

THE  
**STAR,**  
 AND  
**CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.**

VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1834.

NO. 14.

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.

**B**LANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper.  
 Jan. 1, 1834.

**On Sale.**

A FEW  
**HORSE COLLARS**  
**FOR SALE,**  
 At FIVE Shillings each,

*By the Subscribers,*

T. CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, Jan. 22, 1834.

**F**OR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE of Vessels under the New Regulations.

Carbonear, Jan. 1.

**JUST RECEIVED**

AND

**FOR SALE,**

*At the Office of this Paper.*

A VARIETY OF

**SCHOOL BOOKS,** viz.:

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

Carbonear, Dec. 25.

**Notices.**

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

*By Order of the Court,*

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

St. John's, Feb. 4.

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.

**Notice.**

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

**MR JOHN LEAMON**

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

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

St. John's, 15th March.

**Original Correspondence.**

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR.—I beg through the medium of your valuable Paper, to lay before your readers, and this community generally, the following essay on Truth, which I trust will have a tendency to cause those who make a profession of Religion to become lovers of truth, and shun the very appearance of sordid lying and falsehood.

1st.—As to the nature of truth, we may observe, that it either is the agreement of our expressions to the nature of things, or to our knowledge, or apprehensions of them.

Our expressions may agree with our conceptions of things, but not with their nature; in which case we call the falsehood a mistake or error. This is indeed a soft term, and implies but little blame; yet even this is culpable, when the means of knowledge are afforded us: for that law that requires us to do our duty, requires a care to inform ourselves about the nature of the duty. On the other hand, if our expressions do not agree with our conceptions, it is lying, though they may happen to agree with the nature of the thing. For here is a design to misrepresent it; and as our words are understood to express more immediately our own conceptions, here is in fact an intended false representation.

This, however, is not the case when we only rehearse a line in a historical manner, and make it not our own.

And I must observe here, that persons may act as well as speak a lie; for words are

but the mode of expressing our apprehensions, which may as strongly be signified by actions, and in many instances actions speak stronger than words; you may perceive that every mistake is not a lie, nor every doubtful speech, nor every parable of fable, nor the rehearsing a lie, if we make it not our own.

But a lie is the voluntary falsifying of the truth, and is usually joined with an intention to deceive. Let every man endeavour to speak the truth, and this from a conscience to God, and a love to virtue. To this he is bound by the rules of reason and religion, of honour and interest. But more particularly it behoves the person who makes a profession of religion, to speak and act agreeably to the nature of truth. "Let all who name the name of Christ, depart from iniquity." If truth is eligible from others to you, why should it not be equally so from you to them? It is manifest that all civil society must be dissolved without it; that falsehood breaks the bonds, and destroys the confidence that is necessary thereunto; for how can men converse or trade together, if they are not to be believed? and how can they expect to be believed unless they constantly speak the truth? He that will lie for one thing, at one time, may reasonably be supposed capable of doing it at any time, or in any case where he imagines that fraud is necessary to complete his design.

It may further be observed, that truth and justice have such a relation to each other, that he cannot be just in his dealings, that is false in his words. And Dr Young says, "A foe to God, was ne'er true friend to man."

Surely every one's indignation should be awakened against a vice which thus destroys the common good of mankind. It is evident that speech was given us that we might signify or express our minds to each other; but lying and deceit directly contradict this end; so that a dumb man is better than a liar.

2nd.—Religion certainly lays us under the strongest obligations to truth and sincerity. We worship and serve the God of truth; the revelation we believe, is the gospel of truth; the precepts of religion, every where enforces the love and practice of truth, it is the very character of all that sincerely profess it, that they hate lying, and love truth, and so contrary is the indulgence of falsehood and deceit, to the spirit of our holy religion, that it utterly excludes the practisers of it, from any share in the blessings of the gospel, or hopes of salvation.—Yea, there is such an evident contradiction between a false man and a true christian, that it is a wonder how any can make pretensions to the last character, whose conduct lays them under the censure of the former.

It should be particularly impressed on the minds of those who are in the habit of reading or expounding the scriptures, and if they have at any time indulged in lying, or making false representations, I say they should not omit the case of Ananias and Saphira, who both ended their days with a lie; and we are not informed that they told more than one lie. As Dr Watts beautifully expressed it, in one of his hymns for children, to deter them in the practice of telling lies, viz.

Have you not known or heard or read,  
How God abhors deceit and wrong,  
How Ananias was struck dead,  
Caught with a lie upon his tongue.  
Then did his wife Saphira die,  
When she came in and grew so bold;  
As to confirm that wicked lie,  
Which just before her husband told.

I beseech thee friend, pretend no more to religion, or conscience; especially dishonour not the christian name, by falsely assuming that to thyself—but own thyself to be, what indeed thou art!!! or else reform thy practice, and resolve by the help of God that if truth and integrity will not maintain you, falsehood never shall. Truth excludes all equivocations, and disguises in our dealings with others; the design of speech is to signify our minds to each other; but when it is clouded with ambiguities and mental reservations, with a design to deceive; the end of justice is frustrated, our neighbours imposed upon, and our words are no better than painted lies. This sort of conduct has too strong a tincture of knavery, when our speech like Apollo's oracles may be understood in a fair or a fatal sense. None are pleased with such deceitful conduct toward themselves, and none should practice it with others.

How absurd and foolish a part do they act, who expose themselves to the just resentment of heaven, violate their own conscience, and prostitute their reputation by deceit and falsehood, to gain that which ought to be obtained by truth and integrity, and which when secured by such means, can afford no true satisfaction. The God of truth cannot bestow blessings on what is obtained by fraud, that would be giving sanction to the rebellion of his creatures, against himself, and to smile on what a just God abhors. Nothing can raise rebellious man above the strokes of Providence; cannot he send sickness and losses, blast their designs, and frustrate all their schemes for happiness, and after they have spent a life of sorrow and disappointment here, banish them for ever from his presence? If you value your external credit, your internal comfort, and your eternal happiness, banish lying from your lips, let truth and integrity rule in your hearts, and be your constant attendants in every business, and company, and wherever you have been defective in regard to truth, shew the sincerity of your concern for it, by sincere repentance and universal reformation. Learn to trust God, and providence in the way of duty. This will set you above every mean and unworthy artifice, for he that believes and considers that he depends upon God for all things, will easily perceive that the practice of virtue, and not of vice, is the means to be blessed by him, preserve upon your minds a continual apprehension of the exceeding baseness and evil of lying. Let the presence of God be a curb to you whenever you are tempted to this sin. Surely none can dare to tell a deliberate untruth, who seriously considers himself in the continual presence of the God of truth, how can those lift up their faces with comfort to him in prayer at night, who have thus affronted his truth and omniscience in the day. Especially seek to God for his renewing and sanc-

tifying grace, and labour to attain a holy frame of mind. It is a vain attempt to purify the streams of vice, while the fountain of iniquity, a corrupt nature, remains in all its vigour. But when that is cleansed by the precious blood of Jesus Christ, and sanctified by the spirit of God; then only will the issues from it be pure and acceptable. A renewed conscience is the great preservative from all evil.

He that allows himself to violate the laws of truth and justice maims Christianity; and whatever his profession of religion may be, it is false and insincere, for he can never be true to God, who is unjust to man, nor can he reasonably hope to be accepted of him.—The psalmist says if I regard iniquity in my heart the Lord will not hear me. The word of God declares in plain terms, that the prayers of the wicked are an abomination to the Lord. In the foregoing are set before you, the nature and necessity of venerable truth, in hopes that it may excite you to the practice of it. What impression it may make upon your hearts, God only knows. But this may be said. That if these arguments prevail not with you, God has one which will do so effectually, for he hath said that the mouth of them that speak lies shall be stopped, and again, the lip of truth shall be established for ever, but a lying tongue is but for a moment, lying lips are abomination to the Lord, but they that deal truly are his delight, Prov. 12th, 19th, 22nd. A righteous man hateth lying, but a wicked man (or liar) is loathsome and cometh to shame Prov. 13th chap. 5th v.

Hoping that these desultory observations may fall into the hands of some persons who may profit thereby, I conclude with a quotation from the venerable Mr Wesley, say the last three verses of 91st hymn

I see the perfect law requires  
Truth in the inward parts;  
Our full consent our whole desires,  
Our undivided hearts.

But I of means have made my boast;  
Of means an idol made;  
The spirit in the letter lost  
The substance in the shade.

Where am I now, or what my hope?  
What can my weakness do?  
Jesus, to thee my Soul looks up:  
'Tis thou must make it new.

I remain, Sir, your most obdt. Servant,

A NORTHSHOREMAN.

North Shore, 20th March, 1834.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

SIR,—I have learnt with regret that the *Magistrates* of this town, have received from his Excellency the Governor, a communication, stating that he has no funds at his disposal, for the purpose of relieving the distress which so generally prevails in this district, yet I find but a few months ago some of our Esqrs., fellow townsmen of mine too, being then at St. John's, stated to the authorities there, that it was the wish of the inhabitants of this town, that the body of *Peter Downey* should be hung in chains. Such a request on the behalf of this peaceable community was of course immediately granted; and in carrying this wise plan of our Esqrs. into effect, a considerable sum has been expended, and the public money thus foolishly squandered. It has been satisfactorily proved that such a species of exhibition serves only to outrage humanity, and is not at all calculated to effect the object for which it is intended, I therefore think that the public money expended for that purpose would serve a better one, namely, that of feeding and clothing the half-starved children who are thrown on an impoverished community for support. It now remains

for me to enquire who, or what part of this community authorised these Esqrs. to make such a request? I am of opinion that they have impudently arrogated to themselves a power which this community never did, nor would at any time, delegate to them, and if my recollection serves me, they have had sufficient proofs. The unfortunate man's corpse is still lying in the Court-yard, (of course in a high state of decomposition); the persons who placed him there being regardless alike of the evil consequences of introducing among the persons confined in the gaol, some pestilence or disease, or of the probability of its spreading through this community, many of which have been already affected with an infectious disease, "Scarletina" of which several have died. Can it then be for a good purpose the body is allowed to remain? Certainly not, but for the mean pitiful purpose of aggravating the feelings of the people, that they may be tempted to commit a breach of the laws; such, Mr Editor, is the intention.

Now I think this community is entitled to a little more pity at the hands of those, our Esqrs. It has already been distressed by the failures of mercantile houses, failures of fisheries, and by fires. I once flattered myself that the cup of our afflictions was full, but I find I am deceived; we are now to be disgraced and insulted with a Gibbet being stuck up amongst us. Why should it be so? It was proved that no other person was concerned in the atrocious deed for which Downey suffered. Why then should any others suffer? I would therefore suggest the propriety of committing the body of this miscreant to the earth, and not insult us with this exhibition.

I am, Mr Editor, with much respect,  
Your most obedient Servant,  
TRUTH  
Harbour Grace, March 24, 1834.

A BILL

For the establishment and regulation of Hospitals in this Colony.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient that the St. John's Hospital should be made efficient for the reception of sick and disabled fishermen seamen servants and others and that a similar institution should be established in each of the several electoral districts of this Colony.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Governor Council and Assembly in Colonial Parliament assembled that from and after the passing of this Act the house building as situate at River Head in the town of St. John commonly known by the name of "the St John's hospital" and also all lands out-houses and appurtenances belonging thereunto shall be and are hereby declared to be public property for the general benefit of the district of St John's and such hospital building lands and appurtenances shall be under the direction controul and management of directors or trustees that is to say the Colonial Secretary for the time being the Speaker of the House of Assembly for the time being the Treasurer of the Colony for the time being the Chief Magistrate of St. John's for the time being the President of the Chamber of Commerce for the time being

2nd.—AND in order to conduce to and regulate the erection and building and maintenance of a public hospital in each of the electoral districts in this Colony BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that each and every public hospital which shall or may be hereafter erected and each and every building which shall or may be applied to the uses and purposes of a public hospital in each and any of such districts of this Colony shall be under the management and direction of the following trustees or directors that is to say the members of the Assembly for the district the Magistrates for the district and the President of the Chamber of Commerce if any within the district

3rd.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that it shall and may be lawful for the said directors or the majority of them of each and every of such hospitals respectively to frame and make rules and regulations for the government and management of such hospitals which rules and regulations having first received the sanction of his Excellency the Governor shall be operative and binding on all persons concerned therein

4th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that all masters mates and seamen belonging to ships or vessels which are owned or registered in the Colony shall contribute and pay towards the erection support and maintenance of the public hospitals which may be hereafter built or which are already erected and built in this Colony of Newfoundland and built in this Colony of Newfoundland per month for every month in each year such master mate or seaman shall be employed and all and every fisherman sealer shoreman and servant of every description whatsoever shall likewise pay for the aforesaid purposes in the pound on the full amount of his or their respective wages or shares all which said several sums shall be retained in the hands of the masters employers or suppliers of such seamen fishermen sealers and servants respectively and be paid over by such masters employers or suppliers to the Collector of the Greenwich Hospital dues or other proper person who shall or may be authorized by the directors or trustees of the hospital of the district in which such vessel respectively shall be owned or registered or in which such master or employer or supplier shall reside to collect and receive the same and such collector or other person as aforesaid shall collect and receive all such local hospital dues and give receipts for and keep a correct account of the same and shall pay the amount of such dues so collected into the hands of the treasurer of the Colony and on such payment being duly made such collector or other person as aforesaid shall be allowed per cent on the amount thereof for his trouble in such collection

5th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that every and any seaman fisherman servant or shoreman as aforesaid who shall refuse to allow such local hospital dues to be deducted from his wages or share shall respectively forfeit the sum of and every master employer or supplier who shall refuse or neglect or omit to stop and retain any such dues as aforesaid or duly to pay the same into the hands of the District Collector or shall in any manner neglect to comply with the provisions of this Act shall forfeit a sum

not exceeding for each offence and such respective penalties shall be sued for and recovered in a summary way on complaint of such Collector as aforesaid or any other person before two Justices of Peace in sessions and shall be paid to the Collector of the district dues for the benefit of the hospital

6th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that the master of each and every ship or vessel arriving at any Port in this Colony and not being owned or registered herein shall on his arrival at such Port give security in the sum of to the Collector of his Majesty's Customs there that no seaman brought to this Colony by him and discharged therein shall become chargeable to the Colony for the period of twelve months from such discharge

7th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that all and every person and persons after the day of who may be afflicted with serious illness or who may from casualty have incurred any bodily injury shall be admitted gratis into the nearest hospital on proof of his or their inability to pay for medical assistance and sustenance (after months from the passing hereof) on his or their producing a receipt or receipts for the payment of his or their local hospital dues the previous year PROVIDED ALWAYS that in the case of every and any person claiming and obtaining admission into an hospital in a district in which he shall not have paid hospital dues then if such person shall have paid hospital dues the last preceding year or during the fishing season to any other district such district shall be at the charge and expense of per week for the care and maintenance of such person besides medical attendance

8th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that there shall be one physician and one surgeon appointed to the St. John's Hospital on the recommendation of the aforesaid directors thereof by the Governor or Administrator of the Government for the time being which Physician and Surgeon shall keep a register of all cases which may come under their charge and the symptoms and mode of treatment thereof and to each of the hospitals of the districts other than St John's one medical attendant shall be appointed in the same manner on the recommendation of the Directors of such district hospital respectively and shall severally keep a like record of all cases under their charge

9th.—AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that there shall be paid out of the respective district hospital funds or out of the Colonial fund if necessary the following sums to the medical attendants on hospitals that is to say the sum of to the Physician and to the Surgeon of the Saint John's Hospital and the sum of to the district hospital Surgeon of each of the other hospitals which may be established

POLICE BILL.

The following are the leading features of Mr. P. BROWN'S Bill for the regulation of the Police of Conception Bay. His Excellency the Governor with the advice of his Majesty's Council, by Commission under the Great Seal of Newfoundland, to appoint three Justices of Peace for the said district, who shall

be invested with all power and authority vested in Justices of Peace by the laws of England, and all and each of them to have jurisdiction throughout the said district under the additional powers and restrictions hereafter mentioned.

One Justice of the Peace to reside at Harbor Grace and to be keeper of the Rolls for the district, with an annual salary of £.

One ditto to reside at Carbonear, annual salary £.

One ditto to reside at Port-de-Grave or Brigus, annual salary £.

A Court of General Sessions shall be held in the said district—two of the said Police Justices, at least, to be present, who shall and may call to their assistance all or any Justices of the Peace belonging to the said district. Said Court to have power and authority to hear and determine by the oaths of good and lawful men according to the laws of England, all cases of common larceny, theft, nuisance, and misdemeanour, committed within the district, and on conviction to award such punishment by fine and imprisonment, and hard labour, or either as the said justices shall deem proper. Also to hear and determine in a summary way or otherwise all suits and actions for debt and in assumpsit to any amount under

pounds, and actions for servants wages of every description to any amount, provided nevertheless that in all cases where the cause of action shall exceed the sum of forty shillings such suit shall on the application of either party be tried by a jury. Said Court of General Sessions to be held at Harbor Grace four times in each year, and at Carbonear, Port-de-Grave or Brigus at least once in each year, when the Justices thereof are empowered to grant licences for retailing spiritous liquors—amount of all license monies together with all fines levied or received by the said Justices to be paid to the Chief Magistrate of the district, who is to transmit the same to the Treasurer of the Island. Said Justices of the Peace respectively to have full authority to hold Petty Sessions of the Peace, to consist of one Justice of the Peace, with power to hear and determine in a summary way or otherwise suits for debt and in assumpsit to the amount of pounds and actions relating to servants wages to any amount, subject to the same rules and restrictions as the Court of General Sessions.

Any and every of the said Justices may commit to safe custody all disorderly, riotous, and idle persons, common drunkards, persons of lewd behaviour, vagabonds, runaways, stubborn servants and apprentices, persons cutting down trees in enclosed ground, or breaking or stealing fences, upon the conviction in a summary way, before such justice, of such person or persons of any of the said offences. Said Court of Petty Sessions to be held at Harbor Grace, Carbonear, Port-de-Grave or Brigus once in every week, except when the General Sessions are held or the resident Justice shall be absent elsewhere on duty—and at Western Bay and Harbor Main, by the nearest justice of Peace, four times in every year,—copies of the records of said courts (other than at Harbor Grace) and correct accounts of all fees and fines to be sent quarterly to

the Chief Magistrate at Harbor Grace.—Plaintiff or defendant in any Civil action in either of the said Courts against whom any judgment or order may be given may appeal therefrom—if from the Petty Sessions, to the General Sessions, or Circuit Court—and if from the General Sessions to the Circuit Court, or to the Supreme Court, at the option of the party or parties appellant, who shall within hours from the passing such judgment, give notice to the adverse party of such appeal; and also within hours after such judgment enter into sufficient security to satisfy the same in case it shall be affirmed or the appeal dismissed, together with such costs as shall be awarded thereon. Justices of Peace in General Sessions, and each of the said Justices in Petty Sessions, are empowered to issue their precept to the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff resident in the district, requiring him to summon Grand and Petty Jurors. There shall be a Clerk of the Peace for the said district who shall reside at Harbor Grace and receive an annual salary of pounds in lieu of all fees. In place of the fees heretofore received by the Justices and Clerk of the Peace, the following fees shall be received by them and accounted for to the Chief Magistrate, and by him paid to the Colonial Treasurer, viz.

The Gaoler for the district Gaol shall on no occasion act as Sheriff's Officer or Constable nor employ himself in any other occupation than his duties as such Gaoler, and such other employment by him shall work a forfeiture of his office. For the preservation of the peace, and for executing the orders and process of the said Justices, there shall be appointed one Chief Constable with an annual salary of pounds, and fourteen Constables with annual salaries of pounds, viz. One Chief Constable, and four constables at Harbor Grace. Four constables at Carbonear. One constable at Western Bay. Four constables at Port-de-Grave and Brigus. And one constable at Harbor Main.

All and any of the said constables may of his and their own authority apprehend and bring before any of the aforesaid Justices of the Peace, all breakers of the peace, disorderly persons, sabbath breakers, common drunkards, men and women of lewd behaviour, vagabonds and runaway servants, so that the same may be dealt with according to law. All persons retailing liquors within the district shall be sworn in as special constables and be liable to serve as such when required by any Magistrate or police constable. Said Justices of the Peace to be Coroners for the respective portions of the district in and near to which they may reside without any additional fee or reward other than reasonable expenses. District of Conception Bay for the purposes of this act to extend from Holyrood to the point of Grates inclusive.

#### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1834.

Newfoundland Legislature.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

MARCH 17 to 19 inclusive.

BILLS READ A THIRD-TIME:—Revenue Bill.

—A Bill to repeal so much of the act for the better administration of Justice in Newfoundland, &c. as relates to the institution of a Court of Civil Jurisdiction on the coast of Labrador; with some amendments which the Assembly were requested to acquiesce in.—An Address to His Majesty.

BILLS READ A SECOND-TIME:—A Bill for establishing a rate of Interest in this Island.

—A Bill to regulate the Admission of Attorneys and persons to the Bar.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.—Message from the House of Assembly on the Revenue Bill

Mr SPEAKER.—The House of Assembly have had under their consideration the amendments proposed to be made in the Bill sent up from the House entitled "An Act for the further increase of the Revenue," as contained in the instructions given by the hon. the Legislative Council to their Committee of Conference on the said Bill; and which they have asked the consent of this House to make therein; and the House of Assembly do not consent that the Legislative Council should make the proposed amendments to the said Bill.

T. BENNETT, Speaker.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 17 to 22 inclusive.

BILLS READ A THIRD-TIME:—A Bill for ascertaining the damages on Protested Bills of Exchange.—A Bill to Incorporate the St. John's Mechanics' Society.—A Bill to declare the legality of the collection of certain Duties by the Collector of His Majesty's Customs.

BILLS READ A SECOND-TIME:—A Bill to regulate the Police of Conception Bay.—A Bill to increase the number of the Representatives.—A Bill for establishing a Town Council and Police in St. John's.—A Bill to remove doubts respecting the introduction of the Law of England into Newfoundland.—A Bill to declare all Landed Property in Newfoundland real chattles.

BILLS READ A FIRST-TIME:—A Bill for regulating the packing and inspection of Pickled Fish for exportation from Newfoundland.

NOTICE OF BILL:—Concerning the Registration of Deeds.

MONDAY, MARCH 17.—On motion of Mr CARTER it was resolved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to his Excellency the Governor, setting forth that this House have had under consideration the Estimate of the probable amount required for defraying those expenses (not already provided for) of the Island of Newfoundland, during the months of February and March, 1834, but that the House do not consider that they can, with propriety, be called on to make good the deficiency in the amount requisite for defraying the charges contained in the same estimate, as the House of Assembly fully understood from the reply of his Excellency to the address of the House passed on the 8th day of April last, and also from the message of his Excellency to the House of the eighth day of July last, as from the documents and dispatches from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, accompanying the said message, that his Majesty's Government had taken upon themselves the providing of funds sufficient for defraying the ordinary expenses of the government of this Colony for the year ending the 31st day of March instant.

A Bill for Making and Repairing Highways postponed.

A petition of Daniel M'Carthy of Harbour Grace, was presented by Dr Carson, and read, setting forth that the petitioner was in July last, afflicted with the loss of reason, and was committed to gaol—that he subsequently recovered his reason, but has since been detained in custody, and has been ordered to be kept in close confinement for twelve months, by direction of the Magistrates, notwithstanding an order of the

Judge of the Northern Circuit Court for his liberation, ---that the petitioner has suffered great privation and distress, and praying the House to take his case into consideration and afford him some relief.

Ordered, that the said petition be referred to Mr Pack, Mr Power, Mr P. Brown, and Mr Cozens, to examine into and report thereon to the House.

WEDNESDAY, 19.—The Committee appointed by the House to draw up an Address to his Excellency, pursuant to a resolution, of Monday the 17th ult. delivered in the following:—

To his Excellency Sir THOMAS JOHN COCHRANE, Knight, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

"May it please your Excellency,—The House of Assembly respectfully beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that they have had under their consideration the estimate of the probable amount required for defraying the expenses (not otherwise provided for) of the Island of Newfoundland for the months of February and March, 1834, amounting in all to £876 15s. 3d. towards the payment of those expenses it appears that there is now in the hands of the Colonial Treasurer the sum of £658 6s. 10d. parts of the duties arising from Acts of the Imperial Parliament, leaving a balance of only £218 8s. 5d. unprovided for.

"Upon mature consideration of this subject, the House of Assembly conceive that they cannot in justice be called on to vote the balance required for the payment of the services contained in the said estimate. At the time of the loss of the Revenue Bill in the first Session of the Assembly, the House in bringing that matter under the notice of His Majesty's government, prayed that provision might be made for the support of the government of the Colony for the then current year. The House further addressed your Excellency on the same subject on the 4th of April last, and in reply thereto, your Excellency undertook to continue to defray those charges which were necessary for the support of the government of the Colony, until the pleasure of His Majesty's government should be known.

"From the messages of your Excellency presented to the House on the 8th day of July last, communicating the answer of His Majesty's government on the subject of the loss of the Revenue Bill, and from the documents and despatches accompanying those messages, it appeared that His Majesty's government, in compliance with the prayer of the House, were about to request from the Imperial Parliament a grant of the sum required for defraying the Civil Establishment of Newfoundland, from the 1st of April, 1833, to the 31st of March, 1834, equal to that granted for the year 1832.—Relying therefore on this arrangement which has since taken place, the House assumed to themselves no control whatever over the civil expenditure of the Colony, but left it as in former years, entirely under the control of the Executive; and as the services detailed in the estimate in question are among the ordinary expenses of the Colony, the House are of opinion that until the 31st day of March instant, those expenses should, as was intended, be borne by His Majesty's government."

THURSDAY, 20.—Mr POWER presented a petition from William Dalton and others of Carbonar, against the Road Bill.—Ordered to lie on the table.

For the second reading of Dr Carson's Town Council and Police Bill.—Dr Carson, Mr Brown, Mr Pack, Mr Hoyles, Mr Sweetman, and Mr Cozens.

Against it—Mr Kough, Mr Power, Mr Row, Mr Carter, and Mr Martin.

Upon the motion of Mr KOUGH that the Bill for the increase of Representatives be read a second time, Mr P. BROWN moved as an amendment, "That the Bill be read that day six months," upon which

Dr CARSON said he was strongly in favour of the bill being committed. The present number of members was inefficient for the discharge of the important duties of legislation. He must, however admit, that his honorable and worthy colleagues had laboured hard in their duties, and if the members from the outport districts had done as much, the business of the session would have been much farther advanced. He wished to see a radical change effected in the formation of the House,—to see the William and Mary men removed, and their places filled by young aspiring members, who would be free from those prejudices which it was so difficult to eradicate from the minds of old persons. It was perfectly ridiculous to call that a popular assembly composed of fifteen members,—and it often happened that only seven or eight were present. He wished to see a greater number of legislators in the House—for it was a well known fact that many of the present members had got into the House, not from their legislative qualifications, but owing to their respectability as merchants and otherwise. He should strongly support the bill though he was opposed to some of its details, which might, however, be considerably modified in committee. He would introduce a clause in committee to prevent any person from offering as a candidate for any district who had not resided in such district for at least two years previous to the election, or who did not possess property in the district of the value of £100 a-year.

Mr BROWN said, if the mover of the Bill would pledge himself not to oppose the introduction of such a clause as that mentioned by Dr Carson, he would withdraw his motion, and permit the Bill to go into Committee.

Mr KENT and Mr CARTER spoke on the same side.

Mr PACK said he had formerly opposed the bill on the ground that it would give a preponderating influence to St. John's, but if amendments to neutralize that influence were introduced, he should offer no objection to the bill being committed. He could not but admire the self-complacency with which the hon. member for St. John's (Dr Carson) praised himself, at the expense of out-port members, for his patriotism and attention to his duty. He gave the Doctor as much credit as he deserved for his assiduity, but in self-defence, he would remark, that since the commencement of the session, he (Mr P.) had been as punctual in his attendance as the learned Doctor himself. Those who made the longest speeches were not always the best working members. It was said of the great Washington, "the father of his country," that he never, at any one time, spoke for the space of ten minutes—and yet, would any one pretend to say that his labours were not immense?

Mr KOUGH said he at once agreed to any propositions or amendments calculated to enhance the usefulness of the bill. The only motive that influenced him in bringing the measure forward, was a belief that it was absolutely necessary, and with that conviction he should be the last to oppose salutary improvements in the details of the bill. If the two hon. gentlemen who moved for the rejection of the bill, considered themselves finished legislators, he must remind them, that other hon. members were far from arriving at the same conclusion. As regarded himself, he was but too sensible of his own deficiencies and inexperience, and he advocated an increase of the representatives, because it would bring an increase to the legislative talent and wisdom of the House. He was surprised at some of the objections which were urged against the

measure. He had heard an hon. member say, that by adding one to their number, they would abstract from their own dignity. Was that a reasonable objection? (Cries of "name"—"name.") He could name, if it were necessary to do so, but some of these gentlemen who called "name" had heard the same observation. The clause relative to the dissolution of the Assembly, objected to by his hon. colleague was not a new one—nor introduced to serve any purpose whatever. The bill was, in every particular, precisely similar to the one brought in by him (Mr K.) in the first session—and his hon. colleague had then no objections to offer against this clause—but a new light appeared to have burst upon his mind since that period. For his own part, he should not regret a dissolution of the present Assembly,—for there was no one whose interests would be more benefited by it than his—but he was not one of those who sought to attain such an object by idle brawling. Some members had contended against the bill because they thought it would give a preponderating influence to St. John's. Did they deduce such a conclusion from the conduct hitherto pursued by the St. John's members? Had not those members always advocated the interests and rights of persons residing in the remotest districts, with as much solicitude as those of their own more immediate constituents? It was his anxious wish that the interests of the population of the whole Island should be protected. He had recently received letters from several respectable and intelligent persons in Conception Bay, whose opinions he valued, expressing their approbation of the measure, and recommending some improvements in its details, which he should be prepared to submit at the proper time. He advocated the measure from a conviction of its necessity, and if it passed he should feel pleased, if it did not, he should experience no disappointment.

Mr Robinson, of the house of Mess. Robinson, Brooking, Garland & Co. has been elected Chairman at Lloyd's.

In the act of suspending the malefactor DOWNEY, at Harbor Grace, yesterday, the apparatus gave way, and very seriously injured a constable, Mr Lee Whiting.

On Monday last, a sermon was delivered at the Roman Catholic Chapel in this town, by the Very Rev. C. DALTON V.G., in support of the funds of that very valuable Institution the Benevolent Irish Society, after which a collection was made, and the sum of £13 5s. received from the congregation, by the following gentlemen who went round on the occasion,—J. Bayly, T. Ridley, and T. Foley, Esqrs., and Messrs. A. Drysdale, J. Fitzgerald, W. Innott, and J. L. Prendergast.—*Conception Bay Mercury, March 21.*

DIED.—At St. John's on the 19th ult., after a tedious illness, John Nainby, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, at that Station.

On Monday last, Mr William Joyce, a native of Wynburn, Dorset, very much regretted, many years an Agent at Bay Roberts, for the firm of Mess. Gosse, Pack & Fryer of this place, aged 47 years.

### Shipping Intelligence.

The following Vessels sailed from New Perlican on Wednesday last:—FREDERICK, *Wiseman*; FAITH, *Hopkins*; SEAL, *Penny*. It was expected that they would not have been enabled, from the quantity of ice in that harbor, to proceed on the voyage; but the S.E. gale of Wednesday last, completely cleared the harbour.

#### ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

March 19.—Brig Caroline, Hellyer, Lisbon; salt, and sundries

22.—Brig Fortitude, Johnston, London; bread, pork, coal.

CLEARED.

March 25.—Brig Leander, M'Ausland, Barbadoes; fish, herrings, &c.

## Poetry,

Original and Select.

## PRAYER.

Go when the morning shineth,  
Go when the noon is bright,  
Go when the eve declineth,  
Go in the hush of night;  
Go with pure mind and feeling,  
Fling earthly thoughts away,  
And in thy chamber kneeling,  
Do thou in secret pray.

Remember all who love thee,  
All who are loved by thee,  
Pray, too, for those who hate thee,  
If any such there be;  
Then for thyself, in meekness,  
A blessing humbly claim,  
And link with each petitioner  
Thy great Redeemer's name.

Or, if 'tis e'er denied thee,  
In solitude to pray,  
Should holy thoughts come o'er thee,  
When friends are round thy way;  
Even then the silent breathing  
Of thy spirit raised above,  
Will reach His throne of glory,  
Who is Mercy, Truth, and Love.

## DICK DOLEFUL.

## A SKETCH FROM NATURE.

It was to the late Captain Chronic, R.N., I am indebted for the pleasure of being but very slightly acquainted with Richard Doleful, Esquire. The father of Dick had, during the Captain's long and frequent absences on service, acted as his agent and factotum: receiving his pay and his prize-money, managing his disbursements, and investing the annual surplus to the best advantage; and I incline to attribute to old Chronic's kindly and grateful remembrance of the father, rather than to any personal regard for the son, his tolerance of the latter as the almost daily visiter at his house. Dick's "good friends" are "sorry to admit" that there are many bad points about him; his "best friends" compassionate him into the possession of ten times more: hence it may be inferred that Dick, upon the whole, is a much better person than the best of his friends. Yet even I, who do not presume to be his friend, consequently have no motive for speaking in his disparagement, must allow him to be a very unpleasant fellow.—Now, as the term "unpleasant fellow" may be variously interpreted, I would have it distinctly understood that I do not mean to accuse him of ever having thrashed his grandmother, or kicked his father down stairs, or poisoned a child, or set fire to a barn, or burked a female young, beautiful, and virtuous, or encouraged an organ-grinder or a Scotch bagpiper to make a hideous noise under his window, or, in short, of any enormous wickedness; I mean—and whether his case may be rendered better or worse by the explanation, must depend upon individual taste—I mean only that he is a bore.

For the last three years of his life, the Captain, whose health was gradually declining under the effects of an uncured and incurable wound in the side, had scarcely ever

quitted his house; and for a considerable portion of that period he was unable, without assistance, to move from his sofa. In addition to his sufferings from his glorious wound, he was subject to the occasional attacks of inglorious gout, and of three visits a day from Dick Doleful. Under such a complication of ailments, his case, both by his friends and his physicians, had long been considered hopeless. Indeed the Captain himself seemed aware of the fatal character of the last-named malady; and more than once expressed an opinion, that if he could be relieved from *that*, he had strength and stamina sufficient to conquer the others. I paid him a visit one day, and entered his room just as Mr Doleful was leaving it.—Doleful sighed audibly, shook his head, muttered "Our poor friend!" and withdrew. This, from any other person, I should have construed into a hint that our "poor dear friend" was at his last gasp; but being acquainted with Mr Doleful's ways, I approached the Captain as usual, shook his hand cordially, and, in a cheerful tone, inquired how he was getting on.

"Ah, my dear fellow," said he, at the same time slowly lifting his head from the sofa-cushion, "I'm glad to see you; it does me good; you ask me how I do, and you look, and you speak as if you thought there was some life in me. But that Mr. Doleful—! Here he comes, Sir, three times a day; walks into the room on tiptoe, as if he thought I hadn't nerve to bear the creaking of a shoe; touches the tip of one of my fingers as if a cordial grasp would shatter me to atoms; and says, 'Well, how d'ye do now, Captain?' with *such* a look, and in *such* a tone—! it always sounds to my ears, 'What! arn't you dead yet, Captain?' Then he sits down in that chair; speaks three words in two hours, and that in a whisper; pulls a long face; squeezes out a tear—his dismal undertaker-countenance lowering over me all the while! I'm not a nervous man, but—"; and here he rose from his sofa, struck a blow on a table which made every article upon it spin, and roared out in a voice loud enough to be heard from stem to stern of his old seventy-four, the Thunderer:—"I'm not a nervous man; but d—n me if he doesn't sometimes make me fancy I'm riding in a hearse to my own funeral, with him following as chief mourner. I shall die of him one of these days," added he emphatically, "I know I shall."

"He is not exactly the companion for an invalid," said I: "the cheerful address of a friend, and his assuring smile, are important auxiliaries to the labours of the physician; whilst, on the contrary, the —"

"Aye, aye; the bore of such visits as his! They would make a sound man sick, and hasten a sick man to the grave. And, then, that face of his! I couldn't help saying to him the other day, that when I shot away the figure-head of the French frigate, La Larmoyeuse, I should have liked to have his stick up in its place."

"It is evident his visits are irksome and injurious to you. Why, then, do you encourage them?"

"I don't encourage them, and if he had any feeling he would perceive I don't; but bores have no feeling. Besides, I can't alto-

gether help myself. His father was useful to me; he managed my money-matters at home when I was afloat—a kind of work I never could have done for myself—and so well, too, that I consider my present independence as of his creating. Remembering this, I could not decently toss the son out of the window, do you think I could? Eh?"

My honest opinion upon the matter being one which might have put the Captain to some trouble at his next interview with the gentleman in question, I suppressed it, and merely observed, "Mr Doleful has told me how useful his father was to you."

"Aye, and so he tells everybody, and so he reminds me as often as I see him, and *that's* a bore. Now, I am not an ungrateful man, and am as little likely as any one to forget a friend, or a friend's son; but every time this king of the Dismals reminds me of my obligation, I consider the debt of gratitude as somewhat diminished: so that if I live much longer, the score will be entirely rubbed out, and then, d—n me, but I will toss him out of window."

After a momentary pause the Captain resumed:—

"Then there's another bore of his. We take physic because we are obliged to take it; it isn't that we like it, you know; nobody does, that ever I heard of. Now, he fancies that I can't relish my medicine from any hands but his, and he *will* stand by whilst I take my pills, and my draughts, and my powders. Ipecacuanha and Dick Doleful! Faugh! two doses at once! Will you believe it, my dear fellow? the two ideas are so connected in my mind that I never see physic without thinking of Dick Doleful, nor Dick Doleful without thinking of physic. I must own I don't like him the better for it, and that he might perceive, But, as I said before, bores have no feeling—they have no perceptions—they have no one faculty in nature but the faculty of boring the very soul out of your body."

Seeing me take a book from amongst several which lay on the table, he continued: "Aye; there's Mr Dick again! I send him to get books to amuse me, and that's what he brings. Pretty lively reading for a sick man eh? Nice things to keep up one's drooping spirits? There's 'Reflections on Death,' Dodd's 'Prison Thought,' the 'Death-bed Companion,' 'Hell: a Vision.' I must have a fine natural constitution to live through all this!"

I took my leave of the invalid, and, at the street-door, met Dr Druggem, his physician, and his surgeon, Sir Slashley Cutmore, who were about to visit him. I mentioned that I had just left their patient, suffering under considerable irritation, caused by the unwelcome interference of Doleful; and ventured to express an opinion that a hint ought to be given to the latter, of the desirableness of diminishing both the length and the frequency of his visits to the Captain.

"Hint Sir?" said Druggem; "a hint won't do. Slight aperients will have no effect in this case: I am for administering a powerful cathartic:—this Mr Doleful must be carried off at once—forbid the house Sir."

"I am quite of Mr Druggem's opinion," said Sir Slashley; "the Captain must in-

stantly submit to the operation; he must consent to the immediate amputation of that Mr Doleful, or I'll not answer for his life a week."

The next day Mr Doleful favoured me with a visit.

"I eall," said he, "to lament with you the unhappy state of 'our poor dear friend,' and he burst into a tear.

Now, as I knew that the state of "our poor dear friend" was no worse than the day before, I interrupted his pathetics, by telling him that I was not in a lamenting mood; and, rather unceremoniously, added, that it was the opinion of his medical advisers, that the state of "our poor dear friend," might be considerably improved if he, Mr Doleful, would be less frequent in his visits, and if, when he did call upon "our poor dear friend," he would assume a livelier countenance.

"Well!—Bless my soul! this is unexpected—very unexpected. I—! Me—! The son of his friend—his best friend! Why—though I say it, had it not been for my poor departed father—[And here he burst into another tear—] I say, had it not been for my poor father, the Captain might, at this moment, have been—Well; no matter—but Me!—how very odd! I, who sacrifice myself for the poor dear sufferer! with him, morning, noon, and night, though it afflicts me to see him—as he must perceive: he must observe how I grieve at his sufferings—he must notice how much I feel for him. Why dear me! What interest can I have in devoting myself to him? Thank Heaven I AM NOT A LEGACY-HUNTER."

This voluntary and uncalled-for abnegation of a dirty motive, placed Mr Doleful before me in a new light. Till that moment the suspicion of his being incited by any prospect of gain to bore "our poor dear friend" to death, had never entered my mind.

Captain Chronic lived for a twelvemonth, during the whole of which, excepting the very last week, Dick Doleful, spite of remonstrance and entreaty, continued to inflict upon him his three visits *per diem*. A week before his death, the Captain, who till then had occupied a sofa, took to his bed; and feeling his case to be hopeless, and conscious that he had not many days to live, he desired that his only two relations, a nephew and a niece, might be sent for, and that they alone should attend him to the last.—Dick, greatly to his astonishment, thus excluded from the bed-chamber, still continued his daily three visits to the drawing-room. Upon the last of these occasions, so vehemently did he insist upon seeing his "poor dear friend," that, without asking the Captain's permission, he was allowed to enter his bed-room. The opening of the door awoke the Captain from a gentle slumber into which he had just before fallen. Perceiving Dick, he uttered a faint groan. Dick approached the bed-side, as usual on tip-toe; as usual he softly pressed the tip of the Captain's fore-finger; squeezed out the usual tribute of one tear; and with the usual undertaker look, and in usual dismal tone, he said, "Well, how d'ye do now, Captain?" The Captain faintly articulated, "Dick,

you've done it at last!" fell back upon his pillow, and expired!

At about ten o'clock on the same morning, Dick Doleful, looking very like an undertaker's mute, called upon me. He was dressed in black and had a deep crape round his hat. "The dear departed!" was all he uttered.

"It is all over with the poor captain, Mr Doleful?"

"He's gone! Thank heaven I was with the dear departed at his last moments. If ever there was an angel upon earth—! so good, so kind, so honourable, so everything a man ought to be. Thank heaven I did my duty towards the dear departed. This loss will be death of me. I haven't the heart to say more to you; besides, the will of the dear departed will be opened at twelve, and it is proper that some disinterested friend should be present at the reading.—Good morning. Oh! the dear departed! But he's gone where he will get his deserts."

At about two o'clock Mr Doleful was again announced. I observed that his hat was dismantled of the ensign of mourning, which it had so ostentatiously exhibited but a few hours before. He took a seat, remained silent for a few minutes, and then burst into a flood of real, legitimate tears.

"Be composed, my dear Sir," said I; "recollect your grief is unavailing; it will not recal to life the dear departed."

"The departed be d—d!" exclaimed he, starting in a rage from his chair. "Thank heaven I am not a legacy-hunter, nevertheless I did expect—You know what I did for the old scoundrel, you know what time I sacrificed to him, you know how I have watched the hour and minute for giving the old rascal his filthy physic, and yet—! I repeat it. I am not a legacy-hunter; but I put it to you, Sir, as a man of sense, as a man of the world, as a man of honour, hadn't I a right to expect, a perfect right to expect—What should you have thought, Sir? I merely ask how much should you have thought?"

"Why, perhaps, a thousand pounds."

"Of course—to be sure—I am anything but an interested man; and had he left me that, I should have been satisfied."

"How much, then, has he left you?"

"Guess—I only say do you guess."

"Well—five hundred?"

"Why, even that would have served as a token of his gratitude; it isn't as money I should have valued it: or had he left me fifty pounds for mourning, why even that—or five pounds for a ring, even that would have been better than—But, Sir, you won't believe it; you can't believe it: the old villain is gone out of the world without leaving me a farthing! But I am not disappointed, for I always knew the man.—So selfish, so unkind, so hard-hearted, so ungrateful, so dishonourable, so wicked an old scoundrel—! If ever there was a devil incarnate, take my word for it he was one.—But he's gone where he will get his deserts." And, so saying, *Exit* Dick Doleful.

It is but justice to the memory of the Captain to state, that in the body of his will there had stood a clause to this effect: "To Richard Doleful, Esq., in testimony of my grateful remembrance of the services render-

ed me by his late father, I bequeath One Thousand Pound." By a codicil of later date, his bequest was reduced to five hundred; by a third, to three hundred; and so on, by others, till it was reduced to—nothing. Thus had poor Dick Doleful bored his friend out of his life, and himself out of a legacy.

(From the latest English and Colonial dates.)

SCARCITY OF MONEY.—The Chamber of Trade in New-York agreed to a memorial to Congress on Saturday last, which prays for some mode of relieving the pecuniary embarrassments now existing among the merchants, which are thus spoken of in the New York Daily Advertiser of Monday:—"Saturday was a day of unusual interest in the money market, owing in part, to the failure of two large and highly respectable houses. It is now admitted by all intelligent men, that the pressure is unusually severe. Great and calamitous falls in Stocks; the fact that good Notes are sold at one and a half per cent. a month; the difficulty in attaining the discounts; the impossibility of regulating distant Domestic Bills of Exchange; or to sell Produce for cash; together with other causes are demonstrations of a scarcity of money that comes home to the business and wants of every individual." Some kinds of Stock fell 7 per cent.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—A letter from a gentleman attached to the Potomac, dated at Lima, Sept. 26, and received in New York says: "By an English Brig, from Arica, we have accounts of the destruction of that place, on the 18th, by an earthquake. Only 13 houses are left standing, and from 6 to 700 persons are said to have perished. The beautiful valley of Zapa is laid waste. The famous White Bluff, (about 200 feet high) on the right, as you enter Arica, is nearly on a level with the ocean, and two small islands on the same side were sunk so that a frigate can sail over them. The first shock was about 10 P.M. and three others at intervals of three and five minutes, the last the most severe. The sea was thirty feet higher than usual."

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—Extract of a letter from a Mercantile House, in Barbadoes dated 7th Dec 1833, to their friends in this town:—"We inform you that the Collector and Comptroller of this Port has received a letter from the Commissioners of H. M. Customs, of which the following is an extract.

"We acquaint you that the fact of the Pork in question having been imported from the Warehouse in Nova Scotia is not proof that the same was exempt from Duty at your Port; such exemption applying only to Provisions which had been previously imported or brought into Upper or Lower Canada, under the Act of the 1st. of W. IV. c. 24, sect. 5."

"In consequence of the above, the Collector and Comptroller now demand duty on Beef, Pork and Flour, when imported from Warehouses in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. We doubt the correctness of this opinion, as on reference to the Act of 1st W. IV. c. 24, sect. 4, as well as to the Table of Duties of the late

Act of 3 and 4 W. IV. c. 59, think these articles can be imported from any British possession in North America duty free. Much inconvenience and loss is, we fear, likely to arise before the correctness of the above opinion given by the Commissioners of H. M. Customs is ascertained; and if correct, the almost entire trade of the Islands, except in the article of Fish will be again carried on by American vessels."

**CHURCH.**—There is no doubt that Ministers are at present preparing a plan of Church reform, of which the leading principles will be a commutation of Tithes, an alteration in the mode of levying Church rates, an exemption of Dissenters from all payments for the support of the Church. This measure will probably contain enactments against pluralities and non-residence, and will attempt something approaching to an equalization of livings, at least so far as to put an end to the scandalous poverty which at present exists amongst the clergy. That the above objects will be attended to may be gathered from the speeches of Ministers, and information from all other quarters must be considered apochryphal. The government appears to be at present in active communication with the bench of Bishops.

The Bardaster, which recently sailed from Liverpool, and is now in Falmouth harbor, wind-bound, has on board T. P. Macqueen, Esq., late M.P. for Bedfordshire, who has purchased an extensive lot of land, in New South Wales, on which he is going to reside, for the purpose of cultivating the same, and also to assist the establishment of a whale fishery in that part of the world.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The Legislative Assembly of Van Dieman's Land met on the 28th of August. The Lieutenant Governor Colonel Arthur, in his address upon the occasion, states that the progressive improvement of the colony since the commencement of his administration has been highly satisfactory—the suppression of bush-ranging, the removal of the aborigines, and the introduction of a more efficient system of penal discipline, having enabled the settlers to apply their undivided energies to the improvement of their estates, and the best modes of investing their capital.—The wool of the colony, he states, is already beginning to displace the boasted fleeces of Germany and Spain; the wheat is prized in the markets of New South Wales, of the Mauritius, of Rio de Janeiro, and even of London; and the Whale Fishery, notwithstanding some reverses promises some important advantages. In 1824 the exports of the colony amounted to £14,500 currency; they now exceed £157,900 sterling. The revenue from indirect taxation, amounted in 1823 to £27,000; and in the first half of 1824 declined almost to a failure: it may now be quoted at £75,000 independent of a very large "extraordinary" revenue derived from the sale of crown lands.

**PERSIA.**—Intelligence has been received of the death of Abac Muza, the son and designated heir of the King of Persia, who was marching at the head of an army to put down an insurrection of one of his brothers. This event will occasion many speculations, and possibly some disturbances in the East.

Muza was at the head of the Russian interest, and much suspected of subserviency to the Court of St. Petersburg. On the other hand, disputes about the succession are likely to lead to a civil war, and civil war to furnish a pretext for interference to a restless and encroaching neighbour. In Persia and in every other quarter, the autocrat will, however, now be careful to avoid any step that may embroil him with Great Britain and France.

**THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.**—Our Government having judged these Islands to be a station of some importance and convenience to our ships proceeding to the Pacific, Capt. Fitzroy, in the *Beagle*, has been directed to survey them. Lieut. H. Smith (b), late first Lieutenant of the *Tyne*, is appointed Governor of these Islands, and four seamen, volunteers, as a boat's crew for his use and protection. They were to proceed by the first ship from Rio. It was expected that this little nucleus party of a new Colony would be reinforced by a party of Royal marines, from England. It has been ascertained that these Islands are not so unproductive as has been believed, and that a limited number of settlers would do well on the eastern Island, where in fact one is forming; a situation called, Port Louis, at the head of Berkely Sound, had been fixed upon as head quarters. At least 7000 head of fine wild cattle, and 500 wild horses, are roaming over a large expanse of most excellent pasturage. Game is also in abundance, particularly rabbits, and the shores abound with excellent fish, as well as whales and seals. Though there is no timber on the Islands, the sheltered spots are favourable to the growth of hardy trees; there is peat in abundance, which would furnish a never-failing supply of fuel, and kelp for manure. The climate is not severe, considering its locality, and there is good anchorage all round the coast.

**THE NIGER EXPEDITION.**—We have already announced the return to this country of Mr Laird, who was associated with Richard Lander in his expedition to the Niger. Lander was at Atta on the 21st July, in vigorous health, making preparations to ascend the river in the *Alburka* steamer, accompanied by Lieut. Allan and a medical man. His trip up the river from the mouth of the Nun (in a canoe) occupied him 32 days. In a letter to his brother, he says:—

"You know that when we were here together, Abucco, chief of Damuggoo, had been at variance for several years with his brother, the ruler of Atta. On arriving at the former place from the coast, I was sorry to find the brothers, with their respective subjects, still engaged in that petty but obstinate and ferocious warfare which had distinguished the quarrel at its commencement. Determined, if possible, to effect a reconciliation between them, I prevailed on our old friend Abucco, to accompany me to Atta, promising to introduce him to his brother, and pledging my life for his safety. The meeting took place on the 22nd of November, and a highly interesting one it was, I assure you. Our party, preceded by Jowdic and a few drummers, were introduced into a large square enclosure. The Chief, seated on a kind of throne, was surrounded by his

mallams, and a multitude of his attendants. His wives were seated under a verandah, from which were suspended several handsome Turkish carpets, which served them for a screen. Abucco instinctively drew back as he approached the throne, but, taking him by the hand, I led, or rather pulled him towards his brother. At this moment his confidence seemed to have forsaken him entirely; his head hung down on his breast, and I could feel him tremble violently.—Whilst I was displaying my presents to the Chief of Atta, I perceived him several times bestow a hasty and displeased look on his brother, who had disengaged himself from my hand, and was sitting on the ground.—Though seven years had elapsed since their last meeting, neither of the rulers uttered a word. The curiosity of the Chief of Atta having in some measure been gratified, I immediately introduced his brother to his notice, by paying him a high compliment, which Abucco had certainly deserved. I then expressed the regret I felt on witnessing the bad effects of the misunderstanding which had existed between them for so many years; insisted on the necessity of brothers living together in harmony; and said, I was determined not to quit the spot until I had established a perfect reconciliation between them. The Chief was extremely disconcerted, but he made no reply. I then desired Abucco to rise, and leading him to his brother, I took the right hand of each, and pressing both hands together, made them shake hands heartily, observing—"You are now friends, and may God keep you so.—The brothers were deeply affected, and neither of them could utter a syllable for several seconds afterwards. Every countenance beamed with delight at the happy termination of the interview, and the multitude gave vent to their feelings in a loud, long, and general shout. For my part, I need not say, I cannot tell the gratification I felt at that moment. But this not the most important good that I have been the humble means of effecting at this place. From time immemorial it has been a custom with the rulers of Atta, to sacrifice human beings on rejoicing days, and on all public occasions. At the interview which I have just described to you, two poor creatures were brought before us to be slain, in order that their blood might be sprinkled about the yard. I shuddered at the proposal, and begged with earnestness that nothing of the kind might be done, I assured the chief he would one day have to give an account to God of every life he might wantonly destroy; and also made him sensible, that though after death his body would moulder into dust, his soul would live for ever, and that it would be happy or miserable in proportion to the good or bad actions he had performed, or might yet perform, in this world. The Chief was evidently much affected at my words, and desired his followers to unbind the intended victims, and remove them from the yard.—He then made a solemn promise to put an end to the custom of sacrificing human beings. As soon as this declaration was made known to the mallams, and the crowd of attendants in the yard, they all held up their hands in token of approbation, and shouted for joy. It is now seven or eight months since this promise was made, and I am happy to say, it has been religiously kept.—*Times.*