

THE
STAR,

AND
CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

OL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1834.

NO. 21.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ ann.
Ditto, with Geography Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required the rudiments of Latin, £6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ann.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.

☞ No Entrance Fee.

Carbonear, Jan. 14.

MRS. GILMOUR begs to intimate to her friends and the public that her Seminary for **YOUNG LADIES**, OPENED, after the *Christmas Recess*, on Monday, January 13, 1834.

Carbonear, Jan. 14, 1834.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper. Janyuar, 1834.

On Sale,

JUST IMPORTED

AND FOR
SALE,

BY

GOLLINGS & LEGG,

50 barrels of American Apples
10 bags Coffee
20 firkins Butter
A quantity of Cordage
Which will be sold LOW for CASH.
Carbonear, April 9, 1834.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper.

A VARIETY OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, viz.:

Murray's Grammar
Guy's Orthographical Exercises
— Geography
Entick's Dictionary
Carpenter's Spelling
Ruled Copy Books, &c. &c.
Carbonear, Dec. 25.

Notice.

NORA CREINA

Packet-Boat between Carbonear and Portugal-Cove.

JAMES DOYLE, in returning his best thanks to the Public for the patronage and support he has uniformly received, begs to solicit a continuance of the same favours in future, having purchased the above new and commodious Packet-Boat to ply between *Carbonear and Portugal-Cove*, and, at considerable expense, fitting up her Cabin in superior style, with Four Sleeping-berths, &c.—DOYLE will also keep constantly on board, for the accommodation of Passengers Spirits, Wines, Refreshments, &c. of the best quality.

The **NORA CREINA** will, until further notice, start from *Carbonear* on the mornings of **MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY**, positively at 9 o'clock; and the Packet-Man will leave *St. John's* on the Mornings of **TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY**, at 8 o'clock in order that the Boat may sail from the Cove at 12 o'clock on each of those days—*Terms as usual.*

Notices

THE MEMBERS of the **CARBONEAR FISHERMEN and SHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION** for Mutual Relief will

LEND

AT INTEREST, THE SUM OF

£200

Currency.—Application to be made to
Mr JOHN CACEY,
Carbonear, May 16, 1834.

MR W. F. TEULON

Respectfully advertises his Patients and the Public in general, that with the expiring half-year his **MEDICAL Engagements** in this Town must be relinquished, owing to his returns being quite inadequate. And he trusts that this measure will be seen as advised, considering that a few years' practice here, must have given him sufficient experience of its attendant circumstances. He also returns his grateful acknowledgments for favours received during his residence here, and trusts that he shall be enabled to make such a closure of his affairs as shall prove satisfactory to all concerned before he bids them farewell.

Carbonear, May 7. 1834.

St John's and Harbor Grace PACKET.

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

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

PERCHARD & BOAG,
Agents, St. JOHN'S.

ANDREW DRYSDALE,
Agent, HARBOR GRACE.

April 30.

Newfoundland Legislature

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

The order of the day having been moved, for taking into consideration the message received from his Excellency the Governor on Saturday last; and the same having been read, together with the petition of Dr Carson to his Excellency, which had also been sent down to the House.

Mr Row, said, on calling the attention of the House to the said message, begged to be understood as having no other motive than a just desire to preserve the privileges of the House; he was actuated by no personal considerations whatever, and would not move one step further in the business than the dignity of the House required. The petitioner, who was a member of the House, had in his petition to the Governor, stated that the House had voted a supply of £200 to the Surgeon of the District, upon the understanding that the duties of that office were to be continued to be performed by the same individual; at the same time that it was well known that the House had come to no such understanding, neither had it been agreed to by the committee of supply, who had voted the sum of £1725 for the use of the poor generally. The ordinary vote for the relief of the sick and indigent had hitherto been made by the parent Government, and its appropriation had been limited to the town of St. John's. The distributions of those funds had been placed in the hands of the Executive, and a sum of £200 out of it had gone to remunerate the services of the medical attendant. But on the 1st of April the parent Government ceased to make the ordinary provision for paupers and others; and the supply having ceased, the office alluded to necessarily ceased also. Of the £1725 which had been voted by the committee for the relief of the Island generally, no particular sum had been contemplated to be taken out for any particular service, or for any particular individual; and the petition was a gross breach of the privileges of the House. It would have been so, if it had been founded on fact; but not being founded on fact, the breach was much more extensive. In the message from his Excellency it had been characterized as a breach of the prerogative of the Crown. It was not necessary for the House then, to take into consideration whether the voting sums to particular individuals was or was not a breach of prerogative; but it was the duty of the House to see that its privileges were not violated by its own members. The hon. gentleman repeated that he had no other motive than that of a desire to uphold the dignity of the House, and he would therefore introduce the simple resolution that the statement made by the petitioner was not founded on fact.—As the communication from his Excellency would stand on the Journals of the House, the question must either be admitted or denied; he would move—That the statement made by Doctor William Carson, member for the district of St. John's, in a petition to his Excellency the Governor, a copy of which has been transmitted to this House, and wherein he has asserted that the "Legislative Assembly had passed a vote of sup-

ply of two hundred pounds as before, for the current year, under an understanding of the House that the duties should be performed by the same individual" is incorrect and unfounded in fact.

After several other members had spoken, Mr Row again said,

He had heard not without surprise, from the hon. member for Conception Bay, and others, (and yet he could not be greatly surprised, all things considered,) that his Excellency had committed a breach of privilege. He was at a loss to comprehend how such an assertion could be made—unless it arose from the confusion which hon. members had created in their own minds by the indiscriminate use of the terms *privilege* and *prerogative*; for certainly the one had been used instead of the other, without any distinct impression as to their respective import.—Hon. gentlemen had said that the petition was only from a private individual: but was it not true that an hon. member of that House had written to the Governor, and given him a false statement of what had passed in that House—and was not that a gross breach of privilege? Whether the statement was or was not true, if the House did not say it was not true, the statement would stand upon record against it: and it became the House to assert its dignity in this instance by declaring the fact of the case. A great deal had been said about the question being a private quarrel between the Governor and Dr Carson. It was no such thing; it must be looked at exactly as it is before the House. Here was a petition from an hon. member of that House to his Excellency the Governor, falsely stating that the sum of £200 had been voted for a particular individual; and he would ask if that statement had not been made use of to urge forward a quarrel with the Executive? The House ought not to flinch from taking notice of it. Something had been said about putting off the subject to another day; but the motion was made on Monday to bring it before the House yesterday, and the hon. member requested that it might be deferred until to-day, which had been complied with. He had no objection to his (Mr Carson's) having time for organizing his party, and here they were, perfectly organized, and it would not be for the want of lengthy speeches if they were not ultimately pleased with the decision of the House. He had listened attentively to their speeches, but from none of them could he gather anything amounting to exculpation. Instead of endeavouring to find a reasonable excuse for Dr Carson, and thus assisting him out of the scrape, the grossest and most abusive language had been used—language which it would be disgraceful to repeat, and for the House to hear. It was such that hon. members would have done much better for Dr Carson if they had refrained from uttering. Allusions had been made to a specific vote to Mr Carter; but there was no sort of analogy between that and the case before the House. Mr Carter had been already appointed by the Crown; but if he had not been so situated, and the House had appointed him to office, it would have been a breach of prerogative. It was well known that the sum of £1725 had been

voted for the relief of the paupers in the Island generally, without the appropriation of any particular sum to any particular part of the Island; and according to a fair comparative estimate, about £400 would be awarded for the relief of the district of St. John's. Could it be supposed that it was contemplated to give £200 out of the £400 to a medical practitioner? It was quite impossible that the House could have entertained any such view of the appropriation.—It would be observed that in the resolution before the House, the Doctor had not been charged with falsehood; but would any hon. member say that the statement made was not incorrect? To say that it was incorrect and unfounded in fact, is not to charge him with falsehood. The question was simply whether the statement in the petition is or is not correct; and the amendment moved will by no means get over the difficulty. It amounts to no more than this, that this House does not deem it expedient to take cognizance of any assertion made to his Excellency the Governor by any private individual. Well, what has that to do with the question before the House? Suppose the House declare so, had the House first declared that the Doctor was a private individual; had he not been duly—[Mr KENT. No! no!]—He understood that his (Mr Kent's) hon. colleague had been duly elected, but it seems now to be denied; but he would assume that it was so; and as a public man, he (Dr Carson) had made use of the House to forward a quarrel between himself and the Executive. However, without any of the mock-sympathy which had been ascribed to him (Mr Row) he would be glad to assist Dr Carson out of the difficulty in which he was placed; but not all the taunts of the hon. member for St. John's, nor all the vile language which he could utter, would induce him to forego the duty which he owed to the House. He hoped he should never fall so low as to make it a matter of consequence what he (Mr Kent) believed respecting him. The hon. mover of the amendment had been quoting Scripture pretty much of late, and his hon. colleague (the Doctor) too, had been reading a few scraps which it was hoped he would profit by. It had not been unusual for some persons when they wished to become popular to bring into their speeches something about the poor, whatever that could be introduced. He would refer them to the scripture practice of some persons to obtain money by alluding to the poor: he would refer them to Judas Iscariot, who when a certain costly ointment was poured upon Jesus, asked why it had not been sold for 300 pence and given to the poor? this he said, adds the sacred historian, not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief and had the bag. It was quite impossible for the house to blink the question; if the statement were not denied, it would be held as presumptively true.

Doctor CARSON'S answer.

Mr. Speaker,—I attend here this day, contrary to the advice of my medical friends; but my character is dearer to me than my life. I have been, by the strong hand of arbitrary power, deprived of part of the means of my support, at a moment's notice; and the same vindictive power pursues me

into this house; and, through its creatures—its unworthy creatures—attempts to deprive me of my good name. But, Mr Speaker, strong in the purity of my conduct, and relying fully on the eventual supremacy of justice, I have no doubt but that I shall be able, not only to turn aside the bolt so insidiously, so unjustly, directed against me, but to repel it, with double force, on the heads of my assailants.

I have held the situation of District Surgeon for more than six years: I have performed the laborious duties with zeal and unremitting attention, so as to have procured for me the entire approbation of all.—Not a whisper of complaint, during the whole period has been heard against me. On the 31st of March I received from the Colonial Secretary the following letter:—

Secretary's Office, 31st March, 1834.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, that the situation of District Surgeon under Government is abolished, and will cease from and after this day.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obt. humble servt.

JAMES CROWDY.

To William Carson, Esq., M.D.
District Surgeon.

I am thus deprived of a situation on which I had naturally calculated, at a moment's notice, without a single expression of approval or disapprobation. Any person reading such a dismissal would naturally suppose that I had neglected my duty, or committed some professional error. No such thing!—In that anxiety which so distinguishes his Most Gracious Majesty for the security of all his loyal subjects, he has appointed a Council, composed of respectable inhabitants, to whom are delegated the privilege of counselling the Governor on all important matters; and in the 32nd article of the instructions there are these strong positive words—"You shall not suspend any of the Judges, Justices of the Peace, or other officers or ministers, without a good and sufficient cause." The knowledge of this positive instruction induced me immediately to address to the Colonial Secretary this letter:

St. John's, Newfoundland,
March 31st, 1834.

SIR,—I am honoured with the information by the direction of his Excellency the Governor, that the situation of District Surgeon is abolished from this day. May I be permitted to inquire, as the information essentially interests me, if such is done by the recommendation of His Majesty's Honourable Council or by the General Assembly of this Island?

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obt. humble servt.,
WILLIAM CARSON,

TO THE HON. JAMES CROWDY,
Colonial Secretary.

On the 1st of April, I received this reply from the Colonial Secretary:

Secretary's Office, 1st April, 1834.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of yesterday, I am directed by the Governor to acquaint you, that the Imperial Treasury ceased from the 31st ult., to maintain such Colonial Institutions as that to which the District Surgeon has been attached. The officers dependant on them, as a matter of course, fall to the ground.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obt. servt.,
JAMES CROWDY,

WM. CARSON ESQ., M.D.

The natural conclusion was that the letter of the 31st March was a circular which had been addressed to all holding office under the Crown, for they have been all maintained by the *Imperial Treasury*, and that they of course had all fallen to the ground equally with that of the District Surgeon. But, Mr Speaker, what was my surprise on learning that I was the only individual so honoured! That no other officer had had such a notice. I then felt convinced that I was singled out for destruction—that I was selected as a proper object to sacrifice to the will of arbitrary power—to despotic sway—to individual will. And I prepared myself for the sacrifice. I felt that indignity, which all upright men feel, at an act of injustice; but that indignity is doubly aggravated when injustice flows from an arbitrary act of an unjust Government. However, I endeavoured to assume as much as I could, under such an act of oppression and insult, the calmness of a philosopher, I was passive.—On the 26th of April, a medical gentleman called upon and informed me, that he had received instructions from the Governor to take charge of the Hospital. This I considered an outrageous insult on my private feelings, on my professional character; strictly speaking, my appointment was a municipal appointment—it was not an appointment under the crown; and here the Governor acted only as trustee for the public; he is, therefore, amenable to the same rules and laws, and is equally as responsible as any other trustee. Under feelings strongly excited—for insult and injustice when proceeding from power are much more aggravating than from a private individual—I petitioned his Excellency.

To this petition I have had no reply.—The right of petition is universally acknowledged. No person is to be obstructed—none to be damnified in the exercise of this right. Have I not been obstructed? is there not an endeavour to damnify me in the due exercise of it by the proceedings of this house? On Friday the 2d of May, I was much hurt in consequence of a fall from my horse; I attended only a short time in the house, on that day; on Saturday the 3d I was too unwell. On Saturday his Excellency was pleased to communicate to this house my petition, with a complaint that I, as a member of this house, or that the house itself, had encroached upon his just prerogative. Mr Locke has defined prerogative to be a discretionary power of acting for the public good? if that discretionary power be abused to private injury or public detriment it becomes an unconstitutional power. Is the exercise of his Excellency's assumed prerogative calculated to bring in a power for the general good? I stated in the petition, that the Legislative Assembly had passed a vote of two hundred pounds a year, as usual, for the current year, for medicine, and medical attendance, under an understanding that the duties were to be performed by the same individual. This is the disputed fact, and the foundation of the business. I was chairman of the committee of finance. Their report was published, and gave general satisfaction. In this Assembly, there are no official persons representing in any character the executive, therefore, all

are equally responsible for the performance of an especial duty, and from my being chairman of the committee of finance, I took upon myself the duty, which I now deeply regret, of moving the different items of the estimate sent down to the house by the executive.—On moving the very first item to the Clerk of the Council, the individual—the Colonial Secretary—was particularly mentioned by name, although not expressed in the resolution. When I came to the Clerk of the Supreme Court, as the Committee of finance, recommended, that the duties of the Clerk of the Supreme and Circuit Courts should be performed by one individual, and that all fees attached to either office should be accounted for, and paid into the hands of the Treasurer for general purposes—it led to a long and animated discussion; I was broadly accused of wishing to deprive some meritorious officers of their means of support. I declared I had no such wish. I did not desire, for this year at least, to diminish the income of any individual holding office; and Mr Blaikie and the Sheriff were particularly named. It was then agreed upon, that the salaries for offices should be voted the same as set down in the estimate presented to the house by his Excellency, and proceeded accordingly.

When the item in which the situation of medical attendant is stated, was moved for, I was absent from the house. The item stands thus,

Paupers, Orphans, Bastards	£896
Sick paupers	569
Medical attendance and Medicine	200
Passages	60
Total	£1725

When I again attended, I learned that the sum of £1725, the exact sum in the estimate, was voted; I could not but consider my situation for the year, at least, secure. When I petitioned his Excellency, I knew neither, more or less than this. I may, or may not, that is still a question, have violated the privileges of this house in my statement to his Excellency. It appears it was erroneous; but I most firmly believed what I stated in my petition, to be true; I had no wish to attempt to impose what was not true on the representative of my sovereign. It would have been the height of folly to have attempted to do so. I only acted as a private individual. It was calculated to injure no person. I violated no law—I did no wrong; and I beg to assure this house that I intended no offence to any part of the Legislature. Subsequently to the first vote of £1725, the words and character of that vote have been altered, to suit the views of the political parties, and for the purpose of aiding in prostrating my character, and my interests. The communication of his Excellency to the house, I believe was on Saturday the 3d of May; from indisposition I did not attend the house until Tuesday, and did not know of the communication till eleven o'clock on Tuesday forenoon, when I heard it by accident. I was not informed of the circumstance either by the executive or by the house. I found a strong sensation against me, and high ground assumed by that party who are suspected to be under executive influence.

The following is the communication of his Excellency, to the Legislative Assembly: "THOMAS COCHRANE."

The Governor considers it due to the House of Assembly to transmit to them the copy of a petition he has received from Doctor William Carson, one of the representatives of the District of St. John's in which the House of Assembly will observe that the Petitioner states that the House has passed a vote of Two Hundred Pounds for the Medical Attendant on the Poor of St. John's for the current year, under an understanding of the House that the duties should be performed by the same individual who had formerly filled that office.

The due regard the House of Assembly have hitherto evinced for the just prerogatives of the Crown forbid the belief that they could entertain a desire to interfere in the appointment of its Executive Officers, and the uniform respect the House have shewn towards his Excellency, fully assure him that had they desired to convey to him any expression of their wishes, or to inform him of their proceedings they would not have deviated from the usual forms pursued on similar occasions.

Government-House, 3d May, 1834.

Mr Speaker, in this communication of his Excellency, several very important questions arise of serious importance to the liberties of the subject, and the privileges of the House. In the first place, I have been impeded in the unquestionable right of petition. I have been damnified in the exercise of it. In the next place, the privileges of this House have been violated, and the House itself appears disposed to adopt a mode of proceeding the very reverse of everything parliamentary, and to the sacrifice of its dignity as a free Assembly.—Of the violation of the right of petition I have already animadverted. "If," says Blackstone, "the King had a right to animadvert on either of the Houses, that branch of the Legislature so subject to animadversion, would instantly cease to be a part of the supreme power.—The balance of the constitution would be overturned, and that branch or branches in which this jurisdiction resided, would be completely sovereign." Is not this communication to the House of Assembly during the most important period of the exercise of its privileges—the consideration of the appropriation bill, for that has not yet passed the house—an unjustifiable interference with the privileges of this House, in strong animadversions on its proceedings, arising out of a petition of a private individual?—The same constitutional lawyer, whom no person who has read Junius will accuse of leaning too much to privilege, says, "Thus the privilege of Parliament was principally established, in order to protect its members not only from being molested by their fellow-subjects, but also more especially from being oppressed by the power of the crown. It, therefore, privileges of Parliament were once to be set down and ascertained, and no privilege to be allowed but what was so defined and determined, it were easy for the executive power to devise some measure not-

withstanding the line of privilege, and under pretence thereof to harass any refractory member, and violate the freedom of debate."

—I consider the Executive, Sir, to have violated, in the communication to the house, the privileges of this House, under colour of the house having encroached, which it has not done, on the prerogative of the executive.

Now, Sir, what is the duty of the House in this business? Simply to acknowledge the receipt of the communication, without in the smallest degree entering into the result of any deliberation on the subject. De Lolme, an authority on the Constitution of the highest authority, speaking of messages of the King to either house of Parliament, uses these words—"The King, indeed at times, sends messages to either House: and nobody, I think, can wish that no means of intercourse should exist between him and his Parliament. But these messages are expressed in very general words; they are only made to desire the House to take certain subjects into consideration. No particular articles or clauses are expressed. The Commons are not to declare at any settled time any solemn acceptance or rejection of the proposition made by the King, and, in short, the House follows the same mode of proceeding with respect to such messages as they usually do in regard to petitions presented by private individuals." In the motion before the house so strongly, but so improperly condemnatory of my conduct, is a business which has no relation with the house. The house, in its adoption, would be sacrificing its own dignity, its best privileges, and doing an insuperable act of injustice to an individual for the gratification of supreme power.—Having made these observations I shall withdraw.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1834.

Last week, we shortly adverted to the circumstance of Dr Carson's alleged breach of the privileges of the Assembly, and the resolution passed by the House on the occasion. That our readers may judge fairly between the Doctor and the House, we, this week, give the speech of the Member for Trinity Bay (Mr Row), who moved the resolution, and the Doctor's answer. For ourselves, after a careful reading of all the circumstances connected with the affair, we do think Dr Carson has been treated with unnecessary harshness. There is no question but that Dr Carson had committed a breach of privilege; and that the Governor, looking only at the Doctor's petition (which will be seen below), had a right to presume that the House had encroached on the prerogative of the Crown; but, considering that the Assembly had as a body, by voting sums of money for officers of the crown by name, performed the act for which one of its members has been made the scape-goat; a resolution of less harshness or a refusal to take the message of his Excellency under consideration would not only have been humane but just. But say the House of Assembly we have been JUST! We punished a member for a fault committed against our privileges—our dignity! It is not our business to enquire whether the fault were committed in error or wilfully. The same reasoning would have served, and did serve the blood-thirsty Jeffries, when he convicted and sentenced the Lady Lyle. She had harboured rebels—he cared not whether she had done so knowingly, or otherwise—she had harboured them and must expiate her offence on the scaffold. Dr Carson in like manner, committed a fault from ignorance, as the particulars of the affair plainly shew, but his judges were harsh and he must expiate his offence—not certainly on a scaffold—but by being morally degraded. A more lenient mode of proceeding would have equally answered the end in view, and would have subjected the members of the Assembly, who voted the resolution, to less animadversion from the public, not even exception that of many of their friends. We were sorry to perceive in some of the speeches in exculpation of the Doctor, language ill-fitted to be used in a body of such consideration as the House of Assembly; vilification rather weakens than strengthens an argument; and it may generally be observed, that, however devoted a partizan may be who uses it, he injures his friend, and weakens his cause; for a cause that requires such help must, indeed, be presumed weak.—Dr. Carson's speech is, as a whole, what we like. It is straight-forward and sound reasoning. He seeks no subterfuges, he hides nothing, and scorns all twisting, and doublings to make the "worse appear the better reason;" he is certainly, now and then, betrayed into personal sarcasm; but, when we reflect that a man of three-score-and-ten is standing up to defend his character from having the seal of falsehood stamped upon it,

need we wonder that his feelings led him to indulge in expressions, which in calmer moments, he may regret.

DR CARSON'S PETITION.

To Sir JOHN THOMAS COCHRANE, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

A month has now elapsed since your Excellency was pleased to inform me, through the Colonial Secretary, "that the situation of District Surgeon, under government was abolished." On the following day, in answer to a very natural enquiry of your petitioner, whether such abolition was the result of the recommendation of His Majesty's honourable Council, or of the General Assembly of this Island, the Colonial Secretary, by your Excellency's direction, under date of the first of April, informed your petitioner "that the Imperial Treasury ceased from the 31st ult. to maintain such Colonial Institutions as that to which the District Surgeon has been attached; the offices depending upon them, as matter of course, fell to the ground." Your petitioner, as far as he has been able to ascertain, is the only individual honoured by such a notification. And as on Saturday last another medical gentleman was directed to take charge of the sick poor of the hospital, your petitioner could not help feeling anxious upon a subject embracing so essentially his pecuniary interests and his professional reputation. Your petitioner has held the situation of District Surgeon for more than six years and in not a single instance has there been any complaint of want of attention or want of care of the sick poor.—The legislative Assembly have passed a vote of supply of two hundred pounds, as before, to the medical attendant for the current year, under an understanding of that house that the duties were to be performed by your petitioner as usual.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that your Excellency will come to a conclusion on a subject so essentially interesting to the feelings, and compromising the interests and professional reputation, of your petitioner; and your petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

WILLIAM CARSON.

Our files of Halifax papers came to hand on Monday, they are chiefly filled with reports of the proceedings in the House of Assembly of that Province. Two questions of considerable importance, have been brought before the House. One, an address to His Majesty, to increase the number of the Council, in speaking on which many of the members, among which was the Solicitor-General wished the Council to be elective, considering that as the only means by which each county could have its interests fairly and honestly advocated in that body: this opinion, however, was not entertained by the

majority of the House: an address to His Majesty to increase the number of the Council was, however, agreed on. The other to increase and re-model the representation of the whole province so as to equalize the representation according to the amount of the population of the respective counties: this question was eventually referred to a committee of the whole House.

On Monday last, an Inquest was held before J. Stark, Esq. Coroner, to enquire into the case of the death of a man named John Crase, who was found dead, on the land-wash, near the wharf of Messrs. Best & Waterman, Merchants of this place, on the previous morning. It appeared that the deceased had come from St. John's, in Doyle's passage boat, on Saturday night last; he was very troublesome while crossing the Bay, and his conduct strange; he, however, landed safely from the boat at about half past nine, and was seen walking in the lower street of the town about an hour after.—The jury, after a patient investigation, brought in a verdict of, FOUND DROWNED. The deceased was a witness in the case of the murder on the Labrador coast, where he had lived, in the employ of Mr Bird, for a period of nearly twenty years, and was worth some money. He came from St. John's to this place, with the intention of going to Poole in the Hope, which sailed on Sunday last; the papers of that Vessel having, however, been made out he could not procure a passage in her.

The Brig Eagle, will sail from this port to-morrow for Poole.

The average temperature for the month of April was 34.30. the highest point observed was 51, at noon on the 28th, and the lowest 11, on the morning of the 1st. The average for last year was 35.34. highest 52, lowest 18

MARRIED.—At Barbadoes, on the 21st January, by the Rev. Mr Parker, Mr Andrew G. Drinan, Editor of the Port of Spain Gazette, Trinidad, to Mrs Ryan, Editress of the Globe, Barbadoes, and widow of the late Mr Michael Ryan.

At Teignmouth, on the 9th April, James Pring, Esq., of the firm of Pring and Adam, Merchants, Lisbon, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr Matthew Warren, Merchant, of the former place.

Shipping Intelligence.

HARBOUR GRACE.

ENTERED

May 12.---Brigantine Surprise, Harvey Hamburg; 250 bls. pork, 100 firkins & 23 kegs butter, 180 bls. flour, 6 bls. beef, 21 bls. peas, 8 bls. pitch, 1 hhd. hams, 32 sides bacon, 756 bags bread, 10 bls. oatmeal, 8 bdls. oakum, 2 hides leather.
Brig Sally, Ditchburn, Liverpool; 207 tons salt, 20

tons coals, 59 bls. pork, 40 boxes soap & candles, 3 bales and 1 box woollens.
Brig Hero, Card, Liverpool; 228 tons salt, 20 tons coal, 30 boxes soap & candles, 2 bags coffee, 1 tierce rice 1 box tobacco pipes.

CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

May 12.---Schooner Don Juan, Hayes, Halifax; 100 bls. flour, 20 bls. pork, 20 firkins butter, 10 puns. molasses, 5 bls tar, 6 chests tea, &c.
19.---Brig Pleiades, Wilson, Liverpool; 200 tons salt, 20 tons coals.
Schooner Margaret, Martell, Halifax; 20,000 feet plank and board, 400 bush. oats, 30 firkins butter, 10 bags coffee.
20.---Brig Eggardon Castle, Warland, Liverpool; 270 tons salt, 20 tons coals, &c.
Brig Harton, Seager, Hamburg; 200 bls. flour, 200 bls. pork, 108 firkins butter, 737 bags bread.

CLEARED.

May 17.---Brig Hope, Shaddock, Poole; 507 casks containing 123 tuns seal & cod oil, 10,000 seal skins, 23 hides.
Schooner Neptune, Macnab, Halifax; ballast.

Brig Grace, on the Quarantine ground.

ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

May 9.---Schooner Rainbow, Furniss, Liverpool and Waterford; salt, bricks, &c.
Brig Earl Grey, Rugles, Newcastle; canvas, cordage, iron, coals.
Constitution, Cragg, Liverpool; salt, coals.
Meteor, Gibbs, Liverpool; nails, salt, soap, &c.
Emblem, Moore, Philadelphia; bread, butter, flour, pork, corn meal.
Nymph, Edwards, Liverpool; nails, soap, salt, &c.
Lima, Mardon, Rio de Janeiro; oranges.
10.---Minerva, Goss, Liverpool; salt, coals.
Pallas, Terry, Hamburg; bread, flour, pork, hams.
12.---Minerva, Nisfield, Liverpool; coal, salt, candles, and sundry merchandise.
Cordelia, Abbs, Newcastle; coal.
Eliza & Nancy, Halifax; oats, onions, chocolate, rum, and sundries.
Success, Hunter, Hamburg; bread, flour, pork, peas, oatmeal, bricks.
Resolution, Ligsworth, Hamburg; bread, flour, pork, barley, bricks.
Shannon, Thomson, Liverpool; coal, salt cordage.
John & Isaac, Martin, Lisbon; salt, wine.
Apollo, Wilson, Liverpool; coal, salt.
British Tar, Barker, Liverpool; salt, and sundries.
St. Lawrence, Blair, Hamburg; bread, flour, pork, butter, bricks.
Schooner Liberty, Mudge, Teignmouth; potatoes, cordage, and sundries.
14.---Schooner Wellington, Odell, Halifax; porter, chocolate, onions.
Schooner Messenger, Stabb, Liverpool; merchandise.
Schooner Dolphin, Boudrot, Guysborough; horses, oxen, sheep, butter.
Brig Venus, Brennan, Waterford; porter, pork, leather, potatoes, and sundries.
Amity, Hilleur, Jersey; bread, potatoes, &c.

CLEARED

8.---Brig Palmetto, George, Grenada; fish.
10.---Schooner Five Brothers, Trevethan, Bridgeport; ballast.
American Schooner Convoy, Baker, New-York; wine.
Schooner Isabella, Fitzgerald, Miramichi; ballast.
Schooner Henry & Mary Ann, Francis, Richebucto; ballast.
Brigantine Juno, Pike, Bucktush; ballast.
Brigantine Dove, Walker, Halifax; ballast.
Brigantine John Fulton, O'Neil, Boston; salt, seal skins.
Schooner Polly, Harriott, Barbadoes; fish.
Schooner Commodore, Walters, Vienna; fish.
13.---Schooner Margaret Helen, Saunders, P. E. Island; flour, cordage.
Schooner Helen, Bambery, Portugal; ballast.
Brig Ariel, Mann, Brazil; fish.

Poetry,
Original and Select.

The following are two unpublished SONGS of LORD BYRON.

I speak not, I trace not, I breathe not thy name—
There is grief in the sound—there were guilt in the
fame;

But the tear which now turns on my cheek may im-
part
The deep thought that dwells in that silence of
heart.

Too brief for our passion, too long for our peace,
Were those hours—can their joy or their bitterness
cease?

We repent, we abjure, we will break from our
chain—
We must part, we must fly, to unite it again.

Oh! thine be the gladness, and mine be the guilt;
Forgive me, adored one—forsake if thou wilt;
But the heart which I bear shall expire undebased
And man shall not break it, whatever thou may'st.

And stern to the haughty, but humble to thee,
My soul in its bitterest blackness shall be;
And our days seem as swift, and our moments more
fleet
With thee by my side, than the world at our feet.

One sigh of thy sorrow, one look of thy love,
Shall turn me or fix, shall reward or reprove;
And the heartless may wonder at all we resign,
Thy lip shall reply not to them, but to mine,

They say that hope is happiness;
But genuine love must prize the past,
And mem'ry wakes the thought that bless—
They rose the first, they set the last;
And all that mem'ry loves the most
Was once our only hope to be,
And all that hope adored and lost
Hath melted into memory.

Alas! it is delusion all:
The future cheats us from afar,
Nor can we be what we recall,
Nor dare we think on what we are

EDWARD,—A TALE OF SORROW.

It was late in the evening of the 21st of January last, that I was sitting, after a bitter cold day spent in the fulfilment of my professional duties, before my parlour fire; my friend L— had spent the evening with me, and we were getting near the conclusion of a game of chess. I had been successful, and was inwardly crowing over every little effort my friend made to gain the upper hand; I felt that I was sure of the victory; I was happy in myself, and at peace with all the world. L— had been considering for the last five minutes as to his next move, and I began to feel impatient. The silence that surrounded us was broken by a knock at the street door.

"Hang the door," said L—; "you surely won't go out to-night Tom?"

The door was opened by my servant, and I could distinctly hear the request—"Could I speak to Mr —, if you please?" This was spoken in such a beseeching and yet not beggarly tone, that I resolved to grant the petition.

"Yes that you shall!" I said, as I thrust my feet into my slippers, and opened the

door. I reached it just as Ellen turned round to call me. The figure of the petitioner was tall and well formed, but thin, almost to emaciation; his features were regular, and his forehead would have been called noble, had not sorrow stamped her seal too deeply there; his mouth was beautifully formed, and disclosed a pearly set of teeth, as it opened with the modest request—"Could I speak to you in private sir?"

"Certainly," I replied, and taking a light from the hall table, I led the way into my study. When I had closed the door, and desired him to be seated, I inquired—"What is it you wish with me?"

"You will not remember me, sir, I dare say," was his reply.

He had taken a chair at some distance from me, and as I moved the light forwards, he turned his face more directly towards me—"Good God!" I exclaimed, "you are surely not Edward B—!"

"The same unhappy wretch," he feebly answered me.

"And how have you come to this,—the last I heard of you was from Henry Waring, and he told me you were well and in America?"

"And has the wretch then dared to return to England?—and yet he would not know I had returned too; for it was reported there, that I was gone to Cuba."

"But why call him wretch" said I; "he told me you were in partnership with him, and preferred residing in America."

"Liar!" was the short but expressive answer,—for it showed me the truth at once; "but," he continued, "it was not for this I came, it was to beg you to come and see my Mary, who, I fear, is dying."

"God forbid! where is it you live?"

"In Bent Street."

"I will go," and my hand moved to the bell-rope, as I whispered the words,—Ellen, tell John I wish him to go out with me this evening; put a bottle of port and some meat in his pocket, and send him here."

Whilst these orders were performing, I returned into the parlour. "L—," I said, "I am sorry I can't finish the game—I'm obliged to go out—get your hat, I can go with you home, as it's in my way."

We set out, and B— followed after; and never shall I forget the humility he shewed, even in this trifle. I left L— in Lime Street; and as I passed down St. John's Lane, I beckoned B— towards me. I offered him my arm, and he thanked me in such a manner, that I felt had the distance been ten times as great, I would willingly have gone. I pressed his arm to my side, and said—"tell me how it is I see you thus, and why did you not call on me before?"

"Pardon me, sir," he said, "I cannot tell you now, my heart is too full—I feel as though it would burst; indeed, I cannot tell you now sir,—but, to-morrow you shall know all."

I pressed his arm again to my side, and I felt a scalding tear fall on my glove,—I felt it—I am sure it was a tear—it was hot after it had soaked through to my hand. I could say nothing more until we reached Bent Street. He conducted me up a dark Court, and I shuddered as I went up a narrow pas-

sage,—for the gibes and lewd jests of some

females we passed, shewed the place to be the haunt of a class of wretches, the disgrace of our town. B— stopped at a door which appeared, (for from the darkness around, I could scarcely discern it) to be the entrance to some den of misery. He tapped gently and raised the latch; but, oh God! never shall I forget the scene of wretchedness which presented itself. I sickened at the sight; but my eyes seemed rivetted to the spot,—I was obliged to support myself by the door-post. At the further end of the apartment, on a mattress, I beheld a female figure, pale as death—and the delusion was heightened by her being then asleep. At the foot of this miserable couch lay a child, so still, that it too appeared lost to every thing, until upon my advance nearer to the bed, it turned round its head, and with one hand raised as if to prevent my coming nearer—with the other pointed towards its sleeping parent.

In the course of my life, I had seen many pictures of misery, but never, never one to equal this. Edward moved towards the bed-head, as if to awake his sleeping partner, but I forbade him—and again the little innocent resumed its watch. I inquired of Edward the symptoms of her complaint, and soon found that it had been brought on by hunger and sorrow; and to do away with these, thought I, shall now be my care.

John had, in the meantime, set down the meat on a stool, which stood in a corner of the apartment. "And is this," said I "the only room you have?"

"It is," replied Edward, "the room above is used as a store-room, by our landlord."

I could not help heaving a sigh, when I thought how many a pleasant evening I had spent, whilst one for whom I had so much regard, was in want of the common necessaries of life. I wrote a prescription, and desired John to go and get it prepared; he took it in silence, and I could perceive that the honest fellow's heart was bleeding at the sight of so much misery. I now persuaded Edward to eat, for from his own account, and that I found difficult to wrest from him, he had not tasted food for the last two days. The child too, left its station for a while, until he had satisfied the cravings of hunger, but returned to his watch immediately. In a short time my boy returned with the medicine; and after leaving my purse with Edward, and desiring him to procure any thing necessary, I bade him adieu, with a promise that I would call next morning.

When I was again seated by my parlour fire, I could not help recalling to my mind the time when I had seen Edward beloved, and his company sought after by every one. His father had, some eighteen years before, been a merchant in this town, but, from misfortunes, he found himself, in his old age, possessed of little more than he might reasonably expect would keep him above the reach of want for the remainder of his life. He was a widower, and left with three children. With these then, he retired to a small farm, which was his own property in the neighbourhood of Chester;—there I had visited him, and there I had found him happy. About four years ago, he had requested me to find him a situation for his

eldest son in some mercantile house, as an upper clerk. I procured him one in the office of Mr W—, to whom, during the short time he remained with him, he gave every cause of satisfaction. I had introduced him to Henry Waring, a young man for whom I had the highest esteem; and in promoting a friendship between them, I considered myself as doing an essential service to both.

Henry W. had a sister, whom I had never seen, but had frequently heard Edward speak of as a very amiable girl. My surprise was great indeed, on receiving a letter from Edward's father, upbraiding me with abusing his friendship in bringing about a marriage between his son and Miss W. I attempted to justify myself by declaring, that before the receipt of his letter, I had not the least idea of any attachment subsisting between his son and Miss Waring.

In a short time after, being called over to Chester, I called upon him, and found him far from what I had ever found him before. His temper from being what I once thought—the mildest, was now become the most irritable; and any effort I made to reconcile him to his son, only served to call down reproaches upon me.

I did not think myself at all well used by Edward in, at least not mentioning to me his intention. I thought that one who had done so much for him, as I flattered myself I had done, was entitled to some share of his confidence. The attachment I once felt to him gave way to a cold inquiry whenever we chanced to meet. I had not seen him for upwards of two years, until he called on me that evening in such urgent distress. I had heard something of his having gone to America, and of his being in partnership with Waring, and had sometimes inquired of Henry about my former friend. I had received the answer which I had repeated to Edward. But now, now that I saw him in distress, nay miserable, I felt that every tie which once bound his interest with mine was renewed, if possible more strongly than ever. I felt that this was not the time to shew any silly scruples; and that I should never be happy until he was so.

I returned next morning to Bent Street, and was happy to find things in considerably better order than on my visit the evening before. My patient was then awake, and I had now an opportunity of viewing more closely the wasted form before me. If I was affected on my first visit, I was now doubly so; I could not behold her without tears. She endeavoured to thank me for what I had done.

"It is not for myself, sir," said she, "that I implore you to continue your kindness; I feel as though I shall soon be past the reach of misery, but it is for my dear Edward, and this little one, perhaps, when I am gone, Mr B. may become reconciled to his son,—and oh! that I could see it so before I leave you, for then, indeed, I could die happy."

"By Heaven!" I exclaimed, "if it is in my power, and God will help me, you shall all live and be happy—and I will be happy with you;—and if Mr B. does not choose to own you for his son, Edward! why I will;

—and there is the end of it;" And it shall be so, too, thought I,—for the thanks I then received would amply have repaid me for any service I could have done them. "But Edward," I continued "come and drink tea with me this evening, and we will talk it over, my boy; and don't distress yourself, for all shall yet be well!"

Edward came up in the evening, and whilst we were at tea, I desired him to acquaint me with the circumstances which had reduced him to the state in which I had found him.

Henry and he had commenced business in New-York; and for three months Edward had not observed any thing in the manner of his brother-in-law, which might lead him to suspect his subsequent treachery. After some time, not having seen him for three or four days at the office, he began to be uneasy; and on the evening of the fifth, he called at his lodgings, where he learnt, to his inexpressible horror, that he had left them three days previously, and had not since been there. Edward kept this piece of infamy unknown to his wife for a short time, being unwilling to render her unhappy by this conduct of her brother. He caused the strictest search to be made for some months; but finding all unsuccessful, he determined to take his passage for England, and endeavour to gain a livelihood there if possible; for by this time his funds were falling short, and there was no one to whom he could apply in this emergency. At the time he called on me, he had been in England rather better than a year, employing himself in any way he possibly could. At one time, he had hired himself as a common gardener.—At last, finding every means fail, he had applied to me.

"And why," I said, "did you not call before?"

"I was too proud, sir, I must own. I felt that I had acted unworthily by you; and—pardon me sir, I was afraid you would reproach me."

Though I did not exactly concur with this, I said nothing, except that I loved him better than ever, and that he might depend on my serving him as much as lay in my power.

I continued my daily visits to Bent-Street and at the end of a week, had the satisfaction to find my patient so far recovered, as to be able to bear a removal to a small but comfortable house in Everton. I had procured Edward a situation as traveller in a commercial house, and he was to begin his duties as soon as ever I should consider his wife able to bear his absence. I had written home to his father; but had received an answer saying that he considered Edward as no longer his son, and desiring me never to mention him more. With the exception of this, things went on for some time as smoothly as I could wish. Edward had performed several journeys, and given the greatest satisfaction to his employers. But, alas! a few weeks ago, he returned to his home so altered, that I scarcely knew him, and looking so ill, that at the first sight, I trembled with horror. He confessed that he was very ill, and that he had some time before taken cold by getting wet, and neglecting himself afterwards. From that night he never rose

from his bed. A few days before he died, I again wrote to his father, stating the dangerous state in which his son lay.

On Monday evening last, as I sat by his side,—he was comforting his afflicted partner—his child lay asleep in a small bed at a short distance from his—the servant entered and whispered, that a gentleman wished to speak with me below. I entered the parlour, and there found Mr B.; he offered me his hand coldly, and desired me to tell him truly whether his son was actually in so dangerous a state.

"So much so," said I, "that I am afraid he has not many hours to live. And can you sir, at this moment, refuse that pardon which he has so frequently besought—can you now refuse it to a dying son; a son who was ever, save in this instance, most dutiful? consider, sir, ere it be too late; accept his repentance, and grant him your pardon.—Oh! turn, sir—turn from this brutal apathy, and let the duties and affection of a parent resume their seat in your bosom!"

I saw he was affected even to tears, and I continued—"For you sir, he has ever prayed; of you sir, he has ever spoken with a heartfelt gratitude; and from you sir, he now wishes, on his death-bed, and with his last breath, to ask a pardon.—And can you now spurn him from you? Is your heart so callous, as to"—

"O spare me!—spare me, sir!" he said; I have sinned; but hasten, lest he die, before he has granted me his pardon."

It may be easily believed with what a light heart I entered the chamber of sickness, and acquainted Edward with his father's wish.

"God bless him! will he then see me? Will he again call me his son? Father of mercies, for this I thank thee!"

We raised him up in bed, and I left the room. I found his father at the door impatient to obtain his son's forgiveness.

"You may come now in;" and he rushed to the bed throwing himself on his knees and intreating his son's forgiveness.

"Father, it is I who have sinned; and now you forgive me, I know not how to thank you!"

"It is I, my son! my Edward! it is I who have sacrificed thee!"

"Sit by me, father, and promise me, I intreat you, to be kind to my Mary, and my boy."

"I will, Edward! I solemnly vow I will love them to the last day of my existence!"

Edward threw one arm round the neck of his father, the other round that of Mary, and supported in this manner, he raised his clasped hands towards heaven, and uttered the beautiful words—"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

With these words his head fell on the shoulder of his almost insensible wife, and he breathed out his spirit in a sigh on the bosom of his Mary.

NORTH MAGNETIC POLE.—At a recent meeting of the Royal Society a memoir was read from Captain Ross, of the discovery of the North Magnetic Pole. He began by stating the importance attached to the solu-

tion of this problem, and stated that he had been engaged in a voyage to the North Pole, and had discovered the existence of a magnetic pole in the North Atlantic Ocean.

He then described the circumstances of his discovery, and stated that he had been accompanied by a number of officers and crew, and that they had been engaged in a long and arduous journey.

He concluded by stating that he believed his discovery to be of great importance, and that it would have a great influence on the navigation of the North Atlantic Ocean.

The memoir was read with great interest, and was highly commended by the Society.

The following is a summary of the memoir:

The North Magnetic Pole is situated in the North Atlantic Ocean, at a distance of about 1000 miles from the North Pole.

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tion of this difficult and perplexing problem, assigning as the chief impediment to its investigation hitherto, the unequal distribution of magnetic influence, and the difficulty of approaching the magnetic foci. Great advances, however, had been made; Professor Faraday all but demonstrated the identity of magnetism and electricity; the observations of Sabine, Franklin, Parry, Foster, &c., had shown in what direction the point of magnetic concentricity was to be sought.— Before leaving England, Captain Ross had obtained from the Admiralty a dipping needle, constructed by Jones, whose accuracy had been tested in previous expeditions.— From some defect in the vertical circle the observations made prior to 1831, are not very perfect, but that defect was remedied when discovered. The table of observations showed that the differences of observations were remarkable and great; but they also proved the tendency of errors to correct each other. When from these observations, the direction in which the magnetic pole should be sought, had been determined with tolerable precision, it was feared that it could only be approached by a land journey, the accomplishment of which was beyond the limited powers of the expedition. But these fears were dispelled by the discovery of the Great Western Ocean. The party first sent to explore, brought back only some imperfect indications of the object of their search, because they could only take with them a small supply of instruments; but when it appeared that another winter necessarily should be spent in these regions, Captain Ross made the necessary preparations for a more accurate survey. In May, 1831, he landed on the coast, and by a series of observations determined the place of the magnetic meridian, and, at least approximately, the position of the magnetic pole. Captain Ross detailed minutely all the tests used to determine that the place where he stood was the point of magnetic concentricity, and, so far as the evidence of instruments is decisive, the fact of the discovery was established. But he candidly added, that further investigations, and more especially accurate observations to the north-west and south-west of the place indicated, are necessary to ascertain the limits of error. These investigations he deemed an object worthy of national attention, because magnetism was peculiarly British science. Besides ascertaining the position of the pole it would be also of importance to determine its diurnal and annual motion, and its periodic variations if such exist. The place ascertained to be either the precise spot, or one in its immediate vicinity, was easily attainable; and he expressed his hopes that the British flag would soon wave on the magnetic pole. In the course of this interesting paper Captain Ross paid a merited compliment to the generous and liberal conduct of Felix Booth, Esq., by whose aid chiefly the gallant officer was enabled to proceed on his important enterprise.

THE IRISH PRESS

On Monday a notice was published in the newspapers, and a placard circulated through the town, calling on the friends of Ireland, and of the freedom of the Press, to assemble

at the Exchange Coffee House on Tuesday evening at half past seven. A very numerous meeting was the result—between two and three hundred persons attended, the great mass of them Irishmen and their descendants, but embracing persons of all classes in the community. Michael Tobin Esq. was called to the chair.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That this Meeting regards the recent suppression of the Pilot Newspaper as an act of hostility to Ireland, such as no previous administration has ever hazarded.

Resolved, That the late Secretary of Ireland; the present Secretary for the Colonies, the Right Honble. E. G. Stanley, has as little title to the confidence of Irishmen in this Province, as he possesses to that of Irishmen at home.

Resolved, That the gratitude of the "Friends of Ireland" is due to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. and that the triumph of Richard Lalor Shiel, Esq. over the base attempt perpetrated upon his character makes him dearer to his countrymen.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to receive such subscriptions as may be offered them in aid of Richard Barrett, Esq.

Resolved, That the opinions and feelings of this meeting, with the sum collected be transmitted to Richard Barrett, Esq.

Resolved, That this meeting duly appreciates the blessings of a free Press, conducted on principles of impartiality and independence, and looks to it, as the sentinel and safeguard of their rights and liberties.

A Committee of eight persons was then appointed to receive subscriptions, and £40 was immediately subscribed, and much of it collected in the room. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman and the meeting adjourned. On seconding the first resolution, the Editor of the Novascotian

Mr Joseph Howe said that he, like the President, had come there ignorant of what was to be done, but being friendly to Ireland and to the liberty of the Press, the invitation conveyed in the notice was one he could not refuse. He had been requested to second the resolution just proposed by Mr Doyle, and he did so with a great deal of pleasure, for a more daring attack upon the liberties of Ireland than that to which the resolution referred, had seldom if ever been made. I am aware Sir, that in Europe, and even in this country, there are those who affect to despise and decry the Press—but I would tell them that the Press holds them and their hostility in utter contempt. We are told of the church universal, and those who seek to enslave mankind, and to outrage the great principles of truth and justice, will find that there is the Press universal, against which they can never stand. No matter in what country they forge the chain, or at what spot they strike the blow, the spirit of resistance will be evoked in every land where the Press has been established, and its common efforts shall provide for its common safety. Those who hate and persecute the Press, might as well try to controul the waves of the Atlantic as attempt to put it down. They neither understand its character nor can they measure its influence. For many thousands of years the world was governed without it, but how was it governed? by the sword of the

successful soldier, and the craft of the unscrupulous politician. Look now, Sir, to those countries where the Press has appeared, and mark its effects in the ameliorated and enlightened condition of the people; and shall it be tolerated that at this day, and in one of the British islands, such an attempt to destroy its liberty and independence as we have met to deprecate shall pass unnoticed and uncondemned? No, Sir, it becomes us to lend our sympathies at least, if not our assistance, to those who suffer in support of the Press in every clime. I can easily bring the case of Mr Barrett home to my own breast in a manner to excite my strongest feelings. Suppose that any act of oppression were committed here—that any great evil impended over my country, and that the most talented and patriotic of her sons had denounced it with the unmeasured severity it deserved, and that I had published his appeals. What would be my situation if I could be cast into prison, if my paper were suppressed, my hearth made desolate, and my family deprived of support? We should be thankful that our lot has been cast under happier auspices—we dwell in a land where the Press can protect itself—and where, almost unconscious of the struggles they have cost, we can enjoy the benefit of those great principles, which our forefathers fixed and have bequeathed. But while secure ourselves, let us not withhold our sympathies from others, and above all, let us pay back to the British Islands something of the debt of gratitude we owe, by contributing, as far as lies in our power, to uphold and protect their most valuable institution.

When formerly I used to meet such a body of Irishmen in this room, they had the mark of bondage about their necks—the print of slavery upon their brows. Then the emancipation act had not been carried, and Irishmen and the friends of Ireland used to assemble here, and look into each others faces with deep anxiety, to catch something which should animate their hopes or confirm their fears. Looking back to the past history of their country, and measuring the resources of their enemies and the lukewarmness of their friends, they scarcely dreamed that the recognition of their just right was so near at hand. Never shall I forget the evening upon which we met to congratulate each other on the final settlement of that great question, and when a meeting as numerous as this gave vent to their feelings of joy and pride. But Sir, had any man on that evening told me, that six years after that act was carried which secured to Irishmen equal privileges with their fellow-subjects, and laid the foundation of their freedom—that such an attempt as this would have been made on the liberty of the Press; that a gentleman would have been persecuted, imprisoned, and his paper suppressed, because he ventured to publish strictures upon the conduct of the Government, I could not have believed it. And had he added that this would be done by those who had lent their talents and their influence to the cause of Ireland; who, from the opposition benches had declared and maintained those principles of justice, which, taking their rise from christianity, can never be gainsayed—that those who were invested with power by the influence of the Press, would be the first to assail it, I confess, in the triumph of that hour, I would have treated him with contempt.

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