight alteration was made at the suggestion of Mr. Power.

Mr. CARTER regretted that he had been unable to bring in the Judicature Bill, on account of the great research it required, but hoped it would be ready to-morrow.

Mr. THOMAS observed that according to the practice of the Imperial Parliament, such bills always originated in the House of Lords, and in his opinion the House of Assembly of this Island should leave such bills to the Council.

Mr. CARTER replied that perhaps he was not so conversant with Parliamentary tactics as his hon. friend Mr. Thomas, yet he would persevere, and bring in the bill to-morrow.

The House went into Committee, Mr. Hooper in the Chair. The following Petitions were then read, one from Robert Job, and another from William Johnston and others, praying that the House do pass a bill to enforce the erection of Stone Buildings in future in Water-street, and to compel proprietors of lands, to give leases for at least forty years.

A Petition from Timothy Hogan and others, against the St. John's Street Bill, praying that as their leases were but for a short time, and that in the event of their houses being destroyed by fire, they would be obliged to throw up their leases if the said bill passed; they therefore prayed that the House do not pass the Bill.

A petition signed by 44 inhabitants, praying that the House would confine the St. John's Street Bill in its operation to the south side of Water-street only. That as the bill contemplated the width of the street to fifty feet, Petitioners humbly conceived that a sufficient security would be given to property on the opposite side in the event of fire.

Upon these petitions a long and animated debate ensued, which terminated in the petitions being referred to a Select Committee.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

Thursday.

Mr. PACK presented a petition numerously and respectfully signed from the inhabitants of Harbour Grace, stating that the Commissioners who had been appointed in 1832, to form the boundaries, and to arrange the plan for the new Street and Fire Breaks, had been improperly superseded by others who had deviated from the original line laid down, and prayed that the House would be pleased to confirm the acts of the Commissioners.—Mr. Pack was of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, he would therefore move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Harbour Grace Street bill. Mr. Cozens seconded the motion.

Mr. THOMAS was of opinion that the House should take time to consider before they

sanctioned such a proceeding. The Harbour Grace Street bill had been hurried through the Legislature, before the people of that town had time to be acquainted with its provisions; although he was one of those who had committed themselves in that too precipitate Bill, he would be extremely cautious how he gave his sanction to another bill to amend it. He would therefore suggest to the House the propriety of bringing in a bill to amend it, or to wait until the next session, and to allow the Inhabitants of Harbour Grace time to consider, he had received a letter from the Chief Magistrate of Harbour Grace, narrating the proceedings of a public meeting which he would read, the House would then see whether the terms of the act had not been complied with.

Mr. KOUCH said the petition should have his best support, and was entitled to the fullest consideration of the House. He also was one of those who supported the bill in the last Session, but that he had had his doubt as to its correctness, and he was now confirmed in these doubts by the petition which has just been read. The letter which his hon. colleague had noticed, was not an official one, consequently not intended for that House. He was of opinion, that as the house had erred, it would best maintain its dignity by supporting the prayer of the petition. After a few observations from Messrs. Carter, Bennett, Power, and others, leave was granted to bring in the bill.

Mr. CARTER asked leave to bring in a bill to amend an Act passed in the 6th reign of Geo. 4. entitled an Act for the better administration of justice in Newfoundland, and for other purposes, the bill was read a first time.

Mr. THOMAS said that as the session was far advanced, he was of opinion that it had better lie over for the next session. He fully agreed as to the principles of the bill, but thought it a hardship to keep the Out-harbour members from their business, when it was almost certain that it could not pass that session. He would therefore move that the bill be printed.

Mr. KOUCH seconded the motion, and agreed with the last speaker in thinking that there was not time. It would occupy the Council at least ten days, and by its lying over until the next session, the people would have time to consider its merits.

Mr. CARTER was most anxious that it should pass this session, as he was desirous of obtaining the valuable assistance of some hon. gentlemen, who report said was preparing for a flight to the Upper House, such was the importance of the bill to the Out-harbour, that on behalf of his constituents, he was determined to press it forward this session, he cared not what objections it encountered in the Council; this House was not to know what time the upper house would be occupied in any bill. As an Out-harbour member he felt the loss of time, but he had a duty to discharge to his constituents.

Friday.

Mr. PACK brought forward a motion for the purpose of petitioning the Government to alter the present manner of conducting elections.—Motion lost.

The House went into Committee on the St. John's Street Bill, to which several amendments were made. The Speaker resumed the Chair. The bill, with its amendment, having been read, a discussion ensued, to know whether the bill should pass finally, which was ultimately agreed to.

The House went into Committee on the St. John's Police Bill: the seventh clause, after a good deal of discussion, was left out.

It was agreed to, that an assessment be made upon the rental of the town instead of upon the property, as originally intended, and that the assessment be collected jointly with that of the Fire Company Bill. The Act to continue in force one year, and until the next session.

The Harbour Grace Fire Company Bill was then introduced, and some alteration made.

The Speaker resumed the Chair; the report of the Committee read and agreed to.

Mr. PACK presented a petition signed by upwards of a hundred inhabitants of Carbo-

near, in favour of the Carbonear Powder Bill. Ordered to lie on the table.

House adjourned until 7 o'clock.
The House resumed its sittings at 7 o'clock agreeably to adjournment.

Mr. PACK presented a petition very numerously signed, from Carbonear, praying for an enactment to establish Fire Companies in the said Town; also, for an act to regulate the cutting out through ice of vessels engaged in the Seal Fishery, when such vessels are frozen up in harbor.

The Carbonear Powder Bill was read a third time and sent up to the Council.

Mr. CARTER moved the second reading of Bill to amend an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled "An Act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland," and for other purposes.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on Bills, Mr. HOOPER in the chair.

The speaker resumed the chair.
The Chairman of the Committee reported progress, and intimated that several amendments had been made. The amendments were read and agreed to.

The House adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Saturday.

On the motion of Mr. PACK, seconded by Mr. POWER, the amended Harbour Grace Fire Companies Bill was read a third time, and finally passed for the consideration of the Council.

On the motion of Mr. KOUGH, seconded by Mr. POWER, the St. John's Watch and Police Bill went through the same form and passed.

On the motion of Mr. CARTER, seconded by Mr. KOUGH, the Judicature Act, to amend the 5th Geo. IV., was also read and passed.

Mr. PACK said it was understood when the amended Street Bill for Harbour Grace was read a first time on Thursday, and ordered to be printed, that it was with the intention that it would have time, when printed, to go to Harbor Grace for the consideration of the inhabitants there, and to return hither with their suggestions thereon, in time for it to pass this session; but now, finding that they were only just printed, he was afraid there was not enough time for that purpose, and concluded by moving it be read a second time, which was agreed to, when it was read by the Clerk, and committed.

Mr. KOUGH, seconded by Mr. BENNETT, moved "that this House do resolve itself into a Committee on bills."—Agreed to.

Mr. HOOPER in the Chair.
Mr. PACK, seconded by Mr. POWER, moved that the first clause of the amended Harbour Grace Street Bill be read.—Agreed to.

Mr. PACK then moved that it do pass, remarking that his reason for repealing that part of the first Act by which the last Commissioners took upon themselves to act, was grounded upon a petition from upwards of a hundred respectable landholders, which he presented and read.

Mr. KENT said, however much he regretted the hurried manner in which the former Act was passed, still he thought that Mr. Brown, the mover of that Act, ought in justice to have legalized therein the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed in 1832.—After some further remarks thereon, he seconded the motion that the first clause do pass. Agreed to.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. KOUGH, seconded by Mr. PACK, moved an additional clause to the latter end of the bill, which was agreed to.—The Chairman then reported progress, the Speaker resumed, the bill then passed to be engrossed.

Mr. PACK, seconded by Mr. POWER, moved for a copy of it to be furnished him as soon as possible to forward it to Harbour Grace.—Agreed to.

Mr. HOYLES, after some prefatory remarks, said that he was aware that they had passed a resolution that no bills be introduced this session after Thursday last, but hoped they would, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, indulge him in moving that that motion be withdrawn, so that he may be enabled to bring in a bill to alter that part of the Charter which relates to the office and duty of High Sheriff, which part of it has been construed by the Judges here to compel the constant residence in the island of the person filling that high station; although he could assure the House that the authorities at home regretted the hardship of the same, and said it must have crept into the Charter unperceived, as such could not have been intended, and moved that it be withdrawn.

Mr. PACK seconded the motion.
Mr. KENT, after some allusions to the office of High Sheriff, opposed the motion.

Mr. POWER briefly did the same.

Mr. CARTER rose, and after making some pertinent remarks thereon, said he should give his most decided opposition to such a bill being brought in. If it had been a bill for the interest of the Colony he would not object to it.

Mr. HOYLES thought Mr. CARTER had gone into the merits of the bill before it had really been presented.

Mr. BENNETT said he was aware a long time ago of the unpleasant situation of the present Sheriff in this respect, and greatly regretted it had not been brought before the

House earlier, and if Mr. Hoyles would, at some future period, resume the subject, it should have his most cordial support.

The SPEAKER then divided the House on the motion.—Ayes, Hoyles, Pack, and Kough, —Noes, Kent, Hooper, Cozens, Martin, Bennett, Power, and Carter.—Majority against the motion, 4.

Mr. HOYLES then presented a Petition from John Howley, praying "that, as he understood a bill was about becoming a law, compelling all Houses that may hereafter be built in Water-street, on the south side to be built of Stone, for assistance to be granted him in so doing, on the site of his late dwelling, his recent loss being so great that he had not the means to do so, although he could contrive to build one of wood."

Mr. KENT bore testimony to the contents of the petition, but deeply regretted, with other members, that they had no funds at controul wherewith to assist him.

Adjourned at three o'clock, p. m.

Monday.

A Message was received from the Council stating that the Council had agreed to the bill for regulating Buildings in St. John's, with certain amendments, to which they desired the concurrence of the House.

The Bill to amend an Act for regulating the Streets of Harbour Grace, was read a third time, and sent up to the Council. The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Council to the St. John's Building Bill, and after some deliberation it was resolved, that a conference should be asked with the Council on the subject of the said amendments.

The House having resumed, adjourned until to-morrow.

Tuesday.

Mr. KOUGH moved that a Committee be appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor and respectfully request, that his Excellency would be pleased to direct, that the proper officer may take immediate measures for carrying into effect the clauses and provisions of the Imperial Act 1, Geo. 4, cap. 51, so far as they relate to buildings of Wood being erected between Water-street and Duckworth-street, in the town of St. John's, which manifestly endanger the safety of the said town.

The motion having been agreed to, Messrs. Kough, Kent, Thomas, and Hoyles, were appointed a Committee for the purpose.

A message was received from the Council stating that the Council had agreed to a conference on the St. John's Building bill, and Messrs. Thomas, Kough, Kent, and Carter were appointed to conduct the same, and were instructed to state that the Assembly could not concur in the amendments proposed by the Council.

[The Bill as sent up to the Council was drawn up in conformity with the report of the select Committee of Thursday last, and the principal amendment proposed by the Council was, that the whole of the Buildings on both sides of Water-street should, in future, be built of stone. A petition signed by a great number of the inhabitants was presented to the Council against this measure, and praying they would agree to the bill as sent up from the House of Assembly. The Council, therefore, finding the House determined to adhere to the original bill, agreed to rescind their amendments rather than it should be lost altogether. The clause, however, which went to compel the granting of Leases for not less a term than 40 years, was struck out by consent of both Houses, and the bill then pass.]

Thursday, Aug. 1.

The Legislative Session concluded this day, when his Excellency the Governor, delivered the following address:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

"I am happy to have it in my power to release you from your Parliamentary duties, which have, from various circumstances, been extended to a period which, I fear, must have proved inconvenient to you, and to which you have devoted yourselves with a zeal and attention, which cannot but reflect much credit upon you, and convey to the people an assurance that their representatives have been anxious to fulfil the trust confided to them.

"Mr. Speaker, &c.

"It is satisfactory to think that the question as to your powers to levy local duties, is now finally set at rest; and I thank you for the promptitude with which you have devoted your attention to the improvement of the Revenue, and I will not omit this opportunity to reiterate the sense I entertain of the anxiety you have evinced to obviate any inconvenience that might arise from the loss of the Revenue Bill, in placing the growing duties at my disposal; and, I trust, you will not upon this, or any other occasion, find reason to regret the confidence you have reposed in me.

"Mr. President, &c.

"Mr. Speaker, &c.

"It has afforded me much gratification to

perceive, that neither on the difference, which occurred between the two branches of the Legislature on the subject of the Revenue Bill, nor on any different view taken by them in the course of the Session, on points of minor importance, has there been any interruption to that harmony and good understanding, which ought, at all times, to exist between two such important bodies.

"It is only by collision of opinion that truth is elicited; and, were one or other branch of the Legislature implicitly to follow the views of the other, the great advantage to a sound decision, derived from separate discussion, would be entirely lost.

Though it may be said that your labours have not been proportionate to the length of time you have been in Session, yet it is neither a proof of a want of exertion, or of the exercise of a sound discretion on your parts. On the first establishment of a new institution, like the present, it is more desirable to take time, and to weigh and consider the various duties it imposes on you—and rather to search into and discover the defects in your local polity, than hastily to apply remedies which, the probabilities are, would prove ineffectual. At the same time, it is no less true, that many important matters await your grave consideration; and that, on re-assembling, your undivided attention will be required to be given to them. Let me, therefore, express a hope that, during the recess, you will each, in your different districts, devote as much of your time, as your personal affairs will permit, to the state and condition of the people within your reach—ascertain their local wants, as well as the best method of relieving them; also, inform yourselves on those general laws which, in common with the rest of their fellow-countrymen, will best promote their happiness and welfare; and you may rest assured that, on our meeting again, you will find in me the same anxiety and disposition to further that object of all good government which has ever regulated my actions since my first arrival among you.

[The Members of the House, in St. John's, were in attendance at the delivery of the above address, with the exception of Mr. Pack, who declined being present on the plea of its being contrary to parliamentary usage and derogatory to the House, to be protracted in any place but that in which the business of the colony had been transacted.]

Foreign Intelligence.

London dates June 17—27.

Portugal.

From the Sun of the 27th June.

At a late hour this afternoon we received the following highly gratifying news from Portugal, and we sincerely hope that the enterprise, which is conceived in a bold spirit, may be crowned with success. We may expect to hear the important result in a few days:—

Falmouth, June 26.

His Majesty's steamer African, Lieutenant Harvey, has just arrived with mails from Portugal. She left Lisbon on the 18th, and Oporto on the 21st inst. She brings intelligence of the utmost importance. On Friday last, Capt. C. Napier, who had been appointed to the command of Don Pedro's naval forces, sailed from the Douro, with three ships of war, two brigs, and five steamers, having on board between 3,000 and 4,000 men of spirit, with an intention of effecting a descent on the coast, having a march on Lisbon as their ultimate object. Aveiro, some 30 miles on the south of Oporto, is supposed, by some, to be the intended place of landing, while others suppose Capt. Napier will at once enter the Tagus; but the first named place, it is thought, will have the preference, as a large body of guerillas was there waiting to join them. All the officers and men were confident of a favourable issue attending their bold enterprise, the Portuguese having lately manifested a most favourable disposition towards the cause of Donna Maria. Miguel's men, too, had lately deserted in considerable numbers, among whom were several officers.

Miguel's squadron remained in the Tagus. It consists of three two-deckers, a frigate, and seven or eight smaller ships. They were all ready for sea, and only waiting for orders to proceed on active service; but both officers and men were disaffected; several of the former had left, and the latter were deserting as often as opportunities occurred. On Sunday morning, the 16th a fire was discovered on board the Queen, refitting in the harbour; it did considerable damage, which will probably detain her in harbour some time longer. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The cholera rages much in Lisbon, but there are no official accounts published of its progress.

Provisions were plentiful in Oporto, and the best understanding prevailed throughout every class of persons engaged in the service of the Constitutionalists. The best results are anticipated, from the bold demonstration which Captain Napier has made. The gallant Captain had excited a general feeling of confidence, in his ability, judgment, and courage.

The retainers of Don Miguel in this country are not altogether inactive. The steamer George the Fourth, of Bristol, has been purchased by the Miguelite agents, and is to sail, armed for the Tagus immediately. She was disposed of by a Bristol merchant, who intends accompanying her to her destination.—*Morning Herald.*

Don Carlos and the Duchess of Beira sailed from the Tagus, on board an English vessel, for Naples, on the 2d. inst.—*Id.*

The Paris Papers of Sunday and Monday which have been received in their due course, are not without interest. As respects the affairs of the East, the Ministerial Journals admit that a French galliot was fired upon by one of the Turkish forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles (as stated by the *Augsburg Gazette*), but describes the affair as an insignificant incident, originating in error, and for which full satisfaction had been made by the Porte to Admiral Roussin. These journals deny, formally, that any change has taken place in the state of things in Constantinople, down to the 23d ult., to warrant the inference that a misunderstanding between France, England, and Russia, was probable; but they do not deny the assertion that the passage of the Dardanelles by British and French ships had been interdicted.—*Id.*

UNITED KINGDOM.

THE POST-OFFICE.

We recur again to the regulations of our Post-office department, as a matter which still, and is likely to occupy the general attention, as well as to affect the interests of several classes most seriously. We believe that we were the first Journal to lay before the public the attempt at this time making by the heads of the Post-office to increase the revenue of that department by every method, however severe, annoying, and harassing; we at the same time expressed a hope that much of what we heard was exaggeration. We do not, however, find this to be the case; and the manner in which these grievances have at length been taken up by the public Press of the metropolis show that there is something novel, at least, in the proceedings of the Post-office. The provincial papers are also full of the same matter; Manchester, Bristol, and Glasgow, are complaining of the unusual severity; if not of actually illegal proceedings emanating from that department. The newsmen of London are petitioning Parliament; the Law Society have appointed a Committee, as well as the merchants of Greenock. We do not pretend that offences contrary to the statutes have not been committed in many instances, but we do assert that practices which have been maintained for years, and which have not been considered illegal, have recently been stopped, to the great detriment of trade; that proceedings have been instituted, or sought to be instituted, against individuals, the names of whom can only have been got at by opening letters by the Post-office department, the legality of which we greatly doubt; that bags of letters for places abroad have been put on board foreign vessels, over which there is no control, and for the conveyance of which the Post-office are at no expense, but on which letters they have not only charged inland postage, but also half the packet-postage, while no security has been given of the same letters going by the vessels by which they are addressed, or that they shall not be at the mercy of any curious passenger on the voyage.

As to newspapers, the Post-office, under some by-law of their own, we presume, charge 11d. each from the United States, whilst by Parliament law they are only entitled to 3d. from the colonies; indeed, the whole arrangement of the Post-office, in respect of newspapers, pamphlets, price currents, &c., is monstrous; their own clerks are allowed to become dealers, and have by their situation an unfair advantage over booksellers and newsmen. The amount so collected, as profit to the individuals, or as fees to the department, must be enormous. We have heard that a Deputy Post-Master in our colonies, whose salary is stated to be £500 per annum, is reputed to have made an income of as many thousands by the "candle-ends and cheese-parings" of office. We mean not in the least to disparage this gentleman, whose talents and tact are alike of the first order, but we mention it to show that, in our opinion, as well as of many of the mercantile public, the system requires looking into. In one position we think we are invulnerable—viz., that if Government charges any postages on letters going to foreign parts, the Post-Master-General is bound to give perfect security in the delivery, and that if merchants are willing to run the risks of exposure by sending their letters by foreign vessels, not under the control of our Post-Master-General, and not at any expense to the Government, they are entitled to do so. It is, however, clear, that this business will shortly be taken up by Parliament; and as matters progress it may yet be necessary that we should occasionally refer to it.—*Morning Herald.*

A notice from the castle, that all prosecutions for arrears of tithes are to be suspended

till further orders, is largely placarded over Ireland.

We have reason to believe that the following Ministerial arrangements are in contemplation:—Sir Robert Peel to be Premier, with a Peerage. Mr. Stanley to lead in the House of Commons. The Cabinet to be formed on a principle of amalgamation, taking, for example (we mention these names only by way of illustration, not as what we have actually heard) Lord Brougham and the Duke of Richmond on one side, and Lords Harrowby, Wharncliffe, and Winchester on the other. The Duke of Wellington is left entirely out of the proposed arrangements—his Grace refusing to make any concessions whatever, while Sir Robert Peel is prepared to give up the assessed taxes. Such is the basis of negotiations which are stated to be in progress, although not yet matured. If finally adopted, it is probable that they will not be immediately announced, as the compromise which has taken place on the Irish Church Bill may probably enable the present Ministers, at this advanced period of the session, to get through the remainder of the business which is still left for the consideration of Parliament.—*Brighton Gazette.*

CARBONEAR STAR.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1833.

In addition to the Portuguese intelligence in another column, we insert the following extract from a private letter to a mercantile house here, dated

"Lisbon, June 24, 1833.

"The Selina, Rapid, and Emeline, with fish, were off Porto on the 19th inst., and were to remain a few days, to learn the result of the expedition which was ready to proceed for some part of the coast. It consists of about 6,000 men, and may, by this time, have made a landing, but no one knows the point. The fleet of Don Miguel is ready to leave the Tagus; although badly manned, it would interrupt the proceedings off Porto, and on the coast. No vessel will be permitted to enter any port north of this for the present."

The same letter states that vessels speaking, at sea, with others from infected ports, are subject, on their arrival in Spanish ports, to 10 days' quarantine.

The Second Session of our Colonial Parliament, it will be seen in another column, is closed.

It was rumoured here that his Excellency intended to dissolve the House of Assembly, but we never gave credit to such a report, knowing that, if he had dismissed the present House, he never could have got together another so anxious to obey all and every his commands. In fact, we think, until the demise of the Crown, it is not very probable we shall be again called on to exercise our franchise.

If we may judge of the future by the past, we, of the out-ports have little to congratulate ourselves upon in the possession of a Local Government, but, it is to be hoped that, in a future session, the Assembly will not be so narrowed in its views, and will allow a few of its rays to fall on those parts of the Island from which the capital derives its main support; we have little doubt but that on calm reflection upon the numerous claims of the out-ports, and the necessity of extending a kind and fostering hand to them, the members of the House, who have hitherto legislated only for personal interests, will extend their views, and consider that though St. John's is the body of the tree, it would be an unsightly object, were all the branches withered.

The Governor, in his address to the House, tells the members to obtain from the people a knowledge of their wants, which he will, at all times, be ready to assist in removing. We hope the out-port members will not neglect this request, nor the two Houses to re-echo his Excellency's words; were this the case, the out-ports would have little cause to complain, but Governors' speeches, as well as Kings' speeches, are of little moment, except when money is asked for from the faithful Commons; it appears, however, by the Address, that his Excellency needs no money from the Assembly, he having the "growing duties of the Colony" placed in his hands—these are ambiguous words. Several Acts have already passed the House, in which the Governor is empowered to raise money by Proclamation.—This is the case in the Quarantine Act.—Such a power has, hitherto, only been possessed by despotic monarchs, but it was left to a Newfoundland Local Government servilely to give up the right and privileges of the people to a Colonial Governor. We

charitably suppose these acts of the Legislature arose out of a want of maturity in their knowledge of the British Constitution. It is true that the King (by a fiction of law) can do no wrong, but it is equally true that he cannot extract one sixpence from the pockets of the people without the consent of their representatives; and we have yet to learn that a Governor of one of the British Colonies, blessed with a Local Government, after the model of that of Great Britain, can, constitutionally, do so.

The Harbour Grace Street Bill has passed into law.—A strange story, by the by, is afloat about this said Bill. A copy of it was forwarded to a gentleman in Harbor Grace, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the people concerning it. A public meeting was, accordingly, called, in the Market-place, to which it was presumed the Act was to be read. The people assembled, expecting to be made acquainted with the good or ill likely to arise to the town by the passing of the Bill; instead, however, of being so gratified, the holders of the copy of the Bill, and a few others, wished to adjourn to the Commercial Room. This was strongly opposed by the mass of those present, but persisted in by the few, who eventually did proceed to the Commercial Room, leaving the people as ignorant of the contents of the Act as they were previously to assembling. This proceeding is certainly, very disgraceful to the parties concerned, and a great injustice to those for whose information the copy of the Act was sent. We trust the people of Harbor Grace will not suffer themselves to be so hood-winked. They have a press—why do they not use it for its legal purpose? as—"THE TYRANT'S FOE, THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND."

On Monday night last, at about 1/2 past ten o'clock a fire broke out in a stage belonging to Thomas and William Butt, situated at Black Head, and consumed nearly the whole of it, as, also, a quantity of fish. By prompt assistance the flames were prevented spreading to the adjoining stages.—The fire originated from the embers of some turf which had been burning in the stage to keep off the musquitoses.

The mean temperature of the month of July was 61. 22. the highest observed degree was 75, during the morning of the 12th, and the lowest 46, at night, on the 15th.

We stated, in our last, that Joseph Hacket and Thomas Fitzgerald were committed to prison, charged with the wilful murder of Edward Power, John Brady, and William Fitzgerald, at Domino, on the coast of Labrador, in November last.—The following are the particulars of this barbarous affair:—The deceased, at the termination of the fishing season, were left in charge of Messrs. Alsop and Co's. premises at that place, and, on the arrival of Captain Timbs, of the Schooner Swift, this spring, they were not to be found; but he discovered some human bones buried in a box near the dwelling-house, and the arm of a man in the stage. It having been reported to Capt. Timbs that the prisoners had, after the departure of the fishing vessels for St. John's last fall, been seen lurking about Domino, by some persons who put into a neighbouring port, through stress of weather, suspicion fell on them and he immediately proceeded to Indian Tickle, where he took Hacket into custody, who, it is reported, then confessed that he had killed Power, and that Fitzgerald had murdered Brady and W. Fitzgerald. On his examination before the Magistrates, Hacket denied having any part in the commission of the crime, but stated that he and Fitzgerald went to Domino last fall, for the purpose of procuring winter supplies, where, on their arrival, some rum was offered to the other prisoner by Brady, which he drank, and that on Brady refusing to spare a large quantity to Fitzgerald, the latter followed Brady, who was carrying a bag of bread to the boat, and struck him on the head with a mattock, until he was dead, and that he then advanced to the place where W. Fitzgerald was sitting, in a state of intoxication, on a stone, with his head reclining on his hand, and there despatched him with the handle of a cowl or wheel-barrow. Fitzgerald, who was subsequently arrested at Hiscock's Island, denies the statement made by Hacket, and says he was in no way concerned in the murder.

The stores of Messrs. Alsop and Co., at the above-mentioned place, were, this spring, plundered of property to the amount of one hundred pounds, by the crews of two Schooners, as it is reported, the one belonging to Brigus, and the other to Port-de-Grave.—*Patriot.*

By the Brig Charles, Hart, which arrived here on Monday, 29th July, 30 days from Liverpool, we learn that the Britannia, Metherell, had been fallen in with about 8 leagues off Wicklow Head, two days after her accident with the Ajax, apparently recently abandoned—but we can learn no intelligence whatever of her crew and passenger being saved. A gentleman, who came in the Charles, states he had heard a passenger was going out in the Britannia to Harbour Grace, whose name he did not know.—*Ibid.*

The Fishery commenced auspiciously at and near Francis Harbour, so it was reported at Battou on the 17th ult.

The Governor has refused his assent to the Judicature Act.

An Ordination was held in the Great Chapel of this City, on Saturday, 1st June, when Priests orders were conferred by the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, on Messrs. John J. Collins, and Bernard O'Neill, for the Newfoundland Mission.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

The Hon. Judges Brenton, and Des Barres, have sailed, the former on the Northern and the latter on the Southern Circuit.

DIED.

At Carrick-on-Suir, on the 11th June last, Mr. Edward Fleming, youngest brother of the Right Rev. Dr. Fleming.

At Buncos Ayres, on the 21st January last, Mr. John M'Lea, late of St. John's, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.—

From a private letter we have seen, we abstract the following particulars of this melancholy event:—

"He rode out between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, by way of recreation, into the suburbs of the city;—on his return, having got as far as the end of one of the streets, two ruffians rushed upon him, stabbed him in several places, rifled his pockets of a few dollars, and being scared, it is thought, in the act of taking his watch, succeeded in making off only with the seals and case.—His horse ran away during the outrage, but he was still able, though stunned and weak from loss of blood, to walk to a neighbouring house, belonging to a countryman and acquaintance. Every assistance was immediately and humanely rendered to him, and though his case evidently appeared to be a dangerous one, strong hopes were entertained of a happy issue. Nothing, however, that was done availed,—and every thing was done that skill or friendly assiduity could effect—and that day fortnight he was carried to the grave.—*Greenock Advertiser, May 30.*

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED.
August 1.—Schooner Lady Ann, Pike, Miramichi; 4 pieces birch timber, 8 spars, 25,000 shingles, 50,000 feet board.
Brig Eagle, Brockington, from Brigus, at Miramichi, on the 20th ult.

CLEARED.
July 30.—Schooner Rambler, Fogarthy, Halifax; 858 qtls. fish.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.
July 25.—Schooner Favorite, Galton, Miramichi; 4 pieces birch timber, 1 piece pine timber, 53 deals, 8 spars, 28,000 feet board, 20,000 shingles.
August 3.—Brig Oak, Atkinson, St. Andrews; 33 tons hardwood timber, 18,135 feet plank, 39,574 feet board, 62,000 shingles, 32 spars, &c.
5.—Brig Elizabeth, Brown, Liverpool; 210 tons salt, 16 tons coal, 80 firkins butter, 75 bis. flour.

CLEARED.
August 3.—Brig Sir John Byng, Cran, Poole; 30,317 gals. seal oil, 67 gals. cod oil, 11,560 seal skins/10 bis. caplin, 20 qtls. fish, &c.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.
July 26.—Schooner Greyhound, King, Port Hood; butter, &c.
27.—Schooner Elizabeth, Irvine, Margaree; cattle, sheep.
Schooner Norvel, Durrell, P. E. Island; scantling, shingles, &c.
Schooner Youngest, Babin, Arichat; cattle, sheep.
29.—Schooner Maria, Girroir, Antigonish; cattle, butter.
Schooner Rainbow, Walsh, Sydney; coals.
Brigantine Eliza, Burke, New-York; pork, beef, flour, bread, &c.
Schooner Fury, Coady, New-York; pork, beef, hams, flour, butter, &c.
Brig Maria, Meagher, Cork; limestone, brandy, wine, butter, culm, &c.
30.—Brig Ardent, Brophy, Liverpool; coals, brandy, salt, wine, &c.
Brig Charles, Hart, Liverpool; merchandise, salt, coals, &c.
Schooner Nightingale, Coffin, P. E. Island; scantling, shingles, &c.
Brig Pictou, Gordon, Halifax; chairs, butter, cordage, rum.
Schooner Theresa, M'Isaac, Miramichi; spars, board, shingles, deals.
Brig Lina, Marton, Liverpool; bricks, slates, salt, merchandise, &c.
Schooner Anastasia, Munro, Halifax; tea, shingles, pitch, snuff.
31.—Brig Triumvirate, Green, Liverpool; salt, coals merchandise, &c.

CLEARED.
July 25.—Schooner Hero, M'Grath, Demerara; fish.
Brig Lester, Hayward, Poole or London; oil, old copper, and sundries.
26.—Brig Mary, Laird, Brazil; fish.
Schooner Acadian, Munn, Sydney; ballast.
Schooner Rover, Hayes, Bay de Vin; ballast.
Brig Balclutha, Dick, Greenock; molasses, deals, oil.
Brig Harriet Elizabeth, Cooper, Liverpool; oil, hides, seal skins, &c.
27.—Schooner Teazer, Teazer, Port Hood; bricks, iron, and sundries.
Schooner Venus, P. E. Island; cordage, canvas, flour, molasses, wine, &c.
Schooner Mermaid, Boudrot, Arichat; ballast.
Schooner Lady Smith, Jesse, Sydney; ballast.
Brig Aurora, Hicks, London; oil, seal skins, &c.
Schooner Three Brothers, Chessong, Margaree; flour.
Schooner Abeona, Ryan, Bucktush; ballast.
Shallop Diana, Le Blanc, Arichat; ballast.

NOTICES.

THE
ELIZABETH,
OF Whitehaven,
Will leave this in a few Days for
QUEBEC,

GOODS or PASSENGERS will be taken on moderate terms, by applying to the Captain, who will not be accountable for any DEBTS his Crew may contract.

HUGHES BROWN.

Carbonear, August 7, 1833.

ON SALE.

By Private Contract,

The late Doctor DONOGAN'S Interest, in the PREMISES occupied by Mr. WILLIAM HARDING, and Mrs. CULLEN, on MARSHALL'S ROOM, in this Town.—Enquire of

Mrs. BEHAN.

Carbonear, July 3, 1833.

NOTICES.

RICHARD MAHON,

Tailor and Clothier,

BEGS leave most respectfully to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced business, in the House lately occupied by Mr. DAVID COXSON; and having received his Certificate from the London Board of Fashions, he trusts, by care and assiduity in the above professions, to merit a share of public patronage. From his arrangements lately made in London, the Gentlemen of Carbonear and its Vicinity, can be supplied with the newest and most improved fashions on very moderate terms.

R. M. has, also, on hand a Fashionable assortment of CLOTHS

CONSISTING OF

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN, and OLIVE Broad Cloths,

TOGETHER WITH

A neat Assortment of Kerseymere and Fancy WAISTCOATING.

Carbonear, July 31, 1833.

BOOTS and SHOES.

BENJAMIN REES begs leave to inform the Inhabitants of Carbonear, Harbour Grace, and their Vicinities, that he has taken the Shop, attached to Mr. McKee's House, where he intends carrying on

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

(Both Pegged and Sewed),

In all its various Branches, and, by strict attention to business, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. As none but the best Workmen will be employed, those favouring him with their custom, may depend on having their orders executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

PRICES:

Gentlemen's Wellington Boots @ 25s. 4 pair
Ditto Blucher or laced ditto 15s. . . .
Men's Shoes 10s to 11s. . . .

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boots @ 10s. 4 pair
Shoes 8s. . . .

And all other work in proportion.

Mending and repairing Boots and Shoes will be strictly attended to.

Carbonear, April 3, 1833.

THE SUBSCRIBER having appointed NEWMAN W. HOYLES, Esq., of St. John's, Agent for Lloyd's, to be his Attorney and Agent, in the case of the SALVAGE of the Schooner SYLPH and CARGO.—All Persons having Claims for assistance rendered to me, are requested to furnish the same to my said Attorney.

JAMES DOYLE.

Carbonear, June 26, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the Entry and Clearance of Vessels, under the New Regulations.

ON SALE.

BY

THE SUBSCRIBER,

1 Elegant 8 Day Clock and Case
1 ditto ditto Time-Piece, without Case
1 Lady's Gold Patent Lever Watch
4 Gentlemen's Silver ditto ditto

ALSO

Herring Nets, and Long Shore Lines
25 Barrels Rosin Pitch, a very superior article, used for the preservation of shingles,

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

Carbonear, July 10, 1833.

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) Stu. m's Reflections on the Works of God, 2 vols. (plates) Sequel to Murray's English Reader Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and England And sandy other School Books.

Carbonear, July 2, 1833.

POETRY.

THE PIRATE BOTHWELL TO HIS BARQUE.

Ho---spread thy white wings to the breeze,
Thou terror of the deep!
Swift o'er the high and heaving seas
In gallant bearing sweep;
And far and wide, from strand to strand,
Thy Master's might make known,
Whose sceptre is his own good brand,---
Thy quarter-deck his throne.

The past---the past---the perish'd past!
What gloomy clouds up-roll
Thick from its ruins to o'ercast
The hope-deserted soul!
Why must the shades of buried time
Still haunt our altered life,
Till goaded on by Care to Crime,
We drown them in the strife?
An out-cast from my home, to bear
An execrated name,
Deem they this spirit to Despair
Can stoop from all its Fame?
So let them deem---till with my sword,
Upon the crimson'd flood,
My answer shall be darkly scored
In characters of blood.

Fame yet shall long and loudly speak
Of Bothwell and his slaughters,
To blanch full many a rosy cheek
'Mong Scotland's lovely daughters;
For many a pale and panting lip
Shall bear a wild tale back,
From many a sacked and shattered ship
That crossed my ravaging track.
With womb of fire, the thunder-cloud
Scowls grimly overhead,
Till bursting from its lurid shroud,
The red death-bolts are sped;---
Meet type for thee, my own brave barque,
Bearing thy fiery crew,
To fix their foes with deadly mark,
And ruin round them strew.

Then spread thy white wings to the breeze,
Thou terror of the deep!
Swift o'er the high and heaving seas,
In gallant bearing sweep;
And far and wide, from strand to strand,
Thy master's rule make known,
Whose sceptre is his own good brand,
Thy quarter-deck his throne.

REMEDY FOR THE DRY ROT.

MR. KYAN'S PATENT.

(From the last Number of the London Quarterly Review.)
(Concluded.)

Mr. Faraday, of the authority of whose name we need not say any thing, expressed himself in the outset of his lecture of the 22d February last, as having been very soon impressed that this theory, and the practice thereon founded, would, in all probability, stand the test of experiment. The subject appeared so important in itself, and the doctrine of the new application so just *ex facie*, that he took considerable pains in examining into the matter---visiting from time to time the tanks of the patentee's establishment, watching the progress of the experiments at Woolwich, and also trying the thing for himself in a variety of ways, in his own laboratory. He proceeded to narrate, in the first place, the history of the experiments which had been made in London and at Woolwich, as to separate pieces of wood, and to exhibit to his audience abundant specimens of the result. The display was a most curious one,---but

'Segnius irritant animos demissa per aures
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus;'

and we shall content ourselves with a very brief and imperfect repetition of things, which certainly must have left an extraordinary impression on the mind of every eye-witness.

The "fungus pit," at Woolwich, is a subterranean chamber, lined with wood in the worst possible stages of corruption; it is kept extremely damp, generates carbonic acid gas in profusion, and, in short, forms, as its name implies, a perfect hot-bed for the growth of all those fungi that used to be considered as the causes, but which are only the most usual symptoms, of dry-rot. It is a proverb among the people of the dock-yard, that a month in the *hole* is worse for a bit of timber, than ten years in almost any possible situation out of it:---and the government, pestered with the eternal applications of the rot doctors, have hitherto found their safety-valve in this fungus-pit. Mr. Knowles concluded one of his chapters with a distinct statement that no prepared timber, exposed during twelve months to the action of this ordeal, had, unless insulated by some other substance, "entirely resist the influence of the gas." We have ourselves visited this noxious place, and seen an hour and a half elapse, after opening the trap-door, before a candle would burn six inches beneath the surface. Blocks of timber---oak, elm, pine, beech, &c.---prepared with the solution of sublimate, have now, as Mr. Faraday said, and as the printed documents before us prove distinctly, stood the test of the fungus pit, without exhibiting the slightest symptom of decay, during no less a period, some of them, than *five years*; and these, instead of being insulated by means

of some heterogeneous substance, had been lying on the fungus-spread floor of the dungeon, each with an unmedicated fragment of the very same tree, and of the like bulk, close by its side---every one of which unprepared pieces was found, at the opening of the pit in rapid progress to decomposition. The results of various experiments, instituted by Sir Robert Smirke, the eminent architect, with a view to his own professional business, were in like manner detailed, and his evidence as to the power of timbers prepared in this manner to resist the action of dropping eaves, &c., during a course of time sufficient to bring utter decay upon unprepared ones similarly exposed, was not less satisfactory than the upshot of the long trials at Woolwich.

The *primâ facie* efficacy of the application was illustrated, as some thought, even more remarkably, by the exhibition of pieces of canvass, and even of delicate calico cloth, which had been placed during from two to three months on the floor of the fungus pit. The prepared pieces came out perfectly sound, while of the unmedicated counterparts, there remained nothing but a few mildewed strings that fell to pieces at the touch.

The lecture stated, on the authority of Mr. Kyan, that cubes of oak, Memel pine, &c., containing each 216 cubic inches, imbibed, notwithstanding the difference of their structures, as nearly as can be measured, the very same quantity of the solution---about five ounces each; a quantity so small, that the expense of the operation is a mere trifle, compared with the result. The process is of course rapid in a plank, compared with a solid log. Fir deals take in their quantum within forty-eight hours---a beam of oak is not saturated under a month; but what is a month, when we think of the years always considered necessary for the seasoning of timber in the usual process of drying?

There remained to be answered certain important questions---to one of which we have already alluded. How long will the antiseptic virtue of this medicated timber abide in it? Will not the corrosive sublimate, essentially a poison, be disengaged from the vegetable body with which it has combined, under exposure to air and moisture? And if this be the case, will not the wood lose its protection against the usual sources of dry rot, while, at the same time, the disengaged poison mingles with and contaminates the atmosphere breathed by the ship's crew?

Mr. Faraday proceeded to a very ingenious series of experiments, in which these startling doubts had led him to engage; and the issue of which, as far as they go, is satisfactory. Mr. Kyan stated that, on the contact of corrosive sublimate with any vegetable juice containing albumen, a new combination, a *tertium quid* results; and upon this view Mr. Faraday experimented. He found that prepared canvass, and calico, when washed in water until a certainty was obtained that that fluid would remove nothing more, still gave mercury to weak nitric acid; the presence of mercurial compound, proof against water, was thus, he thought, established---and he inferred that it could involve, under ordinary circumstances of exposure, no noxious vapour whatever.

Enough has, we hope, been said to attract the notice of distant readers, to a subject which appears to be fixing every day more firmly the attention of the scientific circles in the metropolis. Whether the process of Mr. Kyan is as yet entitled to be sanctioned by the use of government in our public establishments---and whether the example of Sir Robert Smirke, who has applied timber thus medicated in various new buildings under his charge, (in the Temple for instance,) will of itself be sufficient to stimulate the researches of his professional rivals, we do not pretend to say; but shall conclude with a very few observations on the benefits, national and domestic, which could not fail to result from the discovery and general adoption of a cheap, safe, and efficacious preventative of dry rot.

A single and simple fact, stated in three words, will perhaps bring the matter home to the reader's imaginations, as readily as any given number of calculations and estimates. The Benbow was built in 1813; dry rot infected her; and she was repaired in 1818, at Portsmouth, without ever having been at sea, at the expense of £45,000.

If the new or perfected invention, of which we have been treating, should answer even to the extent which Mr. Faraday said he considered to have been already placed beyond all doubt, it is obvious that the saving to the nation would be most important. Indeed, if it should come to no more than sparing us the expense of having all our ships timber felled many years before it is used, that, on so large a stock, would be no trivial saving. But we confess, when we think of five years in the fungus pit having left neither spot nor blemish on any one of the nine specimens, we are inclined to consider this as a very subordinate feature of the case.

In buildings on shore, more particularly large and public ones, only occasionally heated by fires, the effects of this timber-pest have of late been almost as destructive and costly as in the fleet and the dock-yard. The palace of Kew, a very recent structure,

was obliged to be levelled to the ground solely from this cause: we believe we might say very nearly the same of the Royal Lodge in Windsor Park, demolished, all but a single room, immediately after the death of its founder King George IV.; and we fear there is truth in the prevalent report, that the malady has already manifested itself in the newly restored parts of Windsor Castle itself. In the churches lately erected in and about London, the damage caused in this way is known to be enormous; and we think Sir R. Smirke deserves much credit for taking the lead among his professional brethren in giving a full trial to an invention which, to say the least of it, appears to hold out a fair promise of striking at the roots of this great and growing mischief.

There are many persons who have examined into this affair, and formed expectations more extensive than we have as yet hinted at. According to them the *alburnum*, which is at the present chipped off all timbers before they are applied to the purposes of ship building, on account of its being more liable to dry rot than the heart-wood which it encircles, is thus liable only from its greater porosity and the consequent more ready exposure of its albumen to the action of heat and moisture; but, if saturated with the solution of sublimate, will be just as secure against dry rot as heart-wood, and available accordingly for a variety of naval purposes. They say the same as to larch and other woods, hitherto little used, in consequence chiefly of their porosity; and if they are right, (which in theory they seem to be,) the prospect held out to our planters, especially those in the north of Scotland, and we may add to the Canadian timber-trade, is certainly a most favourable one. The greater porosity of the American pine is, no doubt, the principal, if not the only source of its inferior estimation, as compared with that of the Baltic.

Mr. Faraday concluded his very interesting lecture on this subject, with some observations on the fears expressed by certain timber merchants, that, if the new invention should be found to realize such expectations as these, the demand for their commodity would be much abridged. He answered, that if wood-work lasted longer than it does, it would be used much more extensively; that the demand for out-houses, sheds, and inclosures of all sorts would be prodigious; and that what most interested him in the whole affair was the prospect of great additional space and comfort being given to the domestic accommodation of the poorer classes. "I am inclined," he said, "to think, that the cottage will feel the benefit more than the palace."

SELECTIONS.

It seems sometimes odd enough that while young ladies are so sedulously taught all the accomplishments that a husband disregards, they are never taught the great one he would prize. They are taught to be *exhibitors*; he wants a *companion*. He wants neither a singing animal, nor a dancing animal; he wants a talking animal. But to talk they are never taught: all they know of it is slander, and that "comes by nature."---*Godolphin*.

PARLIAMENT A CENTURY AGO.---The night of the Committee, my brother Walpole had got two or three invalids at his house, designing to carry them into the house through his door, as they were too ill to go round by Westminster Hall: the patriots, who have rather more contrivances than their predecessors of Grecian and Roman memory, had taken the precaution of stopping the keyhole with sand. How Livy's eloquence would have been hampered, if there had been back-doors and keyholes to the Temple of Concord? At eleven at night we divided, and threw out this famous committee by 253 to 250, the greatest number that ever was in the house, and the greatest number that ever lost a question. It was a most shocking sight to see the sick and dead brought in on both sides! Men on crutches, and Sir William Gordon from his bed, with a blister on his head, and flannel hanging out from under his wig. I could scarce pity him for his ingratitude. The day before the Westminster petition, Sir Charles Wager gave his son a ship, and the next day the father came down and voted against him.---*Walpole's Correspondence*.

WHIG AND TORY.---Your Tory is a tough, stout, unflinching, impenetrable, and immovable fellow; one that will "stand" indeed, but not "deliver," as he has made others do---one that will not let us "bring him along," when we would escort him with all convenient quiet and gentleness---one that scorns to be coerced, fond as he is of coercion, and that will not be tempted, charm we ever so wisely. Now your Whig, on the contrary, though he would be what his rival, the Tory, is, if he could---cannot. He is infirm of purpose---and lets "I dare not," wait upon "I would." He is a weak, shallow, vacillating---albeit, a cunning creature. He will not "move on" of his own free will and accord, but he may be *made* to move. He is insensible neither to force nor flattery. He may be led at one time, and driven at another. He will do anything when the

time comes, rather than give up office---a thing which he will never dream of venturing upon, except just at the moment when he knows the people are ready to lift him irresistibly up again into the place he had pretended to relinquish. It is with Whigs, as with Whigs---they are all more or less to be worried and agitated into the liberal course they pretend to love: (vide the debate of March 18th---the "modifications" in the court martial clause, the softening-down, the givings-way---the adoption of Mr. Abercrombie's suggestion, that a sort of standing commission should be sent into disturbed districts, to try offenders, in lieu of courts-martial)---while your Tory, pledged not to stir an inch, sticks to his pledges with a fidelity "worthy of a better fate," and clings to his position as though the ground he stands on were not already crumbling under his feet.---*True Sun*.

THE SMALL PLANETS.---No doubt the most remarkable of their peculiarities must lie in this condition of their state. A man placed on one of them would spring with ease 60 feet high, and sustain no greater shock in his descent than he does on the earth from leaping a yard. On such planets, giants might exist; and those enormous animals, which on earth require the buoyant power of water to counteract their weight, might there be denizens of the land. But of such speculation there is no end.---*Sir J. Herschel on Astronomy.---Cabinet Cyclopadia*.

AN INCUMBENT DUTY.---"Talking of Church Reform," said a chum of our fat friend, Theodore, to wit, "I really think that clergymen ought to reside on their livings." "Yes," replied Hook, "it is certainly incumbent on them to do so."

NOTICES.

NORA CREINA.

PACKET-BOAT BETWEEN CARBONAR 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 continuation of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat, to ply between Carbonar and Portugal Cove, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.---DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers, Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c. of the best quality.

The NORA CREINA will, until further notice start from Carbonar 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.

Letters, Packages, &c. will be received at the *Newfoundlander Office*.

Carbonar, April 10, 1833.

DESIRABLE CONVEYANCE TO AND FROM HARBOUR-GRACE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packet Boat EXPRESS, has just commenced her usual trips between HARBOUR-GRACE and PORTUGAL COVE, leaving the former place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Mornings at 9 o'Clock, and PORTUGAL COVE the succeeding Days at Noon, Sundays excepted, wind and weather permitting.

FARES,

Cabin Passengers 10s.
Steerage Ditto 5s.
Single Letters 6d.
Double Ditto 1s.
Parcels (not containing Letters) in proportion to their weight.

The Public are also respectfully notified that no accounts can be kept for Passages or Postages; nor will the Proprietors be accountable for any Specie or other Monies which may be put on board.

Letters left at the Offices of the Subscribers, will be regularly transmitted.

A. DRYSDALE,
Agent, Harbour-Grace.

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. John's

Harbour-Grace, April 5, 1833.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this Paper.

Printed and Published by D. E. GILMOUR, at the Star Office, Carbonar, Newfoundland, to whom all Communications must be addressed.---Subscription. ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM payable half-yearly.