

*His Excellency the Governor*

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

VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1834.

NO. 15.

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  
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**Notices.**

**CARBONEAR ACADEMY,**  
*For the Education of Young Gentlemen.*

MR. GILMOUR begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public that the above School OPENED, after the *Christmas Vacation*, on Monday the 13th of January, 1834.

**Terms**

Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, £4 4 ann.  
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A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.  
No Entrance Fee.

Carbonear, Jan. 14.

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

Carbonear, Jan. 14, 1834.

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

**On Sale,**

**JUST IMPORTED**

AND FOR

**SALE,**

BY

**COLLINGS & FEGG,**

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.

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

Carbonear, Jan. 1.

**JUST RECEIVED**

AND

**FOR SALE,**

*At the Office of this Paper.*

A VARIETY OF

**SCHOOL BOOKS,** viz.:

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

Carbonear, Dec. 25.

**Notices.**

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

*By Order of the Court,*

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

St. John's, Feb. 4.

**Notice.**

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

**MR JOHN LEAMON**

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

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

St. John's, 15th March.

**ON IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.**

Last week, in our paper of Wednesday, we inserted a long communication on the effects of imprisonment for civil debt. We are not disposed to question the facts stated by our correspondent; but we differ from his conclusions. He maintains that the power of imprisonment is necessary to support mercantile credit and to enforce justice. We still entertain doubts of this being the case, and shall state our reasons.

It is obvious that letters of caption cannot create funds in the debtor's pocket. All debtors therefore, must stand in one of three predicaments:—1st, Either they are insolvent, and unable to pay their just debts; or 2ndly, they are solvent and willing to pay, but their funds are locked up and cannot be commanded when their obligations become payable; or, 3dly, they are solvent and able, but, through capriciousness of temper, or from some other cause, are unwilling to pay. Let us consider these cases in detail.

1st If the debtor has not funds sufficient to pay all his debts in full, the effect of letters of caption issued against him by a particular creditor may be either to induce him to make a great sacrifice of part of his stock of goods, in order to raise money to pay that urgent individual,—which is clearly injurious to the more lenient and humane creditors, who receive just so much less out of the remnant of stock left for them,—or to throw the debtor on the feelings of his relatives and friends, to induce them to pay the debt to save him from the disgrace of im-



prisonment. The messenger-at-arms may boast, that by the terrors of the law, he has in these instances recovered a debt which otherwise would not have been paid in full. We give implicit credence to his statement; but for the benefit of society at large, we would deprive him of the power of wielding this terror of the law; because, in both of these instances, positive injustice is done to the less urgent creditors, and the gain is made altogether at their expense. The debtor has nothing to lose, and if he is forced by terror to pay one in full with costs, he has so much the less left wherewith to satisfy the other demands against him.

The second class of debtors embraces those individuals who are solvent and willing to pay, but whose effects are not converted into money when their obligations become payable. This class is pretty numerous. It is composed of individuals who have a great appetite for becoming rich, and who, in spite of Solomon's warning, fall into a snare by hastening too much to be so.—With a limited capital, they embark in an extensive trade, and encumber themselves with too large a stock of goods. They are generally active, sharp-sighted, and economical, and are continually making money: but from being deficient in capital, their sales are never effected in time to meet the payment of their debts. They are from one to two or three months behind in the settlement of their bills. They suffer all the miseries of poverty with the perfect consciousness of solvency. They continue the richest pasture for writers and messengers-at-arms.—The writers send them threatening letters, with the certainty that they will pay 3s. 4d. for each of them; the messenger, with all the civility of a courtier, waits on them and intimates his caption, and requests an early payment. He calls and calls again, nothing loth, as he knows that for each visit the debtor will pay a handsome fee. At last, after the tardy trader has probably obtained six weeks delay, he scrapes together funds sufficient to pay principal, interest and expenses. This is a triumphant case for the gentlemen of the law; they hand over to their employer principal and interest undiminished by any charges, which are all paid by the debtor. It is truly astonishing to what an extent this system prevails. There are men who are habitually under diligence in these circumstances, and who probably add 10 per cent. to their whole payments annually by the accumulation of law-expenses. We have known a few instances in which, by a lucky turn of the market, the sufferers were enabled to extricate themselves from their difficulties, and ultimately emerge into competence; but in general, the struggle is maintained only for a time between labour and economy on the one hand, and the grinding dead-weight of legal fees on the other; and in the end, the debtor is sunk into real insolvency, terminating in open bankruptcy.

We do not justify this class of persons, or blame the creditors, or men of the law.—The trader is clearly in the wrong in launching into business beyond his capital, and the mental annoyance and pecuniary losses to which he is subjected, are the legitimate consequences of his indiscretion; but it ap-

pears to us, that a pouncing and sale of part of his stock, would be equally effectual in realizing the debt to the creditor, and far more effectual in checking his evil habit of overtrading, than the diligence by caption. The real circumstances of such persons soon become known, and they find that their credit is not extinguished, nor their business much interrupted by the protesting of their bills, and visitations of messengers-at-arms. Deluded by hope and avarice, they persevere, for season after season, in their erroneous system, and the diligence of caption does not sufficiently deter them. On the other hand, if their surplus stock of goods were at once seized and sold, they would pause before attempting to lay in a new stock to be seized and sold also by the officers of the law at the end of the usual period of credit. In short, we conclude, the letters of caption, and the fear of imprisonment, may safely be superseded by attachment of effects in the case of this class of debtors.

The third class consists of those who are able, but through caprice or spite, are not willing to pay. The number in it is remarkably small. We have known only one or two instances in the course of twenty years experience. If we could deal with these men alone, we would have no hesitation in delivering them over to the tender mercies of messengers and jailors; not because it is necessary to do so for obtaining payment to the creditor, but because imprisonment is the best cure for the waywardness of such persons. We knew a gentleman of this description who, in a mortal passion at his creditor, resolved to go to jail, although he could have discharged the debt by an order on his banker. To jail he went; but unfortunately, (or perhaps we should rather say fortunately), he was incarcerated on a Saturday afternoon, and the banks were not open on Sunday, so that it was Monday morning before he could possibly obtain his liberation. As soon as the bank opened on that morning, he sent his clerk for the money, lodged it with the jailor, and walked forth a free man. Ever after he spoke with horror of the nausea, constraint, headache, and disagreeable society which he had been compelled to endure in jail; and never again was seized with the whim of courting incarceration.

As these persons have funds, it is clearly unnecessary, with the view of obtaining payment, to incarcerate their persons. They are generally men of great pride and self-will, who despise concealment, and have no intention of practising fraud. There would be no difficulty, therefore, in obtaining payment by diligence directed against their effects. We admit that it is a handier and neater way to put their persons in prison, and, as we have already observed, if the law could be applied to them alone, we should not object to this being done: but as they are the only class with whom imprisonment is justifiable, and as they form almost an imperceptible fraction of the whole community, we would not continue a general evil for the sake of a partial good.

To render diligence against the property of debtors effectual, we think that they ought to be compelled to deliver up an inventory of their funds and effects to the creditor

within the days of charge—failing their doing which, they should be liable to imprisonment; and in case of wilfully falsifying their inventory, they ought to be subjected to the pains of falsehood.—*Scotsman.*

PATRONAGE OF BURNS.—The name of Burns, and the fame of his poetry, flashed like sunshine over the land, and as Byron said of himself, he lay down to sleep obscure, and awoke eminent. The first scholar of Scotland courted his acquaintance; and the highest and the lowest names in the country were huddled together in the subscription for a new edition of his works.—He was invited to Edinburgh, where Blair called him the Lowland Ossian; Burnet took him to his evening visits, where he drank wine out of bottles wreathed with flowers, in the manner of the ancients; Mackenzie handed him to a wider fame in a generous and venturesome critique; and the Duchess of Gordon admired his wit, and took his arm as she walked from the drawing-room to the supper table. The inspired Peasant of the West, was received and entertained as a sort of wonder: he was exhibited at the tables of the great, that they might make merry with him, as the lords of the Philistines of old with Samson: Lords nodded approbation to the sallies of his wit, and ladies sat round him in ring, fanning his forehead with their plumes, surprised with his untutored eloquence. Some pension, post, or place was expected by the country to be bestowed on the poet: one wrote to him that the Government would surely do something; a second hinted at royal patronage; while a third, wiser than any, whispered, "return to the fanners and the furrowed field, and be independent." He was caressed, praised and feasted till the taste for things rustic was cloyed, and men desired to see something new; lords and ladies neglected to invite him; and when they met him by chance, saluted him coldly, or passed him with averted eyes. He stayed for nearly a whole year in Edinburgh, and seeing at last that his hopes were vain, retired in deep anger and disgust to Nithsdale; took the farm of Ellisland from Miller of Dalswinton; married Jean Armour, and resolved to be prudent and laborious. But all his speculations regarding independence were doomed to be unfortunate; the farm required more attention than the poet was pleased to bestow on it; he resigned it; accepted a situation in the Excise, and lived in the hope of rising to the station of supervisor. "The luckless star that ruled his lot" interposed; he felt, as the world now feels, that his country had neglected him; and in the bitterness of disappointed hope, spoke too freely of freedom, the natural dignity of genius, and the fame which talents bring, compared to the rank which a king bestows. He was given to understand that his hopes of preferment were blasted; and his continuing in his humble office depended on his silence. He survived this degradation a year or more, but never held up his head again: he died in the summer of 1796, more of a broken heart than of any other illness.—*Allan Cunningham in the Athenæum.*

THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.—When he sought employment as a shepherd, no one would



employ a man who, besides the misfortune of failing as a pastoral farmer, was afflicted with the incurable malady of poetry. What could he do? He wrapped his plaid about him, took his staff in his hand, and marched boldly into Edinburgh, as Burns did before him, resolved to be a poet, and seek his bread by it, since no better might be. He found many obstacles, and though Scot was kind, and Wilson friendly, Constable refused to smile, and the Shepherd bard was compelled to try his fortune by starting a new periodical, which appeared under the name of 'The Spy.' This proved an unfortunate undertaking; the sale was low, and had just reached the remunerating point, when some of the city spirits took fright at sundry rude and unpruned expressions of the hills, and withdrawing their subscriptions, stopped the publication. All this while, however, Hogg had been secretly at work, and when many were imagining he would be silenced forever, surprised his friends, and charmed the country by publishing 'The Queen's Wake.' Those who the day before had shunned him, now sought his friendship; the titled and the beautiful were not slow in admiring; even some of the joyous citizens of Edinburgh saluted him across the street, with homely greetings such as these: "What have ye been pestering us with daft songs and dafter essays, and had such a noble poem as this in your head? It has taken a night's sleep from me—it'll do I'll warrant it—else nought will do." \* \* \* Hogg is what he represents himself, a shepherd.—He was so when I first met him on Queensberry, with his plaid around him, his dogs beside him, and his heart full of kindness and poetry. He lives on the Yarrow, on a sheep farm bestowed on him by the munificent Duke of Buccleuch; he finds fish in the stream, lambs on the braes, game on the hills, and leads a life of quiet independence, free from the din of aught less musical than the murmur of the brooks. As a poet he stands high; in energy of expression and passionate ecstasy he is much inferior to Burns; but he is second to no one in natural flights of a free and unfettered fancy.—The peculiar qualities of his compositions, and being the chief of the peasant school, whose students are not at all numerous, give him every chance of fame hereafter. He stands by the force of his genius alone, and holds all but the highest place in literature, which more than approaches that of the polished and the learned.—*Ibid.*

**LAST MOMENTS OF MEN OF GENIUS.**—Some of the following brief accounts of the closing scenes of men of genius, may tend to show how far a predominate passion or favorite pursuit may influence the mind even at the latest hour of his life. In nearly every instance, "the ruling passion is found strong in death."

Rousseau, when dying, ordered his attendants to place him before the window, that he might once more behold his garden and bid adieu to nature.

Addison's dying speech to his son-in-law was characteristic enough of the man, who was accustomed to inveigh against the follies of mankind, though not altogether free from some of the frailties he denounced. "Be-

hold," said he to the dissolute young nobleman, "with what tranquillity a Christian can die!"

Roscommon uttered at the moment he expired, two lines of his own version of "Dissipation."

Haller died feeling his pulse, and when he found it, almost gone, turning to his brother physician, said, "My friend, the artery ceases to beat," and died.

Petrarch was found dead in his library, leaning on a book.

Bead died in the act of dictating.

Herder closed his career writing an ode to the Deity, his pen on the last line.

Waller died repeating some lines of Virgil.

Metastasio, who would never suffer the word death to be uttered in his presence, at last so far triumphed over his fears, that, after receiving the last rites of religion, in his enthusiasm he burst forth into a stanza of religious poetry.

Lucan died reciting some verses of his own Pharsalia.

Alfieri, the day before he died, was persuaded to see a priest; and when he came, he said to him with great difficulty, "Have the goodness to look in to-morrow; I trust death will wait four and twenty hours."

Napoleon, when dying, and in the act of speaking to the clergyman, reproved his sceptical physician for smiling, in these words—"You are above those weaknesses, but what can I do? I am neither a philosopher, nor a physician: I believe in God, and am of the religion of my father. It is not every one that can be an atheist." The last words he uttered—Head—Army—evinced clearly enough what sort of visions were passing over his mind at the moment of dissolution.

Tasso's dying request to Cardinal Cythia was indicative of the gloom which haunted him through life; he had but one favour, he said, to request of him, which was, that he would collect his works and commit them to the flames, especially his Jerusalem Delivered.

Leibnitz was found dead in his chamber with a book in his hand.

Clarendon's pen dropped from his fingers, when he was seized with the palsy, which terminated his life.

Chaucer died ballad making. His last productions he entitled, "A ballad, made by Geoffry Chaucer on his death bed lying in great anguish."

Barthelemew was seized with death while reading his favorite Horace.

Sir Godfrey Kneller's vanity was displayed in his last moments. Pope, who visited him two days before he died, says, he never saw a scene of so much vanity in his life; he was sitting up in his bed, contemplating the plan he was making for his own monument.

Wycherly, when dying, had his young wife brought to his side, and having taken her hand in a very solemn manner, said, he had but one request to make of her, and that was, that she would never marry an old man again. There is every reason to believe though it is not stated in the account, that so reasonable a request could not be denied at such a moment.

"Bolingbroke," says Spence, "in his last illness desired to be brought to the table where we were at dinner; his appearance was such that we all thought him dying, and Mrs Arbuthnot involuntarily exclaimed, "This is quite an Egyptian feast." On another authority he is represented as being overcome by terrors and excessive passion in his last moments, and after one of his fits of cholera, being overheard by Sir Harry Wildmay complaining to himself and saying, "What will my poor soul undergo for all these things?"

Keats a little before he died, when his friend asked him, how he did, replied, in a low voice, "Better my friend; I feel the daisies growing over me."

In D'Israeli's admirable work on "Men of Genius," from which some of the preceding accounts are taken, many others are to be found, tending to illustrate more forcibly, perhaps, than any of those instances we have given, the soothing, and if the word may be allowed, the benign influence of literary habits on the tranquility of the individual in his latest moments.—*Madden.*

### European Intelligence

From latest dates.

**THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.**—The Duke of Wellington has given his sanction to the introduction of Temperance Societies into the army. A regimental order of the Grenadier Guards, of which his Grace is Colonel, is now lying before us, wherein it is stated that his Grace "has inquired whether any Temperance Societies exist among them;" and expresses his opinion "of the great advantage which might result from the adoption of systematic measures to repress habits of intemperance, and to encourage sobriety"—adding that "nothing would be wanting in the character of the English soldier, if the prevalent vice of drinking to excess, could be eradicated." The order then urges the benefit of temperance, and states "that those who become unfit for the service will receive little or no pension at examination at Chelsea if their disability shall be traced to habits of excessive drinking." Such a distinction must be made in justice to the good and steady soldier, who preserves his health, and serves the proper time.—*Kentish Observer.*

The present year has proved very disastrous to our shipping interests, as the losses already amount to 90,000 tons of shipping. Commodore O'Brien is at present in Glasgow after having traversed the German Ocean and circumnavigated the British Islands in the cock-boat which he received from George the Fourth.

In 1826 the expenditure for the relief of the poor amounted to £6,676,000, and the number of criminals committed for trial was 15,916. In 1832 the expenditure was £6,731,000, the committals 20,486.

A fellow named Peter Morris, well known among the Bolton butchers, devoured, at the Three Arrows in that town, the other day, four pounds' weight of toasted cheese, half-a-pound of dripping, a red herring, and a large quantity of oat-cake. He then made a challenge to eat as much as any man in Bolton or in the county.



The *Memorial Bordelais* of the 6th instant, announces that the Duchess of Berri is again pregnant.

Louis Philippe, King of the French, has recently written to the celebrated Dr Chalmers, of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being supplied with the plans of education which have proved so eminently successful in Scotland, and also with the best methods of conveying scriptural knowledge to the people.

Mr O'Connell has announced, that he intends, at the sitting of Parliament, to move for a Bill relative to the speeches of Baron Smith, which have quite annoyed the agitator.

Patrick Sarsfield brother of General Sarsfield, who commands the troops of the Queen of Spain, keeps a public-house about three miles from Drogheda, on the northern road.

Government intends to allocate 15,000 acres of land at Dingle, in the county of Kerry, through the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to respectable farmers, at a low rent in order to retain the land.

No less than 750,000 lbs. of Irish tobacco have been burned by Mr Palgrave, during his tour through Ireland for that purpose.

The *John Bull*, East India paper, gives a melancholy account of the late storm at Mugglehaut, which appears to be, and we hope will prove greatly exaggerated. It states the loss of boats and other small craft at 20,000 and that of human lives to be 300,000.

Accounts from Constantinople state, that the pecuniary differences between the Porte and Mehemet Ali have been amicably settled. On the other hand it is reported from Odessa, that the Russian fleet is immediately to put to sea, in consequence of orders received from St Petersburg.

**A LIVERPUDDLEAN LOVER.**—A gay young scion of one of the principal houses has been of late assiduous in attempting to obtain an assignation with a pretty handmaid of a family near Abercrombie-square. The damsel prudently for some time kept him off, but, on his becoming pressing, consented to meet him last week at the corner of the square. At the appointed hour he was waiting, and was presently joined by the damsel who led him down an area steps.—He had hardly reached the bottom, when he was seized, bound, and blind-folded; and before he could make resistance, was dragged forward, *vi et armis*, and the next minute found himself splashing about in a large washing tub, amidst a peal of loud laughter. The bandage having come off, he discovered that he was in a back kitchen, surrounded by cookey, spider-brusher, nurse, and Dorothy Draggletail, who had thus combined against him. Remonstrance was useless—escape was all he had left for it—but this could not be effected in time to avoid being actually coated with the contents of the cook's flour bag.—*Chester Chronicle*.

**POLAND.**—The thirst of vengeance on the part of the Autocrat, to whom our Government delivered up a brave people, whom we were bound by treaty to defend, proves that the blood of all the victims that has yet been shed has not slaked his passion for human sacrifices. His ministers of judicial extermination, aided by an infamous police, who

can always contrive a plot to give a colour of justice to the most barbarous acts of revenge, have lately condemned to death four young men, who had been conspicuous in the Polish revolution, had withdrawn when the hopes of Poland were crushed, and returned in a fatal hour to their native land. They were accused of endeavouring to raise the standard of revolt once more, and of having committed overt acts of treason, to the Imperial Calmuc's Government. What evidence was given of their crime we know nothing of, and we cannot place any faith in the pretended summary of their cases given in the journals of Warsaw, which are of course, only the mere vehicles of whatever the Russian authorities dictate, either as to facts or opinions. One of the victims was a young noble, aged but twenty-three, a native of the province of Masovia, who, during the revolution, served as an officer in the Polish army. Another was Edward Szeck, a native of Warsaw, only twenty-two years of age, who had been a sub-lieutenant in the army of the revolution, had fled to France, and returned from the territories of the "Citizen-King," where the Poles have met with as much persecution from the Government, as hospitality from the people. The third was Stephen Gezold, Titular Counsellor, a native of Wilna, aged thirty. Under the revolutionary government he held the post of President of the circle of Bialow,—had retired to France, and returned. The Fourth was Alexander Palmart, a native of the circle of Litznau, twenty-two years of age. Of the "criminal enterprize" in which those unfortunate young men were said to have been engaged, Zawisza was described as being the ring-leader. He was sentenced to be hanged, and the other three shot, which sentence, being confirmed by the Governor, was carried into execution on the 26th ult. The throne which is supported at such an expense of human blood, as that which the Autocrat has erected in Poland, has no secure foundation. Nemesis will assert her rights.

From the LIVERPOOL ALBION, Feb. 10.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**TUESDAY.**—The Speaker, attired in his robes of state wearing his collar as Civil G.C.B., entered the House precisely at 2 o'clock, at which hour the attendance of members was tolerably numerous. Many of the members took their seats in precisely the same situations which they had occupied during the last session of Parliament. Shortly before half-past 2 o'clock, the gentleman-usher of the black rod, Sir A. Clifford, appeared at the table, and addressing the Speaker, said "His Majesty, the King, commands the immediate attendance of this House in the House of Peers." The Speaker, attended by the officers of the House of Commons, and followed by a great majority of the members present, proceeded to the House of Peers.—The Speaker resumed the Chair at 4 o'clock. Several members appeared at the table and took the oaths and their seats.

**NOTICES OF MOTIONS.**—Several notices of motions were then given amongst which were the following:—Mr Littleton on the 20th of Feb. to move for a Select Committee on the Irish Tithe Bill; the Solicitor-General, on Feb. 18th to move for a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraud (loud cheers) Mr O'Connell, to remove Baron Smith from the Bench, to disfranchise Carrickfergus, and (on the 18th Feb.) to bring in a bill to secure the liberty of the press; Mr Robinson on the 10th Feb. to move for an enquiry into the pension of Prince Leopold, and, on the 25th of March, to bring the subjects of the national taxation before the House; Major Fancourt,

on the 18th of March, to move for the abolition of flogging in the army; Mr Chichester, on the 20th of March, for the repeal of the Septennial Bill; Sir A. Agnew, on the 25th of March for a Sunday Observance Bill; Mr Divett, on the 18th of March, to extinguish Church Rates in England and Wales; Mr Hutt, on the 27th of Feb. to repeal the existing corn laws, with a view to their improvement; Mr Ewart, a bill to equalize the duties on East and West India Sugar, Cotton, &c.

**THE DISSENTERS.**—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question from Mr Wilks, stated that it was the intention of Government to introduce a bill for the regulation of Dissenters' Marriages, and also to remove, as soon as possible, other grievances under which the Dissenters laboured. The establishment of a general system of registry of births, deaths, and marriages, would depend upon the question whether the advantage gained would be equivalent to the expense incurred.

**THE ADDRESS.**—The Royal Speech having been read, Mr Lefevre rose to move the usual address in answer to it and in doing so briefly commented on some of its principal topics. The Poor laws:—the evils were not to be attributed so much to the laws themselves, as to their administration. He trusted that the agriculturists would soon be relieved from the imposition of tithes, in a manner satisfactory to all parties. With respect to the system of Irish agitation, he said that Ireland suffered under many wrongs, which he hoped would be remedied; but the question of the Union was an English and Scotch as well as an Irish one and the proper place for its discussion was within the walls of Parliament where the representatives of the Three United Kingdoms were united in Council and not by a series of agitations in one portion of the Union alone. Mr Morrison seconded the motion. He attributed the increased trade of the country to the liberal system of commercial policy introduced by Mr Huskisson, and eulogized the Government for supporting that system, and for their foreign and domestic policy generally. Colonel Evans expressed his disapprobation of the conduct of the Government adding that he could not give them his support. Mr Hume took the same view as the gallant Colonel had taken of the conduct of Ministers. He concluded by moving an amendment to the fourth paragraph of the address, pledging the House to take into serious consideration the state of the Church property generally, and particularly as it affected the Dissenters. Mr Warburton seconded the amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied the statement, that it was not the intention of Ministers to reduce the taxes. It was quite the contrary. He had said 134 notices now stood over from the last Session, which he hoped would not be pressed in order that the real business of the country might be effectually carried on. He opposed the amendment as expressing unnecessarily a want of confidence in Government and he hoped the House would not agree to it. Mr H. Gratten denounced that part of the Royal Speech which referred to Ireland. On a division, Mr Hume's amendment was negatived by 191 to 39; majority for ministers, 152. Mr O'Connell moved, as an amendment, that that part of the address relating to Ireland should be omitted. Mr Lyttleton opposed the amendment, and observed that he had given notice for the 20th of the month, of his intention to call the attention of the House to that part of the speech which related to the adjustment of tithes in Ireland. He defended the language used with reference to Ireland, and said, that if the House and learned gentleman (Mr O'C.) could show, by reason and argument, that the repeal of the Union was an event desirable for both countries, that event would ultimately be accomplished. Mr Finn and Mr Cobbett supported the amendment. Sir Robert Peel acquiesced in the address, principally because it contained nothing definite. After a few words from Mr Baring the House divided: for the amendment 23, against it 189. The address was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Mr O'Connell observed that the question of the Coercion Act had given rise to some extraordinary statements, and he wished to ask ministers whether there was any ground for Mr Hill's observation respecting the conduct of Irish members, whom he accused of opposing the Coercion Bill in public and supporting it in private. His questions were "Whether such an assertion as that attributed to an Irish member, had been mentioned by the noble lord; and, whether such an assertion had been made to him or any other member of the Government, by an Irish



member?" Lord Althorp answered for himself and his colleagues, that "no such assertion had been made to any Cabinet Minister; but he would not be acting a manly part if he did not also state that some members who spoke with considerable violence and voted against the Coercion Bill had, in private conversation held a very different language." Mr O'Connell asked the noble Lord who had used the expression. Lord Althorp declined to name him, and took upon himself the responsibility of the avowal. The Speaker interposed for the purpose of putting an end to the proceedings, as being of too personal a nature and conducted in too angry a spirit, Mr Hume objected also to its continuance but Mr O'Connell persevered. Mr Shiel said it was admitted by the noble Lord that no such communication had been made to any Cabinet Minister, but that some Irish members had spoken differently in and out of the House. He asked whether his name was one alluded to. Lord Althorp—"I beg to state that the learned gentleman is one of those persons alluded to." Mr Shiel—"And I, upon the other hand, in the face of this House, in the face of my country, and I am aware I shall not be charged with any irreverence, when I add in the presence of my God—I say, if any individual ever communicated that I expressed my approbation of the Coercion Bill, he has been guilty of a scandalous falsehood." (Cheers from the Irish members). As the noble Lord has intimated his own responsibility for the allegation, I shall not dwell upon the subject further." Mr O'Connell retracted all his harsh expressions which he had used towards Mr Hill, whom he considered perfectly justified in the language he had used. It would appear that there were other Irish members who would come into the same predicament as his hon. friend near him (Mr Shiel), whose lightest word was to him perfect assurance. Mr Hill expressed himself satisfied with the retraction of Mr O'Connell, and declared himself ready to produce evidence should a committee be appointed.

After some further discussion the Speaker felt it necessary to call upon Mr Shiel for a declaration that the matter then before the House should not be agitated out of it. Mr Shiel then declined making such a declaration. Lord Althorp was then called on. His lordship replied that as he felt no offence, he would pledge himself to take no step in the matter; but, as to his not responding to any proceedings that might be taken out of the house, he could give no assurance. On the motion of Sir Francis Burdett, it was then ordered that Lord Althorp and Mr Shiel should be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Both members were shortly after taken into custody. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the whole of the extraordinary scene. The address was finally agreed to; after which Mr Stanley communicated to the House that the Chancellor of the Exchequer yielding to his colleagues representations, and not desiring to impede public business, was prepared to give the required assurance. His Lordship returned to his seat amidst considerable cheering, and gave the assurance. A communication was afterwards made from Mr Shiel that he should bow to what appeared to be the wishes of the House, and he afterwards gave the required assurance. Mr Hill also complied with the request of the House.

### THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1834.

#### Notice

The CATHOLIC CHAPEL COMMITTEE beg to acknowledge the receipt of £50 from the RIGHT REV. DR. FLEMING, being his Lordship's Donation towards the building of the NEW CHAPEL in this Town. Carbonear April 9th 1834.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—*Philo-Brougham, Humanitas, and W.J.T.'s Verses* in our next.

English papers to the 12th February, put us in possession of the particulars attendant on the opening of the British Parliament, an account of which will be seen above; as well as of the King's Speech on the occasion. The Speech breathes peace, but declares his Majesty's determination to oppose any change in the relation of Turkey with other powers that might affect its stability and independence; his Majesty laments the distress amongst the proprietors and occupiers of land; and recommends a final adjustment of tithes all over the kingdom. The Speech concludes with the statement that his Majesty will maintain inviolate the union of England and Ireland

The average temperature of last month (March), was 26.54: highest point observed 51, at noon, on the 22d; lowest, 1 below zero, on the morning of the 10th.—Average temperature of the corresponding month, in 1833, 27.48: highest point 49, lowest 1.30.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr Hennigar, Wesleyan Missionary, Leonora, second daughter of Mr William H. Taylor, to Mr F. Churchwell, all of this town.



### Shipping Intelligence.



#### CARBONEAR.

ENTERED.

April 3.—Schooner Julia, Taylor, Liverpool; 40 barrels pork, 49 tons coals.

Vessels arrived from the Ice.—CARBONEAR: *Mary*, Bransfield, 2400; *Agenoria*, Hudson, 3770; *Frederick*, Kiely, 2300; *Hunter*, Whelan, (leaky) 700.—MOSQUITO: *Herald*, Gordon, 4000.—HARBOUR GRACE: *Faith*, Simmonds, (leaky), 800.

The master of the *Agenoria*, just arrived from the Ice, reports that the Schooner *Creole*, of St. John's Lawrence Geran, master, was blown up by powder, on or about 20th March; but, with assistance procured from other vessels, jammed in the same ice, the damage was repaired, and the vessel enabled to proceed on her voyage. No lives were lost, but three of the crew were much injured.—The *Ranger*, of Port-de-Grave, was the only vessel in company with the *Agenoria*, going off to the Eastward.—The *Agenoria* has a full cargo of Seals.

The *MARY*, Bransfield, which arrived here on Thursday last from the ice, had the misfortune, on the Wednesday week previously, to lose 24 of her hands, in a gale of wind, which sprung up after the boats, in which they were embarked for the purpose of taking seals, had left the Vessel. The *MARY* was compelled to get men from other vessels near at hand to navigate her into this port. Many of her crew were men of family.—The owner's son, a fine lad of about 14 years of age, is among the missing.

The *JULIA* from Liverpool to this Port, on her passage out had the misfortune to lose her mate Mr M. Dwyer, Son of Mr D. Dwyer of St. John's. He was master of the *Ann*, of St. John's lost in Madeira roads last summer; from the wreck of which Vessel he saved himself by means of the bowsprit of the frigate that ran the *Ann* down. He was taken to England in the frigate, and joined the *JULIA*, which was then in Liverpool bound to this place. The *JULIA* had been out a few days, when in a gale of wind, the unfortunate man, thinking the sailors did not reef a sail sufficiently quick, ran up the rigging to assist them, and, in the act of doing so, lost his hold and was precipitated into the watery abyss; thus meeting with that grave from which he had so recently escaped. The *JULIA* took 100 seals in passing through the ice on the coast, which she reports as being very open. Recent arrivals corroborate this statement; and give hopes of a successful voyage.

#### ST. JOHN'S.

ENTERED.

March 31.—Brigantine Palmetto, George, Grenada; rum and tamarinds.

"COVE OF CORK, Jan. 29, 1834.

"The *John Fulton*, from Boston, to St. John's, Newfoundland, arrived here in a damaged state, this day, having been blown off that coast, although three times close in with the land.

"The *Earl Grey*, from Greenock, for the same port, is also here, and will start the first fair wind."

Feb. 7.—Alarm, Wills, from Harbour-Grace, at Liverpool, in 20 days.

#### Newfoundland Legislature.

##### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MARCH 24 to 27 inclusive.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME:—To provide for the management of a certain public wharf in St. John's.—For the relief of insolvent debtors taken in execution.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME:—For the establishment of light-houses.—Relating to the registration of deeds.

BILLS THROWN OUT:—Police Bill, Conception Bay.—Town Council Bill, St. John's.—Hospital Bill.

An Act for the further increase of the revenue has received his Excellency's assent.

PETITIONS:—*Mary Travers*, of St. John's, praying payment for the use of her house by the Legislature the two first sessions.—*Robert Slade* and others, of Twillingate, praying for a better police; for a road bill, to compel householders to work on the roads; and for a bill to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors, in less quantities than a gallon, without a license.—*Nicholas Codner* and others, of Torbay, and *William Noseworthy* and others, Pouch Cove, in favour of a road bill, and recommending statute labor.—*John Skelton* and 88 others, of Bonavista Bay, praying for a police.—*Robert Ayles* and 135 others, of Carbonear, praying for a police and means to build a gaol and lock-up house.

For remainder see last page.



## Poetry,

Original and Select.

## ONE CAN'T BE ALWAYS YOUNG.

*(From the Maids', Wives', and Widows' Magazine.)*

It really is extremely hard  
That beauty will not last;  
The vaunted of the Beau and Bard,  
The spell o'er woman cast!  
And harder still to know that charms  
Which have been loved and sung,  
Will fade, in spite of cost and care---  
One can't be always young!

There's Prince's famed Columbian balm;  
There's Rowland's Kalydor;  
The all have fail'd in their effects,  
I've tried them o'er and o'er,---  
Pearl-powder, rouge, and dentrifice,  
At length away I've flung;  
I'm wearied of the "Artist's craft"---  
One can't be always young!

I've quite a store of Truefit's wigs,  
But cease to sport them now,  
For all their ringlets fail to hide  
The furrows in my brow.  
All Masadin's *parures superbes*  
In my *garde-robe* I've hung;  
'Tis all in vain to walk in blonde;  
One can't be always young;

Ten years ago dear Mr Browne  
To Venus would compare me;  
And now he shuns me, I am sure,  
And vows he cannot bear me;  
But the gay coxcomb's much deceived  
In thinking I am stung,  
For I have learnt at last to know  
One can't be always young!

There's Mr Grey who sought my hand,  
And whom I thought too steady,  
Now says he cannot marry me,  
For I am *gray* already!  
And Mr Lamb declares his name  
Would be on every tongue,  
As a *mistaker* --he forgets  
One can't be always young!

I've quarrelled with my looking-glass,  
I've quarrelled with my lace,  
And last, and worst, as all will own,  
I've quarrelled with my face!  
The men have ceased to speculate,  
Aside their smiles they've flung,  
And now I see them---as they are;  
One can't be always young!

## SKETCH ON THE ROAD.

THE DILEMMA.

*(From Hood's Comic Annual.)*

"Read! it's very easy to say read."

THE BURGOMASTER.

"I have trusted to a reed."--OLD PROVERB.

"Hoy!--Cotch!--Co-ach!--Couchee!--  
hullo!--hullo!--woh!--wo-hoay!--wough-  
hoaciouy!"--for the last cry was a water-  
man's, and went all through the vowels.

The Portsmouth Rocket pulled up, and a middle-aged, domestic-looking woman, just handsome enough for a plain cook at an ordinary, was deposited on the dickey; two trunks, three handboxes, a bundle, and a hand-basket, were stowed in the hind boot. "This is where I'm to go to," she said to

the guard, putting into his hand a slip of paper. The guard took the paper, looked hard at it, right-side upwards, then upside down, and then he looked at the back; he in the meantime seemed to examine the consistency of the fabric between his finger and thumb; he approached it to his nose as if to smell out its meaning; I even thought that he was going to try the sense of it by tasting, when, by a sudden jerk, he gave the label with its direction to the winds, and, snatching up his key-bugle, began to play "O where, and O where," with all his breath.

I defy the metaphysicians to explain by what vehicle I travelled to the conclusion that the guard could not read; but I felt as morally sure of it as if I had examined him in his a--b, ab. It was a prejudice not very liberal; but yet it clung to me, and fancy persisted in sticking a dunce's cap on his head. Shakspeare says that "he who runs may read," and I had seen him run a good shilling's worth after an umbrella that dropped from the coach; it was a presumptuous opinion, therefore, to form, but I formed it notwithstanding--that he was a perfect stranger to all those booking-offices where the clerks are schoolmasters. Morally speaking, I had no earthly right to clap an ideal Saracen's Head on his shoulders; but for the life of me, I could not persuade myself that he had more to do with literature than the Blue Boar.

Women are naturally communicative: after a little while the female in the dickey brought up, as a military man would say, her reserve, and entered into recitative with the guard during the pauses of the key-bugle. She informed him in the course of conversation, or rather dickey gossip, that she was an invaluable servant, and, as such, had been bequeathed by a deceased master to the care of one of his relatives at Putney, to exert her vigilance as a housekeeper, and to overlook every thing for fifty pounds a-year. "Such places," she remarked, "is not to be found every day in the year."

The last sentence was prophetic!

"If it's Putney," said the guard, "it's the very place we're going through. Hold hard, Tom, the young woman wants to get down." Tom immediately pulled up; the young woman did get down, and her two trunks, three handboxes, her bundle, and her hand-basket were ranged round her. "I've had a very pleasant ride," she said, giving the fare with a smirk and a curtesy to the coachman, "and am very much obliged,"--dropping a second curtesy to the ground,--"for their civilities. The boxes and things is quite correct, and won't give further trouble, Mr Guard, except to be as good as pint out the house I'm going to." The guard, thus appealed to, for a moment stood all aghast; but at last his wits came to his aid, and he gave the following lesson in geography.

"You're all right--ourn a'n't a short stage, and can't go round setting people down at their own doors; but you're safe enough at Putney--don't be alarmed, my dear--you can't go out of it. It's all Putney, from the bridge we've just come over, to the windmill you almost can't see t'other side of the common."

"But, Mr Guard, I've never been in Putney before, and it seems a scrambling-sort of a place. If the coach can't go round with me to the house, can't you stretch a pint and set me down in sight of it?"

"It's impossible--that's the sum total; this coach is timed to a minute, and can't do more for outsiders if they was all Kings of England."

"I see how it is," said the female, bridling up, while the coachman, out of patience, prepared to do quite the reverse; "some are very civil, while some people are setting beside 'em in dickies; but give me the paper again, and I'll find my own way."

"It's chucked away," said the guard, as the coach got into motion; "but just ask the first man you meet--any body will tell you."

"But I don't know who or where to ask for," screamed the lost woman after the flying Rocket; I can't read; but it was all down in the paper as is chucked away."

A loud flourish of the bugle to the tune of "My Lodging is on the Cold Ground" was the only reply; and as long as the road remained straight, I could see "the Bewildered Maid" standing in the midst of her baggage, as forlorn as Eve, when according to Milton--

"The world was all before her, where to choose  
Her place--"

## Varieties

APPARITIONS.--Doctor Hibbert, in his *Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions*, has satisfactorily shown, "that apparitions are nothing more than ideas, or the recollected images of the mind, which have been rendered as vivid as actual impressions."--In his *Theory of Apparitions*, Dr Ferriar relates an anecdote illustrative of the power which the imagination possesses of re-acting upon the organs of sense with an intensity sufficient to create a belief in the reality of the objects, the impressions of which are thus renovated and vivified. It is as follows:--"A gentleman was benighted while travelling alone in a remote part of the Highlands of Scotland, and was compelled to ask shelter at a small lonely hut. When he was to be conducted to his bed-room, the landlady observed, with mysterious reluctance, that he would find the window very secure. On examination, part of the wall appeared to have been broken down to enlarge the opening. After some inquiry, he was told that a pedlar, who had lodged in the room some time before, had committed suicide, and was found hanging behind the door in the morning. According to the superstition of the country, it was deemed improper to remove the body through the door of the house, and to convey it through the window was impossible without removing part of the wall.--Some hints were dropped that the room had been subsequently haunted by the poor man's spirit. My friend laid his arms properly prepared against intrusion of any kind by the bedside, and retired to rest, not without some degree of apprehension. He was visited in a dream by a frightful apparition, and awaking in agony, found himself sitting up in bed with a pistol grasped in his right hand. On casting a fearful glance round the room, he discovered by the moonlight a



corpse, dressed in a shroud, reared erect, against the wall close to the window. With much difficulty he summoned up resolution to approach the dismal object, the features of which, and the minutest parts of its funeral apparel, he perceived distinctly. He passed one hand over it—felt nothing—and staggered back to the bed. After a long interval, and much reasoning with himself, he renewed his investigation, and at length discovered that the object of his terror was produced by the moon-beams forming a long bright image through the broken window, on which his fancy, impressed by his dream, had pictured with mischievous accuracy the lineaments of a body prepared for interment. Powerful associations of terror, in this instance, had excited the recollected images with uncommon force and effect."

AMERICAN CONVERSATIONS.—I will give the minutes of a conversation which I once set down after one of their visits, as a specimen of their tone and manner of speaking and thinking. My visitor was a milkman. "Well now, so you be from the old country? Ay—you'll see sights here; I guess." "I hope I shall see many." "That's a fact. I expect your little place of an island don't grow such dreadful fine corn as you sees here?" "It grows no corn at all sir."—"Possible! no wonder, then, that we reads such awful stories in the papers of your poor people being starved to death." "We have wheat however." "Ay, for your rich folks; but calculate the poor seldom gets a bellyful." "You have certainly much greater abundance here." "I expect so. Why they do say, that if a poor body contrives to be smart enough to scrape together a few dollars, that your King George always comes down upon 'em, and takes it all away. Don't he?" "I do not remember hearing of such a transaction." "I guess they be pretty close about it. Your papers ben't like ourn, I reckon? Now we says and prints just what we likes." "You spend a good deal of time in reading the newspapers." "And I'd like you to tell me how we can spend it better. How should freemen spend their time but looking after their Government, and watching that them fellers as we gives offices to, doos their duty, and gives themselves no airs?" "But I some times think, sir, that your fences might be in more thorough repair, and your roads in better order, if less time was spent in politics." "The Lord! to see how little you knows of a free country! Why, what's the smoothness of a road, put against the freedom of a free-born American? And what does a broken zig-zag signify, comparable to knowing that the men what we have been pleased to send up to Congress speaks handsome and straight, as we chooses they should?" "It is from a sense of duty, then that you all go to the liquor-store to read the papers?" "To be sure it is, and he'd be no true-born American as did'nt. I don't say that the father of a family should always be after liquor; but I do say, that I'd rather have my son drunk three times in a week, than not look after the affairs of his country."—*Trollope's Domestic Manners of the Americans.*

SHEIL IN PARLIAMENT.—Here is a man able to stand alone, or to rally round him a

party—yet he never voted wrong, that he might not be accused of being servile. He had too much innate dignity to apostatize for a phrase. His votes were invariably honest, and his speeches masterly. It has been said he did not succeed as well the first two sessions of Parliament as his numerous admirers anticipated. It may be so. He may and we believe did, bestow more attention on ornament and sentence-making, than suited the impatient assembly he addressed.—He wanted perhaps self-reliance, and did not sufficiently estimate his powers as a business and extemporaneous speaker. But this cannot be said of him the last session.—He spoke extemporaneously and most successfully. He proved himself powerful in reply. With his powers now developing, in the meridian of life, as independent in mind as in circumstances, Shiel bids fair to attain immediately the very highest rank of senatorial eminence.

TOM PAINE.—Grant Thorburne, the original Lawrie Todd of Galt's novel of that name, in his autobiography, gives a few particulars of his intercourse with the notorious Tom Paine, whose bones Mr Cobbett declared he brought to England. "He said, 'the Fates had ordained he was not to die at that time.' Says I, 'Mr Paine, I will tell you exactly what I think: you know you have written and spoke much against what we call the religion of the Bible; you have highly extolled the perfectibility of human reason when left to its own guidance, unshackled by priestcraft and superstition: the God in whom you live, move and have your being, has spared your life that you might give to the world a living comment on your own doctrines. You now show to the world what human nature is when left to itself, to wander to its own councils; here you sit, in an obscure, uncomfortable dwelling, powdered with snuff, and stupified with brandy; you, who was once the companion of Washington, Jay, and Hamilton, are now deserted by every good man; and even respectable deists cross the streets to avoid you.' He said, 'He cared not a straw for the opinions of the world.' Says I, 'I envy not your feelings.' So we parted. In short, he was the most disgusting human being you could meet in the street. Through the effect of intemperance his countenance was bloated beyond description—he looked as if God had stamped his face with the mark of Cain. A few of his disciples, who stuck to him through good and through bad report, to hide him from the gaze of men, had him conveyed to Greenwich, where they supplied him with brandy till he died. One evening shortly after he gave me the history of his escape from the guillotine, I found him in company with a number of his disciples, as usual abusing the Bible for being the cause of every thing that is bad in the world.—As soon as I got an opportunity to edge in a word, says I, 'Mr Paine, you have been in Ireland, and other Roman Countries, where the common people are not allowed to read the Bible; you have been in Scotland, where every man, woman, and child has the Bible in their hands; now, if the Bible were so bad a book, those who used it most would be the worst people. In Scotland the peasantry are intelligent, comforta-

ble, sober, and industrious. In New York, the watch-house, bridewell, alms-house, and states-prison are filled with various persons; but you will not find a Scotchman in these places. This being an historical fact which he could not deny, and the clock having struck ten, he took a candle from the table, and walked up stairs, leaving his friends and myself to draw our own conclusions. . . . It is not true, as has been reported, that Mr Paine recanted his freethinking principles on his death-bed. His physician a man of good standing and respectability, informed me, that, in the same hour that Paine died he was in the room. Mr Paine's complaint was excruciating, and ever as the convulsions returned he would exclaim, 'Lord, help! Lord, help! Lord Jesus help!' He had then a few minutes' respite from the pains. The doctor stood by his bed: says he, 'Mr Paine, you have published to the world, and we all know your sentiments on that subject; I ask you now as a man who will be in eternity before one hour, am I to understand you as really calling on the Lord Jesus for help?' He thought for about one minute, and then replied—'I don't wish to believe on that man.' These were his last words, for in twenty minutes thereafter he died. It is a fact that he applied (*officially*) to the Society of Friends to have his body buried in their ground, and, when notified of their refusal seemed much hurt—

"Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die."

DELEGATED POWER.—The delegation of power to weak or vulgar minds is, at all times, perilous and imprudent. The necessities of society which invest the tax-gatherer or the toll-taker, with personal authority are great and flagrant evils, the obvious results of which are impertinence of manner, coarseness of language, and an unqualified disposition to tyrannize. It is recorded somewhere that an eminent brewer, now no more, finding himself universally despised in all companies with which he mingled, his facts doubted, his arguments refuted, his opinions ridiculed, and his capacity questioned, enjoyed a pleasurable counterpoise, for the miseries of his insignificance, in walking into the yard of his brew-house, and kicking the pigs that were feeding on the grains. It was a triumph to his little mind to tyrannize over something that had breath and life.—*Theodore Hook's Love and Pride.*

REMARKABLE CURE OF DRUNKENNESS.—It is related of the Rev. Rees Prichard, vicar of Llandinogad, but better known (says Rees in his History of South Wales) as the "Vicar of Llandovery," who died in the year 1644, that while a young man he was much addicted to drinking; and he is said to have been cured of this habit by an accidental circumstance, which some have not scrupled to consider miraculous. In his visits to the public-house he was usually followed by a goat. On one occasion he prevailed on his companion to participate in his enjoyments, and to drink ale till it became inebriated.—This one fit of intoxication more than satisfied the goat. It could never afterwards be prevailed upon to repeat the experiment.—This incident, though trifling, led the master to reflect on his own condition, and induced



a resolution to abstain thenceforth from his old practice.—*Mirror*.

From page 117.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

Dr CARSON reported from the select committee appointed to investigate and report upon the estimates laid before the House by his Excellency the Governor; and he read the report in his place and afterwards delivered it in at the clerk's table, where it was read, and is as follows:—

Your committee, in accordance with the powers delegated to them, have examined with care the scale of the Estimate of the probable amount required for defraying the expenses of the Colony for the year commencing the 1st of April, 1834, founded on the establishment as existing in the Colony, presented to the House by his Excellency the Governor.

Your Committee will proceed with their observations in the same order in which the various items are placed on the Estimate.—The first items which attracted the attention of the committee are the salaries of the Surveyor General of £300 per annum, and to a chairman of £20 per annum. As the amount of the rents and sales of the Crown Lands has not yet been given up to the Legislature, the committee conceive that the colony cannot justly be called upon to provide the salaries of Surveyor General and chairman.

Although the committee cannot help expressing a conviction that Education is of the first importance, and demands the best attention of the House, yet they contemplate the three schools arranged under the civil department of that character which does not claim the peculiar patronage of a national assembly.

The sum of £50 charged for making up the Fishery Returns, the committee are of opinion may in future be saved to the Colony.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—In this department the committee consider that the duties of Clerk of the Supreme and Central Circuit Courts should be performed by one person at a fixed salary, and all fees taken by the respective clerks ought to be accounted for and applied to the general purposes of the Island.

The committee beg to recommend, as being in accordance with the practice now very generally adopted in the mother country as a general principle, that all fees should be so accounted for and not to be appropriated to individual emoluments.

The salary and fees of the office of Sheriff are very considerable, exclusive of the additional advantages of a house with a supply of coals and candles. The Committee recommend a revision of this appointment, particularly as abstracting the duties not necessarily connected with the office, the labor and responsibility will be considerably diminished.

The Labrador Court may be expected to be done away with by the bill now in progress, which will effect a saving to the Colony of £1497 per annum.

The Court of Vice Admiralty being for general purposes of the Empire ought not to be charged upon the revenues of New-

foundland, and the committee recommend an early representation to his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies on this subject.

POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.—This being purely a municipal establishment, ought as far as practicable to be met by a municipal revenue.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.—The committee consider that all ecclesiastical salaries ought to be disallowed, on the just principle that all religious societies should support their own establishments.

PENSIONS.—Under this head there is a sum of £50 to a very infirm and aged officer of the courts, and the sum of £30 to the widow of the late Attorney-General;—the latter, the committee submit, had no claims upon the Colony.

Under the head of *Contingencies*, the committee consider that very considerable savings might be effected, and they recommend that the more important services should be performed by contract, in accordance with the practice now general in the various departments of the British service,—which practice the committee strongly recommend to the adoption of the House.

The large sums of money paid for civil and criminal prosecutions, as well as gaol expenses, of the last year, arose from an unusual increase of crime, which it is hoped will not again occur—the want of efficient courts of Justice for the trial of criminals, causing an unusual accumulation of prisoners and a proportionate increase of expense.

Of the sum of £1725 for the maintenance of paupers, orphans, and bastards, and sick persons, a considerable portion may, under the application of judicious laws, in a great measure be saved to the general Revenue.

The charges for the conveyance of the circuit Judges may be saved by the application of a sufficient sum for the improvement of roads.

The committee indulge the reasonable expectation that the two items of civil and criminal prosecutions and gaol expenses, amounting to £1429 may, in the ensuing year, be diminished at least one half; and that the Attorney General's fees and the charge for extra constables may likewise be lessened.

The committee consider that many items under the head of incidentals, Public Buildings, Fuel and Light, may be saved to the public.

As the salaries of the officers of the Customs are deducted from the gross receipt, the whole expense, of course, falls upon the Colony—the committee therefore, feel it their duty, to notice that a saving might be made in the arrangements of that department more particularly with relation to the office of Comptroller, which in the other Colonies, is understood to have been done away with.

On a careful examination of the Estimate laid before the House by his Excellency the Governor, the committee are pleased to have it in their power to state that it deems that a saving of nearly one third of the sum of £13451 18s. 5d. the amount of the Estimate may be effected without injury to the Public service, and that many duties would under other arrangements be accomplished more in

accordance with the public sentiments and the public claims.

That the expenses to be provided for in addition to the salaries formerly appropriated would not exceed £9000, for the necessary and usual demands of the Colony—making the total to be provided for under the present understanding of reserved salaries (viz., Governor and other officers, £6550 and Custom House expenses, £3818 18s.)—in all £19336.

To meet these expenses	£
there is in the Treasury, .....	1935
Estimated Old Duties .....	12668
Estimated Colonial Duties (nett) ..	8000
	<hr/>
Total	22603
From which deduct estimate ....	19336

Leaving a Balance of ..... 3267  
For such purposes as the Assembly may find necessary.

MARCH 27.—Message from the Governor:  
"THOMAS COCHRANE,

"The Governor acquaints the House of Assembly, in reply to its address of the 12th instant, that when his Excellency, at the close of the second Sessions, tacitly consented to continue to defray, as heretofore, the expenses of the Colony, it was from the knowledge that there were no funds then at the disposal of the Legislature, and that the intention of his Majesty's Government to apply to Parliament for a grant in aid of the Colonial funds would not sanction drawing on the Imperial Treasury in anticipation of its consent;—His Excellency at the same time fully intended, on the meeting of the Colonial Legislature, to place at its disposal such funds as might there remain unapproached, as the most constitutional course to pursue, and the one which his Excellency considered would best meet the wishes of the Assembly,—and his Excellency had then every reason to believe that a considerable surplus Revenue would remain after providing for all expenses to the 1st of April next. A most unexpected decrease in the Revenue, and a large increase in the expenses attending the administration of justice, have disappointed his Excellency's hopes, and left the deficiency in the Colonial Revenue alluded to by the House of Assembly.

"His Excellency, ever ready to accede to the views and wishes of the House of Assembly, and to remove all difficulties which may tend to impede their labours for the public good, has given his serious consideration to the subject of its address,—and as his Excellency does observe in the dispatch of his Majesty's Secretary of State, of the 4th of May, 1833 (a copy of which was transmitted to the House of Assembly) some expressions which countenance the impression the House of Assembly appears to have entertained as to the intentions of his Majesty's government to provide for the ordinary expenditure of the colony, to the 1st of April next, his Excellency will take upon himself the responsibility of concurring in the sentiments expressed by the House of Assembly, and will continue to defray, until the 1st of April, the ordinary expenses of Government.

"Government-House, 26th March."