

# THE CARBONEAR STAR, AND CONCEPTION-BAY JOURNAL.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1833.

No. 6.

## Legislature of Newfoundland.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
January 10.

At 2 o'clock, this day His Excellency the Governor transmitted a message to the House with the following Memoranda on the Judicature of Newfoundland, and on other subjects connected with that Colony.

### No. 1.—JUDICATURE.

Forty years have elapsed since by an Act of the British Parliament, the first Supreme Court of *General Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction* was erected in Newfoundland; previous to the passing of that Act, the statute 10 and 11 William III. (which for a considerable period of time comprised the whole body of Newfoundland law) provided, that all persons guilty of thefts, robberies, murders, and other felonies in Newfoundland, should be carried to England, and there tried, in any County, at the General Assizes of Oyer and Terminer.

But the execution of this provision was constantly found impracticable, owing to the great expense and difficulty of procuring and sending to England the witnesses required to establish the proof of such crimes against the accused, who, therefore, commonly escaped unpunished.

About the year 1729, Courts of Sessions of Justices of the Peace were erected, with very limited powers, for the repressing only of petty crimes and breaches of the peace of ordinary occurrence.

But these Courts being found insufficient for the ends of justice, it was deemed expedient to resort, on particular occasions, to the institution of Courts of Oyer and Terminer, which, under his Majesty's Commission to the Governor, were first instituted about the year 1750.

In the year 1775, the statute of 15 Geo. III. c. 31, gave jurisdiction to the Courts of Session of Justices of the Peace, and, also, to the Vice Admiralty Court, in respect to the contracts, wages, and services of stamen and fishermen; but, in a few years afterwards, this species of jurisdiction, given to the Vice-Admiralty Court was withdrawn, and left altogether with the Justices of the Peace.

In the mean time, the necessity of establishing a more efficient system of Judicature for the Colony, became more urgent; and under the immediate superintendance of Chief Justice Reeves, the Act of 32 Geo. III. c. 26, was passed, under the sanction of which a *Supreme Court* of criminal as well as civil jurisdiction only, were established. The erection of these Courts, both being itinerant, proved eminently beneficial to the Colony, having been soon found remedial of most, if not all, of the evils that had been complained of as incidental to other Courts which had preceded their establishment.

This Act of Parliament for the erection of the Supreme and Surrogate Courts, was also made to endure but for one year, which manifested the earnest wishes entertained by his Majesty's Government to establish a practically-beneficial system of judicature.

In the year 1793, therefore, another statute was made by the British Legislature, on the same general basis as the last preceding law, but containing some useful additions and revisions.

The provisions of this act continued to be the judicature law of the Colony until the year 1809, when the Statute of 49 Geo. III. c. 27, was passed, having been framed on the same principle as the former law, but varying in a few particulars, which were considered improvements in the local law.

It must, I conceive, be evident by the provisions of these several acts of Parliament, that His Majesty's Government were earnestly solicitous that the judicial institutions of the Colony should be settled on a basis best calculated to place an *efficient, prompt, summary, and cheap administration* of justice, within the reach of every man, rich and poor, throughout the Colony. The Supreme Court itself, was itinerant, no less than the Surrogate Courts; and the operations of the latter were facilitated, during a period of 30 years, by means of the numerous ships of war, then retained constantly cruising on the coast of the Colony, carry-

ing to the door of every man, the administration of a summary and cheap justice; and I think it was not too much to assume, was generally found efficiently adapted to the ordinary wants and circumstances of the scattered inhabitants employed in the trade and fisheries of the Island.

Changes in the mode, as also in some of the principles, of our local judicature were, however, again called for by a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the colony; and, in the year 1824, the provisions of our present Judicature Law were enacted, and considerable changes made in it, and also in the Fishery Laws of the Colony, the ancient laws having then been almost entirely repealed; and the whole comprised in the Statutes of 5 Geo. III. c. 51, and 5 Geo. IV. c. 67. The latter, being the judicature law, although passed in 1824, did not come into operation until 1826.

What have been the advantages or disadvantages which the public have derived under the administration of the present system forms an important subject for consideration. Complaints generally prevail in all the settlements of the Island, removed beyond a convenient distance from St. John's, of the inefficiency and failure of that system, no less in regard to the Labrador and Circuit Courts, than as relates to the protection and practical utility of the Justices of the Peace, and their Courts of Session, which are of late years, I regret to say, become almost extinct in the numerous outports of the Colony.

The unsettled state in which the criminal law, applicable to the Colony, has, for some years past, been held, is also a subject of very important and serious consideration; and I think it is become obvious, either that particular laws of England should be expressly adopted, or a code of laws made especially adapted to the more effectual repression and punishment of crime.

These subjects were under the consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the period it was determined to confer on Newfoundland a Local Legislature, whose province it will now be to legislate upon them.

### No. 2.—POPULATION.

The population of this Island has been variously stated at different times. Formerly the number of fixed inhabitants was small in proportion to those who came from England every summer, and returned thither every fall. The annual increase of the former and the decrease of the latter, have inverted the order, and the number of those who resort to these shores, in the spring and summer, has not, on an average exceeded 1350, of whom those who have not settled in Newfoundland, have proceeded, either to British North American provinces, or to the United States. The Governor caused a very careful return of the population to be taken in 1827-8, which his Excellency has reason to believe to be as correct as circumstances and the existing state of the country would admit of, and which limits the population to 60,083, to which will have now to be added the supposed increase since that period, either by the excess of births over deaths, or that of new settlers, over those who have left the Island, of which, it is apprehended, the numbers are not considerable.

### No. 3.—QUARANTINE.

No laws connected with Quarantine have ever existed in the Island,—and, from the great distance it lies from those trans-atlantic countries, where infectious diseases have generally prevailed, and the uniform salubrity of the adjacent parts of the Continent of America, little inconvenience has been felt from this circumstance. But the experience of the last twelve months has shewn that diseases do exist, against the attacks of which distance is no security, and the scourge which has made such havoc over many parts of the Old World, having crossed to the New in the most malignant form, it was necessary to adopt such means as circumstances would admit, to prevent its introduction into this hitherto most healthy colony, and those restrictions which could not be enforced by any existing law, have generally been very cheerfully submitted to

by the community at large. Yet cases have occurred in which individuals, regardless of the welfare of their fellow-men, felt no scruple at placing their lives in jeopardy, rather than forego some trifling advantages these regulations might interfere with, and availed themselves of our defective institutions to violate them. It will, therefore, be a fit object for the early consideration of the Legislature, to adopt such laws as, under Providence, will prevent the introduction of contagious diseases, and the Governor has obtained from Nova Scotia a copy of those laws which experience has there found to be most efficacious, and which his Excellency will most readily desire to be laid before you should you wish to possess them.

### No. 4. MILITIA.

No militia or militia laws exist within this Government. At the same time it becomes extremely desirable that a Militia, upon a small scale, should be established—if not at present to repel a foreign enemy, yet for the purpose of keeping peace and order in the various detached districts of which this colony is composed, and which no adequate protection from a military or naval force can reach, even were those establishments respectively upon a more extended scale than they are now or are likely to be. A plan adapted to the peculiar situation of this island was, a few years ago, laid before his Majesty's Government by his Excellency, and approved of; but the heavy expenses that devolved upon the mother country for the support of the different establishments of the Island disinclined them to add to it the moderate charge that the formation of a Militia would involve.

### No. 5.—SAVINGS' BANKS.

The institution of a Savings' Bank has been long an object of the Governor's serious consideration and desire;—and the more his Excellency has reflected upon the subject, the more persuaded he has been that there is no part of the world to whose condition they can be made so peculiarly suitable, or where they would effect so desirable a change in the moral habits of the lower orders, as in the Island of Newfoundland. There are few individuals of industrious habits who cannot earn sufficient during the summer to support themselves through the hardships and severity of the following winter; and the invaluable and increasing source of wealth to be found in the Seal Fishery, places, at the end of a few weeks, a sum of money—equal to many months' industry—into the hands of several thousand men, which, if economized, would rapidly place them in a state of independence; but this source of wealth, like the hard earnings of the summer's toil, is too often squandered within a few days of its receipt, and leaves the unfortunate sufferer to add to his poverty all the consequences arising from dissipated habits. From every information his Excellency has obtained, he is led to believe, that one great and leading cause of this poverty in the midst of wealth, springs from the individual not knowing where or with whom to deposit his money in security—and that if some simple and well-planned arrangement were made by which he could deposit his money with confidence, and obtain it, when required, with facility, many would immediately resort to it with deposits; and that when the value of the institution became known, the numbers who would avail themselves of it would increase in a corresponding proportion, and that ultimately a great and desirable change would be effected in the character and conduct of the lower orders; and so impressed was his Excellency with the truth of these opinions, that he took much pains to obtain from those towns in England possessing Savings' Banks upon the most approved and simple plan, information respecting them—and his Excellency submitted to His Majesty's Government a proposition for their establishment here, which they entirely approved of, but were not able to overcome the difficulty of there being no public officer or accountant through whom the payments and receipts arising from the Bank could be conducted. The form of Government now established in the Colony will facilitate the

introduction of the above measure, and which the Governor recommends to the serious attention of the Legislature.

### No. 6.—ROADS.

On the arrival of his Excellency in this Colony it was impossible to pass, except on horse-back, two miles from the town.—Since that period the very limited funds at his Excellency's disposal have allowed him to do little towards their improvement, with reference to Roads on an extended scale—although much by comparison with their former condition. The chief improvements have been dedicated to the great line of communication with the extensive and populous shores of Conception Bay. An excellent road has been completed to within two miles of Portugal Cove, and another portion of it has been contracted for, and is in progress towards completion, which when finished will leave little more than three-quarters of a mile to complete the whole line.

While differences of opinion may exist as to the extent to which it may be desirable to carry the roads in this Island, there is the direction, that of the head of St. Mary's and part of Placentia Bay, to which hereafter it may be very desirable to direct your attention. The late spring has shown, that the eastern coast of the Island may be blocked up with ice, and its ports closed to the entrance of the usual supplies, for many weeks after navigation is in other respects perfectly safe, while the ports in Placentia and St. Mary's Bays are at all times accessible, and from thence a road of eight or ten feet in width would allow cattle of all kinds, and even other supplies, to reach this part of the island, and from thence be diffused in other directions when all other modes of communication were cut off.

### No. 7.—SCHOOLS.

With the exception of that institution called the St. John's School, established in the year 1804, by his Excellency Lord Gambier, few establishments worthy the name of schools existed in Newfoundland until the year 1824, when, through the instrumentality of an enterprising individual, a society was formed now called the "Newfoundland and British North America School Society," which commenced in 1825, with a school in this town, and since that period has extended its operations to various other places, and now employs 22 teachers, who give instruction to 1756 children and 242 adults. It is difficult to say which most to admire, the persevering endeavours of this gentleman to uphold what he so laudably commenced, or the kindness and good feeling with which the British public have answered his solicitations. To the first of these institutions His Majesty's Government have allowed the sum of £104, and the latter\* £100 annually towards their support. Another school has since risen called the "Orphan Asylum," which gives education to a great number of poor children; and the whole are open to children of all religious persuasions. There are also 35 schools under the Established Church, and 35 teachers.

It must be unnecessary to dwell upon the blessing such Establishments are calculated to confer upon the rising generation, or to recommend them as objects for your consideration and protection.

While such laudable provision is making for the education of your poorer fellow-countrymen, it is much to be regretted that not a single Seminary exists for the education of the young of the higher classes of society; whose parents are in consequence obliged to send them to other countries for that tuition they ought to receive at home, at the risk of returning with feelings estranged from the land of their birth, and with prejudices which may never be wholly removed; and the Governor feels persuaded this important subject will, in due time, receive from you that attention it is so well entitled to.

### No. 8.—PORT REGULATIONS.

No Port or Harbour Regulations exist in any of the Ports of this colony, and although  
(See last page.)

\* In addition to a grant of £500 to build schools.



**Newfoundland.**  
Account of the Revenue and Expenditure in the Year ending 31st December, 1831.

REVENUE.	
Customs' Duties (a).....	£15,623 17 5 3/4
License Money (b).....	1,008 1 8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£16,631 19 1 1/4</b>

EXPENDITURE.	
<i>Civil Department.</i>	
Salary of the Governor.....	£3000 0 0
Secretary and Clerk of the Council.....	700 0 0
Two Clerks in the Secretary's Office.....	400 0 0
Office-keeper, £60, Messenger, £35.....	95 0 0
Surveyor-General.....	300 0 0
Chainman to ditto.....	15 16 4
Colonial Agent.....	300 0 0
School of Industry (St. John's).....	104 0 0
Newfoundland School Society.....	100 0 0
School in Conception Bay.....	25 0 0
Making Fishery Returns.....	56 0 0
Customs' Establishment.....	4498 5 3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£9594 1 7</b>

<i>Judicial Department.</i>	
Chief Judge.....	£1200 0 0
Two Assistant Judges.....	1400 0 0
Attorney-General.....	450 0 0
Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	400 0 0
Three Clerks of Circuit Courts.....	650 0 0
Crier Supreme and Circuit Courts.....	20 0 0
High-Sheriff.....	513 5 0
Judge.....	700 0 0
Labrador Clerk £200, Sheriff's Court.....	£150 350 0 0
2 Constables at £26.....	52 0 0
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court.....	500 0 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£6235 5 0</b>

<i>Police Establishment (St. John's).</i>	
Chief Magistrate.....	360 0 0
Two Police Magistrates.....	320 0 0
Nine Constables.....	320 13 4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£1000 13 4</b>

<i>Ecclesiastical Department.</i>	
Arch-deacon.....	£300 0 0
Five Lay Readers.....	65 0 0
Catholic Bishop's Allowance.....	75 0 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£440 0 0</b>

PENSIONS.	
William Armstrong (late Marshal Supreme Court).....	£50 0 0
Mrs. Westcott (wife of late Attorney-General).....	30 0 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£80 0 0</b>

CONTINGENCIES.	
Civil Department.....	£238 5 1

<i>Judicial Department.</i>	
Expenses of Civil and Criminal Prosecutions.....	£604 19 0 1/2
Circuit Judges on Circuit.....	300 10 4
Labrador Court.....	270 0 0
Fuel and Light.....	91 17 10 1/2
Stationery and Printing.....	232 1 4 1/4
Gaol Expenses: Dietary, Medicines and Medical Attendance.....	747 3 5
Washing.....	26 2 11 1/2
Coroner's Accounts.....	131 2 8
Attorney-General's Fees.....	250 0 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£2654 4 7 1/4</b>

<i>Miscellaneous Expenditure—Consisting of</i>	
Expenses of supporting Paupers, Orphans, & Bastards.....	£780 18 4 1/2
Support and Lodging of Sick Persons.....	257 19 2
Medical Attendance on ditto.....	200 0 0
Expenses of providing Passages out of the Colony for Persons who would otherwise become a constant burden on it.....	60 2 9
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£1299 0 3 1/2</b>
Expenses of Making and Repairing Public Roads.....	350 11 4
Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings.....	693 14 6
Repairs of Bridges and Government Fences.....	54 0 8
Other Incidental Charges.....	565 2 5 1/2
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£1663 8 11 1/2</b>
<b>Total Expenditure.....</b>	<b>£23,264 19 1 1/4</b>

Receipt and Expenditure, taken on the average of the Five Years, ending Dec. 1831.

REVENUE.	
Amount of Customs' Duties after deducting expense of Customs' Establishment.....	£8633 0 0
License Money.....	917 2 8
<b>Total average Revenue.....</b>	<b>£9650 2 8</b>

EXPENDITURE.	
<i>Salaries.</i>	
Civil Department (exclusive of Customs).....	£5115 16 4
Judicial Department.....	6271 5 0
Police Establishment (St. John's).....	1000 13 4
Ecclesiastical Department.....	440 0 0
Pensions.....	80 0 0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£12907 14 8</b>

<i>Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenditure.</i>	
Civil Department.....	£252 18 7
Judicial Department.....	3003 4 11
Support of Orphans, &c.....	746 9 10
Support of Sick Paupers.....	312 3 1
Medical Attendance on ditto.....	200 0 0
Passages.....	123 15 7
Repairs and Preservation of Public Buildings; Making and Repairing Roads; Repairs of Bridges and Government Fences, and other incidental Charges.....	1625 11 11
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>£6264 3 11</b>

Total average expenditure (exclusive of Customs' Establishment).....	£19171 18 7
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**UNITED KINGDOM.**

**DEAD-WEIGHT EXPENDITURE.**—The "Civil" and "Pension Lists" take off rather more than one million. The superannuated and reduced allowances of the different civil departments dip into a sum of nearly equal amount. Upwards of four millions and a quarter are required for naval and military half-pay and pensions. Some miscellaneous charges and the twenty-eight millions of interest on a mortgage contracted for warlike purposes, make up the thirty-four and a-half millions of "non-effective expenditure." Of the fifteen millions required for active service, three and a half are expended on the collection of the revenue; eight and a quarter on defence; law and justice swallow up three quarters of a million; another million is required for civil government and the expenses of legislation; diplomacy and the colonial civil service are discharged by half a million; about half a million is spent upon public works—or, to speak more truly, is shamelessly squandered in private jobs.—The remaining odd half million out of the fifteen is expended on the management of the debt and for miscellaneous services.—*Waterford Mail.*

The King of Prussia has conferred upon Lord Frederick Fitzclarence the Order of the Red Eagle of the first class. THE EARL OF MUNSTER.—But for his lordship's appointment as Lieutenant of the Tower, he would be without the means of supporting his peerage; the only pecuniary assistance he receives from the King, is the interest of £10,000.

The expense of maintaining a squadron off the coast of Portugal, ostensibly to protect British property, but, in reality, to assist Pedro, cannot be estimated at less than £5000 weekly. So that, if the contest should be continued, even for three months longer, this enterprise will have cost upwards of 100,000 pounds.—*Waterford Mail.*

THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.—There are, in all, 3,579 proprietors, £6,000,000 of Stock. The holder of £500 in stock is entitled to a seat in the court of Proprietors, and has liberty to speak and give or withhold his assent regarding any measures proposed; the holder of £1,000 stock, has in addition to these powers, a vote for a director; the holder of £3,000, two votes; the holder of 6,000, three votes; and all who hold from £10,000 to £100,000, have four votes. No proprietor can vote unless he has held the amount of stock for twelve months. No proxy is permitted, and minors are incapable. There are 45 proprietors, with four votes each; 50 with three; 370 with two; 1,502 with one; and 221 hold only £500 each, and can debate, but not vote for a director. There are, in all, 2,658 votes, and they are thus curiously divided: members of Parliament, private gentlemen, bankers, merchants, &c. 1,836 votes; married women, widows, and spinsters, 372 votes; officers in the king's and company's service, 222 votes; bishops, rectors, and curates, 26 votes; officers of his Majesty's Navy, 28 votes; English, Irish, and Scotch Peers, 20 votes; and doctors and surgeons, 19 votes. The Court of Directors is composed of 24 proprietors of India Stock to the amount of not less than £2,000 each; of these, in the year 1831, nine were retired civil or law officers of the company; four military officers of ditto; five maritime commanders of ditto; four private

Indian merchants, and eight London bankers. More than twenty of these had an extensive practical knowledge of Indian affairs, and seven were members of Parliament. The court again is divided into fourteen committees, called as follows:—1. Secret Committee.—2. Correspondence ditto.—3. Treasury ditto.—4. Government Stores and Troops ditto.—5. Legal proceedings ditto.—6. Military ditto.—7. Accounts ditto.—8. Buying ditto.—9. Warehouse ditto.—10. India House ditto.—11. Shipping ditto.—12. Private trade ditto.—13. Civil college ditto.—14. Military college ditto. The home patronage of the Court of Directors is shared, in some degree, with the Government Board of Control; its annual value was calculated, by the *Westminster Review*, at £600,000. The patronage of the Court consists of civil, military, and naval employments for India; and, taking the average of the last five years, the amount will be, of writers 40, of engineers and artillery officers 67, of cavalry officers 15, of infantry officers 125, of assistant-surgeons 56, and of naval officers, and others 30. The Board of Control sent out to India, during the last five years, 22 writers, 63 military cadets, and 16 assistant-surgeons. Of all presentations, the writerships are the most valuable, and the Board of Control seems to have had more than its proper share. On examining the list of writers, who went from Haileybury college, for the last five years, we perceive three sons of noblemen, eight sons of baronets, fourteen sons of clergymen, eight sons of directors, thirty sons of the company's civil servants, and twenty-two of the company's military servants. The Indian army is officered, and the courts of judicature maintained, by a yearly supply of military cadets and writers, who are educated at the great seminaries of Haileybury and Aldiscombe. The average expense of each cadet on this fine establishment is £98, or £19 less than the writers at Haileybury. These are officered partly by the King, and partly by the Company; there are 95 officers of engineers, 358 artillery officers, 463 cavalry officers, 3,276 infantry officers; on the staff, 383; in the medical department, 590; making in all, including the commissariat, and warrant officers of artillery, 5,531; of whom 752 are in the King's service.—*Athenaeum.*

DEATH OF LORD EXMOUTH.—The Plymouth paper announces the death of Lord Exmouth. He died on the 15th of November—an ominous day.—A correspondent says:—"We recollect his lordship, when Captain Pellew, in the action between the *Nymph* and *Cleopatra*; he was the first to hurl the tricolor republican flag. His lordship's last service afloat was at Algiers—he went there to demand satisfaction for injury and insult offered to Great Britain. He bravely and successfully accomplished all that was proposed. Who were his allies and supporters? The Dutch. The Dutch squadron nobly aided him. On the 15th the tricolored joined to the English—sailed to destroy the Dutch. On the same day Lord Exmouth's spirit broke the chain, and we trust and hope he is now in heaven."—*Waterford Mail.*

An official letter has been received by the Secretary for Lloyd's from the Admiralty, stating that instructions have been forwarded to the authorities in the West Indies and the Commanders-in-Chief on other stations, informing them of the blockade against the Dutch, for the purpose of their taking necessary precautions for the interest of British property.

The cholera, we are happy to state, has so nearly disappeared in England and Scotland, that the Central Board of Health consider it unnecessary to issue a daily report.—*Liverpool Times.*

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF WATERFORD.—The Right Reverend Doctor Burke, Bishop of Waterford, died on Thursday last, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Uniac, in the county of Waterford. His Lordship's demise was rather sudden, caused by cramp in the stomach.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

**Russia.**

EXPENSE OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.—The expense of supporting the Russian navy scarcely ever exceeds 25 millions of Rubles. The pay of the officers is so extremely low that the government make them a handsome allowance in the shape of table money. The pay of the sailor is about half-a-crown a month, and their rations are on a most economical scale; when afloat, they receive daily a pound and a half of biscuit and a glass of brandy. They receive further, once a month, 14 pounds of salt beef, five pounds of butter, three pounds of pease, 12 pounds of oatmeal, and one pound and a half of salt, and their ordinary beverage is a fermented liquor called quass.—*Nautical Magazine.*

**CONCENTRATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY—PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.**

We have received the *Allgemeine Zeitung*. It contains the following account of the warlike preparations making by the Emperor of Russia:—"Great movements are observed in the Russian army. The regiments, which, after the reviews, were dispersed in their cantonments, are again concentrated, and stationed

in brigades. As, in a country like Poland, and at this advanced season of the year, the concentration of troops is attended with many difficulties and great expense, it is supposed there must be some important political reasons for such a step. It is possible that the affairs of Belgium may make measures of precaution advisable, and the Cabinet of Berlin has expressed a wish that the Russian army may be in readiness quickly to take the field if necessary.

Prince Paskewitch is in constant correspondence with the Court of Berlin; he is fully acquainted with its views, and, as he has unlimited power from the Emperor to dispose of the troops under his command as he shall judge best, he may, perhaps, on hearing of the assembly of troops on the northern frontier of France, and of the proposed march of the Prussian corps towards the Maese, have judged it necessary to have a force ready to act on occasion. Several Magazines are establishing on the south-western frontier of Poland for the Russian army.—*Waterford Mail.*

**Holland.**

DUTCH FLEET.—Ships of the line; 2 eighty-four and 6 seventy-four gun ships; 23 frigates; 3 of sixty guns, 14 of forty-four guns, and 6 of thirty-two guns; 14 corvettes; 10 of twenty-eight and 4 of twenty guns; 16 brigs of eighteen, fourteen, and eight guns respectively; 2 steam vessels; 1 of twenty and 1 of ten guns; 2 transports and 82 gunboats. The whole effective fleet is 114 sail, mounting 1,218, and manned by 8,335 fighting men.

**Prussia.**

INTENTIONS OF PRUSSIA.—The line of policy adopted by the King of Prussia, on which so much idle speculation has prevailed, is now clear. He has published a declaration in the *States Gazette*, dated the 10th of Nov., from which it appears that he will not co-operate in the coercive measures adopted by France and England to carry the treaty of the 15th Nov. into execution; that he withholds his consent to all such measures, and implies that he disapproves and laments them; but he at the same time shows no inclination to resist them, and acknowledges by his silence the right of the two Powers so to proceed, and betrays not the slightest disposition to succour the King of Holland, or to encourage his obstinacy in refusing to evacuate the citadel of Antwerp and to accede to the treaty of 1831. "He has," says this official paper, "resolved to place a corps of observation on the Maese," and he then defines the object of such a movement to be—not any opposition to the measures of coercion, which he laments—not the relief or support of the citadel of Antwerp—not even the protection of the King of Holland from aggression, but to avert the eventual consequences which the intended military operations might have with respect to "the tranquillity of Germany and of his own dominions, and the general peace."

**United States.**

There is a report afloat, connected with the Holland and Belgium business, that excites a good deal of attention and interest.—It is said and believed that the Dutch Charge has instructions or authority to issue Letters of Marque against English and French commerce to vessels sailing from American ports on the news of the first hostile proceedings by the combined powers—the capturing of a ship, or the firing of a gun. The commissions will probably be eagerly sought for, and Baltimore clippers fitted out with Dutch crews may be got ready for sea in a very short time. Such a measure as this could hardly have been counted on by the Convention of London, but it is so natural and feasible that the probability of its adoption is evident, and may have given rise to the report. It appeared first in the *Albion*, a weekly paper of the highest standing, the editor stating that he has it on sufficient authority to warrant his laying it before the public. It is difficult to conceive a course more likely than the arming these privateers to bring on a serious war.—*New-York Standard.*

**CARBONAR STAR.**

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1833.

The House has now been in labour a month and has, at length brought forth—what? A Local Bill for St. John's which gave one of the hon. members for Conception Bay, who has just taken his seat, the opportunity of shewing his independence and disinterestedness by voting in favour of it. Disinterestedness is very well in its way, but when used at the expense of others, reflects little credit on those who exercise it. The arguments of the three members of the district who did their duty, were treated with very becoming disrespect by the favourers of the Bill, and it passed—but to our article:—

Since our last we have received the infor-



mation that Messrs. *Covens, Sweetman and W. Brown* have taken their seats in the House. We last week expressed our regret that the hon. member for this district had not entered upon his legislative duties—we have now to regret that he ever did so—for from his vote on Mr. Hoyle's St. John's Powder Bill, (the first Bill passed in Newfoundland), it is evident that St. John's has gained and Conception Bay lost a member. We did hope, when the hon. member took his seat, that he would fulfil the expectations, which his addresses on the hustings had raised; but how forlorn was the hope, and how completely verified is Mr. Thomas's remark in the House, that a man situated as the hon. member could not be independent. The Bill, above referred to, was passed into a Law on the 21st ult.; and upon which there was a very animated discussion between Messrs. Pack, P. Brown, Power, Sweetman and Carter, who argued that the Bill ought to be a General one; and Messrs. Garland (the House being in Committee) Bennett, Thomas and Kent, who opposed them. It was ultimately carried that the Bill should be strictly Local, and that all penalties and forfeitures, arising out of its operation should be applied exclusively to the necessities of the town of St. John's. In the course of the debate Mr. Garland accused the gentlemen, who wanted to extend the Bill, of wishing to draw a line of distinction between St. John's and the outports. It is certainly very amusing to hear stated, and seriously too, that arguments, having for their object the general advantage of the country, should be stigmatized, as being intended to raise distinctions which, the very act itself and its supporters, were in fact doing. The passing of this Bill is a death stroke to the hopes of the well-wishers of the whole Island,—such exclusive acts, will not rest here—for whenever any thing is thought on that will advantage St. John's more particularly than other parts of the Island, out comes a *Local Bill*, purporting that St. John's and St. John's only shall receive the advantage of it. Of all Bills we think the Powder Bill should not be a Local one—all the towns in the Island so evidently wanting the protection of it—the consequence is that a separate Bill must be enacted for the outports—which could and ought to have been dispensed with. Exclusive enactments answer only these objects—to waste time, that could have been more beneficially employed, and uselessly filling the statute-book. St. John's as the capital of the Island, we allow, ought to claim a great portion of the attention of the House; but, in doing so, it must not be lost sight of, that the aggregate number of inhabitants in this Bay alone, far exceeds the population of St. John's, and therefore will pay more towards the support of the Government of the Island,—they consequently ought to receive advantages from it in proportion. Large sums have annually been granted by the mother country to meet the excess of expenditure above the revenue of this.—What part of the Colony has been particularly advantaged by it? Certainly not the outports—but St. John's!—And now, having obtained every advantage hitherto like a spoiled child is loathe to give it up. But give it up ultimately it must, for 75,000 people will not long submit to pay for the aggrandisement of 15,000 without a reciprocity. After this what is to prevent the members of the House voting that all duties raised, or monies paid for licences in the town of St. John's shall be expended on the necessities of that town only. After the precedent, now made, the thing is very possible. The fact is, that the House is constituted with too many residents of St. John's, which with the influence they possess over others, gives a preponderance in its favour, for which there is no remedy, unless the qualification necessary to become a representative be altered—by compelling him to occupy a house, by actually dwelling in it, the period named in the Charter, in the district which he represents. It certainly is a most preposterous anomaly, that a man should represent the interests of a body of men, to whom he is bound by none of those ties, which should exist between a representative and his constituency; and yet by the present qualification, every member of the House may be so situated. It may perhaps, be said, that men of sufficient talent cannot be found in all the districts—but this argument is easily refuted. To constitute a representative for this Island, it is not necessary that a man be an empty declaimer, who is more careful of the effects produced by the words he utters than of the interests of his constituents—but to possess a sound and practical knowledge of the exigencies of the country. Numbers of such may be found, who, in the time now wasted, in what may sometimes be called frivolous debate, would remedy those abuses which are known to exist.

We no doubt shall be accused of cavilling; but, in our defence, we must say, that as proprietor of a public Journal in this district, and determined as we are “to do justice to right,” we cannot, without indignation, perceive the interests of a district so populous as this neglected, whilst acts for the advantage of a single town are being passed. It is now no time for exclusive acts.—We would say, provide for the wants

of the whole—it will then be time to attend to those of particular places. We very much regret, that it is impossible, living as we do, from the capital, to procure correct statements of the transactions in the House. No one is to blame for this. The Newspaper Editors of St. John's cannot always be in the House, to the neglect of their other duties, and the emoluments of a newspaper in this Island, are too small for them to employ reporters. Yet is it very necessary that correct reports of the proceedings in the House should be laid before the public. This can be effected only by the House paying a reporter—which (we perceived a short time since in the *Gazette*, is the case in New Brunswick). This addition to the number of persons attached to the Government would never be objected to by the people.

*To the Editor of the Carbonear Star.*

Sir,—Living in a very remote part of this District, you may easily imagine that a Newspaper is a novelty with which I am but seldom favoured, yet occasionally I have an opportunity of seeing some of the *Public Ledger*, of the 7th December, I was not a little surprised at seeing insertion given to a communication signed “*Enquirer*,” requesting to know if from amongst its readers, some one could not inform him, whether Candidates for a seat in the House of Assembly, were not accountable for debts contracted by members of their respective Committees, towards forwarding their Election. Now it strikes me very forcibly, that the writer in penning that epistle, has been actuated by far different motives, than that of extracting an answer to his preposterous question, indeed it would appear (at least it does to me) something like an attempt to throw obloquy on the members already returned for this District, or upon some one of them.

Before I conclude, I would beg leave to remark, that conductors of such a mighty engine as the Press, should pause before they cause insertion to be given to the innumerable anonymous communications with which they are sure to be annoyed at the present time.

In the hope that you will not deem me obtrusive in the present instance, or the remarks drawn from me, by the “*Enquirer*,” unworthy a place in the columns of the Star.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
AN-ELECTOR.

Lower Island Cove, Jan. 25, 1833.

We have received no late European dates since our last.

It will be seen by an extract from the *New-York Standard* that it is reported the Dutch Chargé has been directed by his Government, to issue Letters of Marque, on the first announcement of hostilities. If this be the case, the consequences to the trade of this country may be severe.

The average temperature for the month of January, was 23d. 28m. a little exceeding that of the preceding month. On the evening of the 11th ult., the mercury stood at 51d. which was the highest point observed; the lowest was on the morning of the 16th, then it sunk to 20d. Fahr.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**CARBONEAR.**

ENTERED.  
Feb. 2.—Schooner *Eilzabeth*, Dwyer, Lisbon; 86 mays salt, 1 box oranges, 4 quarter-casks wine.

CLEARED.  
Feb. 2.—Brig *Nimrod*, Barrett, Liverpool; 613 casks, containing 40,608 gallons train oil and blubber, 3334 seal skins, 45 cow hides, 38 tierces and 6 lbs. salmon.

**SALE BY AUCTION.**

For the benefit of whom it may Concern.

**TO-MORROW,**

Thursday, At 12 o'Clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

Messrs. **SLADE, ELSON, & Co.**

A MAINSAIL saved last Spring, from the wreck of the Schooner *POVER*.

THOMAS NEWELL,

Auctioneer.

Carbonear, Feb. 6, 1833.

**NOTICES.**

**W. JACKMAN,**

Tailor, Habit-Maker, &c.

**B**EGETS to return his most sincere thanks, to the Inhabitants of Conception-Bay, for the kind patronage he has received since his residence in Carbonear.—He, at the same time, assures them, that no care or attention shall ever be wanting, on his part, to execute any orders, in the above line, that may be committed to his care.

WANTED:—Two JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, who will have constant employment and good wages. None but good workmen need apply.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.

**Dissolution of Co-partnership.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, Carbonear, Newfoundland, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All Debts owing to and from the said Concern, will be received and paid by the undersigned GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES. Witness our Hands, at Carbonear, this 31st Day of December, 1832.

SAMUEL PROWSE, Jun.  
GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

**T**HE Business hitherto carried on in this Town, under the Firm of PROWSE and JAQUES, will be continued by the Subscriber, from this date, in his own Name.

GEORGE EDWARD JAQUES.

Carbonear, Dec. 31, 1832.

**S.** PROWSE takes this opportunity of acquainting his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken a Spot of Ground from the Executor of the late W. H. Scott, (East of the Dwelling-house at present in the occupancy of Mr. Gamble), where he purposes to erect Premises and continue BUSINESS on his own account.

Carbonear, Jan. 1, 1833.

**T**HE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of CARBONEAR, BRIGUS, and their vicinities, that he has on hand a large and general assortment of Goods, which will be sold on

**VERY MODERATE TERMS**

CONSISTING OF

- Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Drab, Broad and Forest Cloths
- Pilot Cloths, Blankets, Flannels
- Serges, Stuffs, Plaids, Shalloons
- Padding Cloths, Peruvian Cloths
- Printed Chintz and Furniture Cottons
- White and Grey Cottons
- Shirting-Cotton and Shirting
- Nankinets, Blue and Pink Stripe
- Nankeen, coloured, Cotton Bed-Tick
- Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes
- Coloured Counterpanes, Cotton Balls
- Tapes, Pins, Needles, Silk Tabinett
- Gros de Naples, Norwich Crape
- Spotted, Book, Mull, and Checked Muslins
- Lining Sarsnets, Table-cloths, Carpets
- Carpeneing, Suspenders, Combs
- Silk and Cotton Shawls, Room Paper
- Hats of excellent quality
- Cotton Check, Molekins, and a variety of other Goods
- Congo, Souchong, and Green Teas
- Soap, Raisins, Butter, Bread
- Beef, Pork, Rum, and Molasses

ALSO,  
**TO LET,**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
(On Building Leases, for 20 Years),  
TWO Plots of Ground, (adjoining his Premises in Carbonear), each 25 feet front, and extending back to the Water-side.

THOMAS GAMBLE,

(Executor of the late W. H. Scott.)

Carbonear, Jan. 2, 1833.

**B**LANKS of every description, for sale at the Office of this Paper.

**NOTICE.**

**A** GENERAL MEETING of the OWNERS of all Vessels intended to be Insured in the Scheme of the MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY of Conception Bay, is hereby requested to take place at the House of Messrs. MOORE & BRANSCOMBE, on SATURDAY next, the 9th Instant, at 7 o'Clock in the Evening; for the purpose of forming a SOCIETY of INSURANCE for the present Year.

By order of the Treasurers,  
THOMAS NEWELL,  
Secretary.

Carbonear, Feb. 6, 1833.

**ON SALE.**

**JUST IMPORTED,  
AND FOR SALE,**

BY

**THE SUBSCRIBERS,**  
*The Cargo of the Brig Indian Lass, from Waterford.*

CONSISTING OF

- BREAD
- FLOUR
- PORK
- BUTTER
- OATMEAL
- PORTER (in Tierces)
- CARROTS
- POTATOES
- FEATHER BEDS 60lb each
- Men's and Women's SHOES
- OATS.

ALSO,

*The Cargo of the Brig Bawthick, from New-York.*

CONSISTING OF

- BREAD
- FLOUR
- BUTTER
- PORK and BEEF
- OATS.

*Cash, Fish, or Oil will be taken in Payment, or Scals in the Spring.*

THOS. CHANCEY & Co.

Carbonear, Jan. 23, 1833.

BY

**MICHAEL ROWLEY,**

- 16 Puncheons Rum and Molasses
- 10 Barrels Superior Sugar
- 10 Chests of Souchong and Congo Teas
- 20 Barrels Prime Beef
- 20 Firkins Prime Butter
- 3 Cwt. Starch
- 5 Cwt. Leaf Tobacco

*With a General Assortment of*

**SHOP GOODS,**

CONSISTING OF

- Blue Half-Cloths, Blanketing
- Flannels, Serges, Stuffs, Printed Cottons
- Calicoes; Muslins, Lace, Edging
- Moleskin, Fustians, Feather Beds
- Men's Lambs'-wool and Yarn Hose
- Blanketing Drawers
- Men's Blue and White Flannel and Cotton Shirts
- Carpenters' Tools, Coopers' Tools
- Horse Collars
- Whip, Cross-cut, and Hand Saws
- Metal Fountains, and Boilers
- Quadrants, Charts, Ensigns, Union Jacks
- Parallel Rulers, Norey's Epitome
- Gunter's Scales
- Sealers' Sculpting Knives
- Gun Locks, Gun Lock Vices
- Deck Boots
- Men's Women's and Children's Shoes
- Shingle and assorted Nails, from 1½ to 8 Inches
- Superfine Blue Cloth Jackets, Trowsers and Vests
- Castor Oil, Honey, Bermuda Arrow-root.

*The above Articles, will be Sold reasonable for CASH.*

Carbonear, Jan. 16, 1833.

BY

**COLLINGS & LEGG,**

- 50 Barrels American Flour
- 50 Barrels American Beef
- 30 Firkins Prime Butter
- 50 Boxes Raisins
- And a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Carbonear, Jan. 9, 1833.



## THE NOVELIST.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF A MURDERER.

concluded.

It was a lady, young and most beautiful. Her years were few, to have taught her resistance to the vanities of our nature; her beauty was heavenly enough to have charmed them in others. She leant forward, and whispering in the sexton's ear something unheard and unnoticed by the rest, her command was made known to me, and I was conducted to a separate seat. I gazed upon the fair lady—I marked her countenance, and its heavenward expression; to me it was an unknown pleasure to contemplate one so innocent; and the atmosphere in which she lived could not, it seemed, give birth to other than meek thoughts and aspirations. For I—even I myself, in my foulness and blackness, and depth of deserved misery, felt the dew of heaven fallen upon my soul, to refresh it after its long toil, and purify the vapours which darkened its innermost chambers!

From that hour my mind fled its old employments; and I lived in dreams of the future, whose sweetness was cheerily bought by all the woe I had hitherto undergone. With my remaining wealth I purchased land; I laboured in a thousand ways to advance myself, and fortune did not frown upon me. The lady was a near relation—they said, a niece, of the clergyman who officiated on that momentous Sunday in the village church. Amongst his parishioners there happened to arise a feud respecting the payment of tithes; and the little commonwealth, so peaceable when I first came to it, was soon afterwards rent with all the violence of civil commotion. The malcontents increased in number and obstinacy; and perhaps the more so because a stranger, who had scarcely yet become one of the actual population, dared to espouse the cause to which they were opposed. That stranger was myself; and whatever malignity on their part was caused by this conduct I was more than repaid by the familiarity which it was the means of promoting, between myself and the family at the vicarage. Then, the more I knew of the sweet lady, whose countenance had acted as a charm to draw me into this quiet existence, and disperse the dreary recollections of my past career; the more also was my heart filled with a love which I did not then confess, but which afterwards, when my prosperous course permitted it, I did not, because I could not, utterly conceal.

It was a strange thing, that one so rude and so wicked as myself, could move the kindness of that gentle maiden. Perhaps she knew, by the secret consciousness which stirs the pulses of woman's heart, that she had exercised no mean control over my fortunes; that my spirit had bowed to her influence; and that to make itself worthy of her, a reformation most wonderful must be effected, of whose present progress she was the human instrument.

Perhaps, too, she discerned under the rough exterior of bad habits and early debasement, something that was not wholly vile; something generous, that came from a line of honourable ancestry whom I had disgraced. She conversed—she loitered with me when we met by chance—she almost sought occasions of meeting, when they were not given otherwise; and once—only once—she permitted me to make with her an engagement to meet by stealth.

On that evening, most sweet, most rapturous were the words that passed between us. I spoke freely of my passion, and I was heard without sorrow or rebuke. I tried to learn what were my hopes of success, not only with herself, but with those in whose guardianship she had lived. She told me that there existed no chance of my suit being listened to by her relations with anything but disesteem, for that they had persisted long before in anticipating her own choice; and had destined her to be wedded to a neighbouring gentleman who had worldly qualifications, with which mine could not vie. She spoke, as I thought, sorrowfully. Her hand, which lay in my own, trembled, while she indicated her distate for the man who was selected to claim it by a better title. An inarticulate sound—perhaps of some word which she could not utter; perchance a soft sigh—filled up the measure of her implied confessions. I asked her if she loved me, or if she could love me hereafter?—and silence was my only answer.

She despaired of the assent of her kindred to the proposal, if made to them, and with the heartlessness which was natural to me, I suggested another plan by way of substitute. Cold, selfish being! well wast thou rewarded! I entreated her to forget the wishes of those, whose control over her was that of accident, not of nature. I urged her to obey the dictates of her own heart. I assured her that we could be happy together, under whatever circumstances, and that flight would give us the instant means of becoming so.

She listened mutely; but my words, so quick and earnest, and so like her own impulses, could not fail of their purpose. She breathed a low acquiescence, and we were locked in a close and affectionate embrace. The tumult of thought that succeeded this determination, gave way to the necessary schemes of action which immediately engaged our whole thoughts. In a little while our project was formed, or at least tangibly sketched out. I was to sell, or otherwise convert into money, all the land and goods that belonged to me—the fruits of my former crime and my latter industry. The simple girl possessed some fortune, and expected more; and what wealth she could then boast was to be thrown into the common stock. It may be supposed she was not very minutely acquainted with the means of claiming what she had a right to, nor even with the amount of this possessed, or withheld property. Yet she spoke with energy, unlike a mere love-sick puppet, and looked to the future good as well as the present enjoyment.

"I am ignorant," she said, "how my uncle derives his supply for my expenditure. I know my father's small estate descended to me; and my mother—my poor mother—could not have intended any one but myself to succeed to all she had; but I know not in whose hands it is, or whether I can now command it."

"Be persuaded, dearest," I replied, "that you are all I need on earth; and nothing could add to my riches, if I were so blest as to call you mine."

But still she proceeded in her former vein. "Even the few trinkets which I have," she said, "are scarcely worth carrying away. The more valuable jewels—"

I shuddered at the bare word "Oh! forget," I said, interrupting her, "forget that you are speaking with a man whom you may have some reason to consider avaricious and worldly. Think for me, as you would for yourself. And these baubles—"

"Nay," she added, with the simplicity of a mere child, "if they were really valueless, I should not remember them; but I know that they constituted a dowry for more than one of my mother's family; and she herself proved too well how highly they were estimated. But when the barbarians shed her blood to gain possession of them, it was not likely they would leave behind them any thing of real value."

"Her blood!—her blood! What do you mean, my dearest Rachel?—speak—speak quickly!"

"Did you not know then that she was murdered?" "When?—by whom, and where? Oh, tell me all!" She did tell me all, with a fearful and fatal accuracy, which is remembered to a syllable, even at this late hour of my life. A pause—a little pause only succeeded her narrative. It was I who terminated it.

"Forgive me," I cried, "forgive the wretch hereafter, who has drawn you to this precipice. Be free—be happy! I cannot see you again in this life, for I have once done you the most tremendous of injuries; and but just now I was on the eve of sinning in a like way, though not so willingly.—Your mother, your mother was murdered at my instigation!"

I rushed from her side, deaf to the piercing shriek that followed this announcement, and was seen no more by her. I did dispose of my property; but for a new purpose. In a few days I had fled from my native country, and was shortly afterwards landed on a shore to me more hospitable, where for years I struggled with remorse, that would not kill me, though most sincerely did I long for death. For ever were rising up before me those phantoms, which had once been the realities I speak of here—the deed of crime—the wanderings and woe that followed—the short-lived dream of tranquillity—the happiness so nearly consummated—the sudden reverse, and renewal of all my old self-torture. Few and uncertain were the calm intervals of this long season. A hand more mighty was at last stretched to pacify the waters of my strife: it came in its strength, during my solitary sojourn amongst strangers; it calmed the restlessness of my spirit; it gave a holy, and therefore, a happy aim!

Many, many years elapsed, before I returned to the country of my birth. My nature and aspect were changed; but I could not then—I cannot now, recall to mind one portion of my hideous manhood, without an agitation which may have communicated something of itself to the tenor of these Recollections.—"May mercy be mine, in the sadness of those times!—and oh! much rather may mercy be mine hereafter, when those times will be remembered in judgment against me!"

It was on such a morning as that I have before described, when I entered the village where had dwelt my young love. The church bell was tolling now also, but with different melody. It was the requiem of one, not yet over-borne by years or decay—but sunken under the hostility of a saddened existence. It was a lady who died, chiefly, they said, of a spirit bruised by early ill-treatment. She had wedded some brute who broke heart by neglect. Had she been mine, I believe—perhaps I dream—that this would have been otherwise. And yet, who can say that whatever has been might have been amended? Am I the wise man who would correct the ordained course of things? or do I grieve, Rachel—my beautiful, my beloved! that thou hast gone thus early to thy grave, shrouded in thine innocence—thus early to behold and taste the joys from which I would have kept thee back?

In the darkness and loneliness of the days which are left to me on earth, when the spectres of the past stand most thickly, and with the deepest horror, around me—poor solitary wretch as I am, and must be, till that funeral bell proclaims the termination of my own sad pilgrimage—when I am most hopeless, may the thought of this departed Angel point me a tract all bright and luminous, with just a patition of a final rest. When I am most self-deb and wrung with anguish for my sins, may her and pity for me, soothe the delirium of the moment, and teach me that though I could not then desert yet my ways may in time be those of pleasure and the ruffled river may emerge at last into an of eternal calm!

I know, I know that my crime is one which should not, cannot pardon: I know that the very mention of my name must ever be followed with contempt and execration; that, like another Cain, I bear upon my brow the marks of meditated, of accomplished homicide! But to this I am resigned, by the conviction that it must soon terminate, by the hope that it may be terminated for ever: for who—who shall say that the blood of the Redeemer, which cleanseth from all sin, may not cleanse even from this? Who shall say that even I may not be heard when I offer the prayer of the Psalmist,—a murderer too, like myself.—Pardon mine iniquity, O Lord, for it is great! O my God! if I have remembered thee in my bed, and thought upon thee when I was waking; if I have been made to possess months of vanity, and wearisome nights have been appointed to me; if one hour of guilt has been followed by years and years of the deepest and bitterest repentance, grant me deliverance in the great and fearful day, for I have sought it carefully with tears!

(Continued from the first page.)

in the out-ports, where commerce is confined and harbours generally commodious, the want of them is not attended with inconvenience, yet in this emporium of the island, where commerce is upon a very extended scale, while the port itself is not only more confined than most others, but the access to it is often difficult, some regulations become very desirable as to the management, laying down, and use of the transporting

buoys, the anchoring, and taking up of lost anchors in the harbour, as well as the throwing out of ballast, the improper extension of wharves and other nuisances, which tend to injure and obstruct the anchorage, and which it is essential to put a stop to. As connected with this subject the Legislature will no doubt hereafter direct their attention to the dangers and difficulties attending the approach to this harbour in foggy weather—at present when a fog lies on the coast a gun is fired from Fort Amherst to warn those of their position who may be approaching—but Fort Amherst lies so much embayed, and the winds, when fogs exist, being generally on shore, the sound cannot reach to any great distance, and, when the breeze is strong, Cape Spear becomes an object of apprehension to them. Upon this point an ordinary light and a heavy gun would no doubt prove of great advantage to the trade, and might be established and maintained at a very moderate expense.

## No. 9.—POLICE OF ST. JOHN'S.

The Legislature will find it desirable to take into consideration the state of the Police of this town both as to the efficiency of the establishment, and the powers with which it is clothed, to maintain its peace, cleanliness, and good order, both of which are very inadequate to attain those objects: a very dense population, for the extent of the town, is collected within it—the houses, generally, of a very wretched description, and filthy in the extreme—and, while a succession of fires has led to the widening of the principal streets, many are still too confined. The precautions against fire are very inadequate, as well as the means of subduing it, when it unfortunately occurs. The streets are generally extremely dirty, which is partly caused by there being no means of carrying off the filth by proper conduits. They are very improperly undermined by numerous cellars, although the ground has become, by the payment of an indemnity to the former proprietors, public property. In the spring of the year, many parts of the town are scarcely habitable, in consequence of the effluvia from the seal-oil vats—the public coves are a receptacle for every sort of nuisance. These, and many other circumstances, discreditable to so populous and commercial a town, will afford fit subjects for the consideration of the Legislature.

The present police establishment consists of three magistrates and nine constables.

## No. 10.—CULTIVATION OF WOODS.

The cultivation of this Island is upon a very limited scale: and, with the exception of the vicinity of St. John's Harbor Grace, and one or two other places, is confined to small patches of ground attached to the cottages of the fishermen distributed along the coast, for the purpose of raising their supply of potatoes as an auxiliary to their fishery. The whole quantity of land, either petitioned for or granted, does not amount to 15,000 acres.

The Woods, in the vicinity of St. John's, formerly grew to the water's edge, but the wants of the fishery, as well as domestic purposes, have, more than once, destroyed them, and the increased demand for fuel, of late years, has cleared the country, and compelled the wood-cutters to go 8 or 10 miles in search of it. Unfortunately, no law has hitherto existed, regulating the mode of cutting, and the most destructive system is pursued in that respect—old trees and young are destroyed indiscriminately—others are barked and then left to decay; nor is there any regard had to an judicious selection of

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the serious consideration of the Legislature.

## No. 11.—CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

The Church Establishment of this Island, at present, consists of the Bishop of Nova Scotia (in whose diocese Newfoundland is placed), one Arch-deacon, nine clergymen, and 34 readers. The arch-deacon receives a salary from Government of £300, and five readers £13 each. There is one Episcopal church in St. John's, and there was one in Harbor Grace, which was most unfortunately burnt down in the recent conflagration that took place in that town.

## No. 12.—FINANCE.

It is necessary to explain that the system which has hitherto prevailed, with reference to the receipt and expenditure of the Colony, has been for the whole duties to be paid into the Military Chest on account of the Treasury of Great Britain, and for the Governor to draw on the Treasury for those sums he might, from time to time, require, without any reference to the amount of duties levied, and which, in fact, did not come within his cognizance.

The excess of amount so drawn, over the Revenue remitted, has, especially since the establishment of the new Judicature in 1826, been considerable—and the expenses of the Colony apparently increased, although not so in reality. On the contrary, the actual charge to the mother country has been con-

siderably decreased under this arrangement; as formerly those circuit duties now performed by two Assistant Judges for Newfoundland, and a Judge in Labrador, were then executed by Captains of men-of-war, whose ships, together with an expensive establishment to maintain them, were stationed at the Island expressly to do so; whereas the introduction of the present system, has admitted of the reduction of several vessels of war, as well as the Dock-yard Establishment at this port.

An average statement of the receipts for duties, &c. in the Island; and the expenditure for the last five years, is herewith annexed, together with the actual receipt and expenditure for the year 1831, and the Civil Establishment as it now stands.

The charge for the maintenance of the sick and poor of this town, forms a very material and disproportionate item of the whole expenditure of the Colony, and, in some respects, very unsatisfactory in its nature; as although, no doubt, very many deserving objects are constantly relieved, who must have suffered, but for the assistance thus extended to them; it is not to be denied that a premium has been held out to idleness, and great injury done to those independent feelings every man ought to possess, of relying upon his own exertions for his support. From the absence of adequate laws to compel work on the part of those equal to it, as well as to exact from them that protection to their families, which they were well able to give, and nature ought to have held them spontaneously to afford, it not unfrequently happens that whole families are left to public charity or Government support, who ought not to have fallen to one or the other: and it has not been one of the least onerous and difficult duties the magistrates had to perform—that of choosing between giving relief which ought not to have been required from them, or risking the health or lives of the supplicants by denying it. It will be desirable that the Legislature should take this subject into its early consideration and revise the mode of providing for the poor; as well as enact those laws which, while they will extend to the deserving indigent that relief they may with justice claim from their less necessitous brethren, will promptly punish those who prefer to eat the bread of idleness, to earning their own livelihood, and thus abuse that compassion, which the Government, as well as the community, have, at all times, evinced towards the destitute and distressed.

The Salary of £300 to the Colonial Agent, is, at present, nominal—Mr. Thomas Hyde Villiers, who holds that office, having offered to attend to the interests and concerns of Newfoundland gratuitously, so long as he holds his present appointment.

The British Parliament have provided for the Civil List of Newfoundland, until the first of April next, and have appropriated the Local Revenue to that date; and the Governor considers himself justified in providing for the ordinary contingencies of the Colony to the same period. From the first of April it will be for the Legislature to provide for the Civil List, as stated in the Schedule; and, after deducting the expense of collecting the Local Revenue, and the sum of £6550, the remainder will be at the disposal of the Legislature.

The Governor has advocated the cause of the Colony with His Majesty's Government for some assistance towards the inadequate funds, which are, at present, applicable to meet its expenses. And, although his Excellency is not warranted in naming any specific aid, as that which will be appropriated to this object, his Excellency has the pleasure to state his belief that His Majesty's Government purpose to ask from Parliament a Grant, upon as liberal and equitable a scale as circumstances, and a due regard to economy, will permit.

During the trial of a man who was capitally indicted for murder at an Irish Assizes, the chief witness on his examination detailed the leading incidents—his being awakened by cries for help—his rising, striking a light, opening his door, and finding a man dead upon the threshold. "And what did you do next, my friend?" interrogated the Crown lawyer. "Why," replied the witness with amazing sang froid I called out—"Are any ye there that kilt the boy?" By J—s, I'll give a thirteen to him who'll tell me who it was that had the impudence to murder a man at my door."

NICE DISTINCTION.—It has been related as a fact, by Voltaire, that in a controversy among the Muscovite doctors, where the question was, "whether the practice of smoking tobacco was a sin?" The respondent maintained, that it was lawful to get drunk on brandy, but not to smoke; because the holy Scripture saith, "That which proceedeth out of the mouth defileth a man, but that which entereth into it doth not defile him."

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