

STAR,

AND

CONCEPTION BAY JOURNAL.

VOL. I. NEW SERIES.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1834.

NO. 16.

Conception Bay, Newfoundland.--Printed and Published by D. E. GILMOUR, at his Office, Carbonear.

On Sale.

At the Office of this Paper,
A quantity of Pinnock's Catechisms, viz.:
History of Greece, History of Rome
History of England, Chemistry
Astronomy, Latin Grammar
Navigation
Modern History and Ancient History.

Also,
The Charter House Latin Grammar
School Prize Books (handsomely bound)
Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God
2 vols. (plates)
Sequel to Murray's English Reader
Pinnock's Histories of Greece, Rome, and
England
Bonycastle's Mensuration
And sundry other School Books.
Sealing Wax India Rubber
WRITING PARCHMENT of a very superior quality, and large size

Notices.

CARBONEAR ACADEMY,
For the Education of Young Gentlemen.

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

Terms

Instruction in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar, £4 4 ann.
Ditto, with Geography Mapping, History, Book-keeping, the higher branches of Arithmetic, &c. &c. and, if required the rudiments of Latin, £6 4 ann.

A Quarter's Notice is requested previously to the removal of a Pupil.
No Entrance Fee.
Carbonear, Jan. 14.

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

Carbonear, Jan. 14, 1834.

BLANKS of every description for sale at the Office of this paper.
January 1, 1834.

On Sale,

JUST IMPORTED

AND FOR
SALE,

BY

COLLINGS & 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.

FOR SALE at the Office of this Journal the CUSTOM-HOUSE PAPERS necessary for the ENTRY and CLEARANCE of Vessels under the New Regulations.
Carbonear, Jan. 1.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

FOR SALE,

At the Office of this Paper,

A VARIETY OF

SCHOOL BOOKS, viz.:

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

Carbonear, Dec. 25.

Notices.

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

By Order of the Court,

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

St. John's, Feb. 4.

Notices.

EXCELLENT

COALS

Discharging from the Schooner JULIA.

Price 6 Shillings per Hhd.

IF TAKEN FROM THE VESSEL

T. CHANCEY & CO

Carbonear, April 16, 1834.

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.

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.

Literature.

The Life of WILLIAM ROSCOE, by his Son, HENRY ROSCOE, 2 vols. 8vo. London: T. Cadell, Strand.

The axiom, that "a prophet has no honor in his own country," is of eternal truth notwithstanding seeming instances to the contrary. Roscoe was not fully appreciated even in Liverpool. Envy in some, political and party prejudices in others, familiarity in a considerable number, and in almost all a want of acquaintance with the numerous works of genius and acts of public spirit with which his long life was crowded, combined to render the general estimate of Mr Roscoe lower than it ought to have been. And this we say, though we perfectly well know that he was the object of warm admiration and endearing friendship to many of the first men in Liverpool. Even his friends have remarked, since the publication of his life, that it has raised him still higher in their estimation. The biography presents him as a youth in humble circumstances, who had every thing to create for himself both in the way of fortune and of reputation, and who, by the exercise of the fine talents and noble disposition with which he was blessed, raised himself to an eminence of fame and of usefulness which very few are able to reach. His life is a study. Rare indeed is the union of moral and intellectual graces which it presents. He was not faultless, and his reverses of fortune furnish a lesson that may be useful to the man of business, that may check pride, and may refrain from the indulgence even of laudable and noble tastes; but it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the credit due to him for the benevolence, the public spirit, the integrity, the enlarged sense of right and justice, and the ardent love of truth, which pervaded his whole life. Who can look back on the generous and bold part he so early took against slavery and the slave-trade, even when living in the midst of a mercantile population living by the unhallowed traffic,—upon his advocacy of Parliamentary Reform and Religious Liberty, when these causes were betrayed by their most distinguished friends, and when they brought obloquy and danger on every one that adhered to them—without admiring his unbending integrity, firmness, and consistency?

These volumes are highly interesting to the politician, the man of letters, and the philanthropist. Roscoe had for his friends and correspondents many of the most distinguished men in England, Italy, America, and other countries. He took an active part in politics, and held a high rank in the literary world; and his biography necessarily includes many passages of one of the most eventful periods in the history of mankind. Mr Henry Roscoe has performed his delicate task with judgment, feeling and modesty, and has always, where it was possible, allowed his father to speak for himself.

Towards the close of his life, Mr Roscoe wrote a brief and unfinished sketch of his early years, from which we make the following selections:—

"I was born on the 8th day of March, 1753, at the Old Bowling-green House, on

Mount-pleasant, one of the oldest houses yet standing in Liverpool." * * * "When I tax my memory, I find some circumstances which give indications of my future character. One of these is, a decided aversion to compulsion and restraint, insomuch that I remember to this day, being carried to a schoolmistress by a servant with a rod, not without violent struggling and opposition, before I had the honor of being breeched; and throughout my future life, it was with great difficulty that I was induced to submit to the restraints and attendance necessary to acquire any share of learning."

"At six years of age, I was taken from under the care of my good schoolmistress, and placed under the tuition of Mr Martin, who kept a day-school for boys in Paradise-street, in the middle of Liverpool, where I improved myself in reading English, and where I was frequently admitted to the use of his little book-case, filled with the best authors of that period. To his care, with the instructions of a kind and affectionate mother, I believe I may safely attribute any good principles which may have appeared in my conduct during my future life. It is to her I owe the inculcation of those sentiments of humanity which became a principle in my mind."

"After remaining about two years with Mr Martin, I was removed to Mr Sykes, who kept a school in the same house, for writing and arithmetic, to which were added instruction in English Grammar. When I was twelve years of age I quitted school, my master having reported that I had learned all that he was capable of teaching me."

"Adjoining to my father's property was a considerably manufactory of British china-ware. With the painters employed in these works I became intimate, and frequently assisted them in their labours, in which I was tolerably expert. Among these was Hugh Mulligan, an engraver of copperplates as well as a painter, who some years afterwards published a collection of his own poetical compositions in a quarto volume, some of which are not without merit. He became a kind of Mentor to my youthful years; and my acquaintance with him, under different circumstances, continued till his death, at an advanced period of my life. I also became a tolerable joiner, and about this period made for myself a bookcase with folding doors, which served me for many years, and which I filled with several volumes of Shakespeare, a great part of whose historical plays I committed to memory; to these were added the Spectator and other valuable works, which I perused with great pleasure."

"According to my best recollection, I was at this period of my life, a wild, rambling, and unsocial disposition; passing many of my hours in strolling along the shore of the river Mersey, or in fishing, or in taking long walks alone. On one occasion, I determined to become a sportsman; and having procured a gun, and found an unfortunate thrush perched on the branch of a tree, I brought him to the ground with a fatal aim; but I was so horrified and disgusted with the agonies I saw him endure in death, that I have never since repeated the experiment."

"Being now in my fifteenth year, I was called upon to make choice of a profession,

when my attachment to reading induced me to prefer that of a bookseller. I was accordingly placed with Mr Gore, a respectable tradesman in Liverpool; but, after remaining there for a month, and not finding the attendance on a shop reconcilable to my disposition; I quitted him and returned to my labours. In the following year (1769), I was however, articled for six years, to Mr John Eyes, jun., a young attorney and solicitor in Liverpool; and thus entered upon an anxious and troublesome pursuit. I passed all the hours I had to spare in perusing such authors as fell in my way, among whom Shennstone was my great favorite, till from admiring I began to imitate him."

The following passages are from the concluding chapter, written by Mr Roscoe's son, they are not at all overcoloured, but form a just estimate of his character:—

"The history of Mr Roscoe's life affords an encouraging picture to all, but especially to those who, like himself, have so contended with the disadvantages arising from the want of education and of fortune. All that he became was the result of his own exertions. Without the assistance of rank, or wealth, or powerful friends, or accomplished instructors, he raised himself to a station in society, and to an eminence in literature, which few persons, with every adventitious aid, have attained. Nor must it be forgotten that this was accomplished, not so much by means of extraordinary talents, as by energetic and diligent application, and by an ardent desire of rendering himself useful to mankind. In the highest and the best parts of his character he is open to the imitation of all:—in his integrity and sincerity; in his attachment to freedom and truth; in his earnest endeavours to do good; in the purity of his public principles; in the beauty of his private life; and in his serene submission to the will of God. Much of the respect with which Mr Roscoe was regarded arose from that consistency, both in principles and in conduct, which, extending over his whole life, gave a harmony and crowning beauty to his character. From the early period of his youth, down to the last days of his declining age, he had been the uniform and earnest advocate of the same principles; applying them in turn to all the most important subjects of human interest. In his writings on politics, on morals, on jurisprudence, and on every other subject where the application of those principles was involved one and the same spirit was uniformly manifested; a spirit of benevolence, of liberal thought, and of generous confidence in human nature. Throughout every action of his life, the same enlarged views were visible; and never, perhaps, was any man's course more free from the taint of low or mean motives. This consistency of character resulted from an integrity of heart, which suffered neither his feelings nor his judgment to be biased by those views of interest or expediency, which often mislead the wise, and sometimes even the good."

"The reward of consistency is great—Mr Roscoe lived to see the justice of almost all the leading principles which he had advocated fully acknowledged. He lived to witness the adoption of nearly every measure

of importance for which he had laboured, through good report and through evil report. He was permitted to partake of the triumph which the friends of liberty obtained in the abolition of the Slave Trade. He saw the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, and of the laws which disabled the Roman Catholics. He beheld peace restored, and he saw the rise of a better system of things in France. He flattered himself that more correct views on the great subject of Penal Jurisprudence were extending themselves; and, lastly, he survived to witness all but the completion of the grand work of Parliamentary Reform."

European Intelligence

From the *Liverpool Chronicle*, Feb. 8.

Parliament resumed its duties on Tuesday last, amidst a seeming indifference, which betrayed, in the absence of popular excitement, the firm confidence reposed in the Reformed House of Commons. There was no mob, no boisterous and obtruding crowd: the royal cavalcade passed comparatively unnoticed along, and though the elegance and beauty of the nobility graced the House of Lords, the people testified no interest by their presence. They had, in fact, no business there; they had no fears of deception; they had no occasion to awe or stimulate by any outward expression of public feeling. Order and tranquility reign where the people know that they are fairly represented; but amidst order and tranquility there is seldom a want of laudable attention to national interests. The country, it will be found, watches, with intense anxiety, the proceedings in Parliament.

The King's Speech was a thing *pro forma*. The experience of the last session, had taught ministers that their predecessors had a "reason" for abridging royal eloquence, and it is creditable to their facility in the English language, that their new effort was gloriously innocent of all meaning, except in the latter paragraphs, where it questionably dignifies "repeal" by royal mention. This notice was worth another annuity of £12,000 to Mr O'Connell, and his gratitude on the occasion, so far prevailed, that it modified the personal fierceness which the denunciation of the Anti-unionists must otherwise have excited.

The measures which Ministers, it is known have in preparation, are either not mentioned, or are hardly glanced at, and the public must wait patiently until the regular course of parliamentary business discloses the State secrets, which, like most other State secrets, are pretty well known already. The King's speech is now a mere matter of course; but it is doubtful if greater good would not result from Ministers being compelled, like the President of the United States, to enter more fully into details respecting the state of the country. At present it is not treating his Majesty well, to bring him out to say nothing, or something worse. The absence of debatable topics in the Speech from the Throne, threw a damp on the first night's debate, and, with the exception of the little merriment excited by hacknied allusions to the triteness of his Majesty's "talk," there

was nothing very particular or very new in the different speeches.

The Duke of Wellington, in the Lords, in total forgetfulness of his past conduct assailed the foreign policy of ministers, and censured them for not having put a stop to bloodshed in Portugal, by the recognition of that worthy tory, Don Miguel. The answer was conclusive.—Why did not his Grace do so himself during his wise administration? The Duke had next something to say, touching the inquiry into the Municipal Corporations, the Commission being illegal; but, alas! his memory was again defective, for the issuing of Royal Commissions was a trick of all Tory administrations—not excepting his Grace's. And so the Noble Duke took nothing by his speech, and their Lordships wisely adjourned in time for dinner.

In the Commons, all the "old favorites," to use a theatrical phrase, came forward. Mr O'Connell had his "say," Mr Hume was eloquent in the logic of Cocker. Sir Robert Peel was plausible as usual. Dan Whittle Hervey gave notice of a motion; and Mr Baring spoke with his wonted obliquity of meaning. Something of utility, or rather of promise, fell from Lord Althorp. He was happy to announce that the state of the Revenue enabled him to grant relief by a repeal of part of the taxes, (the house duty, no doubt), and he had matured a plan for the satisfactory settlement of the tithe question. "The hon. member for Middlesex had complained that nothing was proposed in his Majesty's speech with respect to the Dissenters; but had he so soon forgotten that he (Lord Althorp) had, in the early part of the evening informed the House, that his noble friend, the Paymaster of the Forces, intended to give notice of a bill to regulate marriages generally, and of course to include and to remedy those matters of which the Dissenters complained? Another point on which great stress had been laid, was the phrase 'in due season.' What did that mean? was the great question urged by the hon. member for Middlesex. It just meant this—that when information was before the House, that, and none other, would be the 'due season,' in which to legislate. As to the other topics which the amendment embraced, he did not think it necessary to trouble the House at any length; and as to the reform in the municipal corporations, to which his Majesty's speech referred, he thought it equally unnecessary to vindicate the conduct of the administration. They had promised the correction of municipal abuses, of ecclesiastical abuses, and an alteration in the poor laws, and what more would the hon. member?"

It appears, says the *Liverpool Chronicle*, that the charge against Mr Shiel originated thus. During the progress of the Coercion Bill through the House of Commons, Mr Shiel received intelligence that his lodge, in the county of Tipperary was attacked by the Whitefeet, his servant maltreated, and his fire-arms carried off. In the irritation of the moment he exclaimed, "Curse them, the bill is necessary," or words to that effect. They were quietly communicated to ministers without the necessary explanation, and were repeated by them to members whose

votes had not yet been secured. This is not improbable, but then the wonder is, that Mr Shiel has never published this explanation. Perhaps he may have refrained, from an apprehension of such an admission tending only to confirm popular suspicion.

LONDON, MARCH 13.

SPAIN.—The news from Spain speak of the increasing difficulties of the Queen's government. There has been a disturbance at Madrid, in which some lives were lost, and it has been found necessary to adopt measures of vigour in order to punish the refractory as soon as possible. One of the Spanish journals represents Madrid in a state of complete anarchy, while in the country, according to other accounts, the decree for forming an Urban militia has been publicly burned. The government has found it necessary again to modify its decree on this subject. There are demands made in various parts of the country for the dismissal of Burgos and Zarco del Valle. Several judges have been dismissed as Carlists, and it seems now quite certain that the government can no longer pursue a middle and vacillating course. The insurrection in the northern provinces continued troublesome, but no military operations of importance have lately taken place.

PORTUGAL.—It appears, by the latest intelligence, that an engagement took place on Sunday week, with the outposts of the two armies, which brought on a general engagement, the result of which was a complete defeat of the Miguelite force that lay outside of Santarem. The few that remained from the effects of the dreadful slaughter retreated within the walls of the city, upon which it was expected an immediate attack would be made, as Don Pedro had left Lisbon accompanied by the Duke of Terceira, for the army.

HOLLAND.—It appears from the Brussels paper of the 12th, that there has been some indication shewn by the Dutch gun-boats on the Scheldt, but the affair went off amicably.

TURKEY.—The German papers of the 7th inst. contains some news from Constantinople of the 11th of February, to the effect that great confusion prevails in the Turkish Councils, in consequence of a demand, by England, that the Sultan shall renounce the Russian treaty. The arrival of an English courier from Constantinople at Vienna, on the 28th of Feb. is said to have caused a sensation on 'Change there, but the affair was expected to blow over.

The French Government are increasing the army as well as their naval force in the Mediterranean.

It appears that a revolt has broken out in Piedmont.

The military force of Russia consists of about 379,978 men.

It is said that the Earl of Meath's splendid residence in St. Stephen's green, Dublin, has been purchased for a Convent of nuns.

The Archbishop of Cashel, and the Bishops of Kildare, Derry, and Meath, will

sit as Irish representative peers during the ensuing session of Parliament.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

Mr Editor.—In your number of the 2nd instant I observed a stricture on the character and abilities of the present Lord Chancellor, by Mr Roebuck the member for Bath, which struck me as being far from a correct estimate of the powers of that great man and virtuous patriot. This Mr Roebuck is, I believe, the man whom Joseph Hume recommended to the good people of Bath as a back-bone radical; and if a pretension to superior penetration and a mean opinion of the talent of those who are so impertinent as to think that the radical levelling system is not a cure for "all the evils of the State," be one, he most certainly comes well up to the standard. Mr Roebuck accuses Lord Brougham of being afraid of the members of the upper House, in answer to this assertion take the following: and as one fact is worth a load of reasoning, I take it as conclusive. I met with it in a paper of August last, which I was accidentally looking over a short time subsequently to reading Mr Roebuck's strictures. After an amendment moved by the Duke of WELLINGTON on the Slavery Abolition Bill,

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that no child of a slave born before this Act passed could be considered as free although the parent came to this country. He thought that a more comprehensive view ought to have been taken of the existing law as respected the return of slaves to the West Indies, but the law being so, it was the duty of Parliament to rectify it in this Bill. It was monstrous that the colour of a man should interfere with his rights. Indeed, now, if his Majesty pleased, a black man could be raised to the Peerage, and would have as good a right to sit in that House as either of the illustrious Dukes opposite (the Dukes of Cumberland and Wellington,) the one made illustrious by his deeds, the other by the courtesy of the House.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND rose to order. He had made no allusion to the Noble and Learned Lord, he had taken no part in the discussion, and he did not see why such an attack should be made on him.

The LORD CHANCELLOR.—The only person out of order is the illustrious Duke.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND.—Not at all.

The LORD CHANCELLOR repeated that the illustrious Duke was entirely out of Order, —(Cries of "Order.")

The Duke of CUMBERLAND said he had not said a single word in the course of the debate which could warrant the Noble and Learned Lord's attack on him.

The LORD CHANCELLOR again said that the illustrious Duke was irregular in calling him to order. There was only one individual out of order, and certainly he (Lord Brougham) was not that individual. He had a right, as a Peer, to allude to Noble Members of that House—he had for twenty years exercised such a privilege in the other House, and, please God, he would exercise that right and privilege there, whether the Noble Individual to whom he might allude had taken part in the debate or not. What he was going to state was, that the slave on

setting his foot in this country, had as much right to be in Parliament as his Learned and Noble Friend opposite (Lord Wynford), or the Noble Earl the Chairman of Committees, or the Right Rev. Bishops, or the illustrious Duke, or the Noble Duke by the side of the illustrious Duke, provided his Majesty should be pleased to confer on him the Peerage, or a body of electors should send him to the house of Commons; and such an event was not impossible. Indeed, their Lordships might remember that it had very nearly occurred in Schedule A. A noble Lord, now a Member of that House, intended to have brought in a person of that class and colour, and could have done it: he had thought proper to persevere.

By inserting the above you will oblige,
Your obdt. Servant,
PHILO-BROUGHAM.

In our last we promised to publish the letter of "HUMANITAS" this week, but on further consideration we think its appearance unnecessary. If Humanitas will turn to the letter of "TRUTH," in our number of the 2d inst., he will perceive that the object he has in view, was there sufficiently advocated. If the inhabitants of Harbor Grace; or the majority of them, feel aggrieved at the appearance of so disgusting an object as the body of DOWNEY must present, they should petition the Governor on the subject of its removal. Such a proceeding would be more likely to produce the effect which Humanitas advocates—the removal of the body—than a hundred letters published in a Newspaper. With Humanitas, we cannot, for the life of us, discover the good to arise out of the exhibition of the body of a malefactor. Advocates for such would tell you, that it is an example to terrify others, and deter them from committing crimes similar to those for which the culprit Downey suffered. This can be the only argument in favour of the practice of gibbeting; but how little calculated the practice is to effect its object may be seen by referring to the last instance in which a British Judge thought it necessary to expose the dead body of a criminal on a gibbet. We refer to the case of a man named Cook, who was convicted and executed for the murder of a Mr Paas, at Norwich, about two years since. The body of Cook, after his execution, was no sooner suspended on a gibbet, near the town, than booths were erected, in which refreshments were sold; and hundreds, nay, thousands, of people flocked from all parts to view the revolting object; and drunkenness and revelry continued until the body was removed, which the authorities found it necessary to do three days after it had been suspended. Thus proving, that instead of exciting terror it created laughter; instead of checking crime it produced it. Numberless arguments may be adduced to shew the complete failure of such exhibitions in checking crime; but we think the example above related, a sufficient answer to those who advocate them, Humanitas wonders that persons could be found to suspend Downey's body—we do not! We know many persons still retain the opinion that a dead body suspended strikes with terror the evil doer, and act upon it. Now, although we differ from such persons, we

do not consider ourselves warranted to impugn their conduct. If the people of Harbor Grace feel aggrieved, we again recommend them to petition.

FIRE COMPANIES BILL.

WHEREAS for the greater security of Houses and Property in this town of Carbonear against destructive fires it is deemed expedient to make provision for the Establishment and Regulation of FIRE COMPANIES in the said town

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Governor Council and Assembly that for the purposes of this Act the Town and Suburbs of Carbonear shall be divided into two Wards in Form and Manner following that is to say FIRST the Western Ward of the said Town which shall extend from the Street leading from the Water side to the Church which shall form the Eastern Boundary of the said Ward and thence Westward to the House of Francis Pike junior's inclusive including and comprehending all Houses Tenements and Spaces of Ground within Three Hundred Yards North of high-water Mark and on the Beach at the Western Part of the Town as far South as the North-east part of the Pond and Three Hundred Yards from the Northern Side of the said Pond SECONDLY The Eastern Ward of the said Town which shall extend from the before-mentioned Street leading from the Waterside to the Church and thence to Crocker's Cove including and comprehending all Houses Tenements and Spaces of Ground within Three Hundred Yards of high-water Mark

2d AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that each of the aforesaid Wards shall have a Public Fire Company established therein under the Rules and Regulations hereinafter provided And that every male Housekeeper living within any and each of the said Wards (saving and excepting the Judges Magistrates Public Officers Clergymen Medical Practitioners Persons above Sixty Years of Age and Persons with loss of Limb or other serious Inability) shall be a Member of the said Fire Company for the Ward in which he may customarily reside and shall have his Name enrolled accordingly and shall be liable to attend at all times and shall be subject to the Rules and Regulations hereinafter contained provided always that every Person claiming Exemption from personal Service not being a Clergyman or Medical Practitioner as aforesaid and having a Son Clerk or Man-servant of or exceeding the Age of Seventeen Years residing in his House shall have such Son Clerk or Man-servant enrolled as his Substitute in the Fire Company for the Ward in which his House shall be situated and shall be liable for the Attendance at all Times of such Substitute and subject and liable on his behalf to all the Rules and Regulations herein prescribed or which shall or may be made under or by virtue of this act

3d AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that immediately on the passing of this Act and on due Notice being given by two or more Justices of the Peace of the Time and Place of Meeting in each Ward and which Notice the said Justices shall upon Requisition to them in Writing delivered and signed by any ten Persons being Housekeepers in either of the

said Wards cause to be published in the Royal Gazette or other local Newspaper all Housekeepers and others liable to serve as Members of the Fire Companies established by this Act shall meet at such Time and Place within their respective Wards and so many as shall then attend shall choose from among themselves by ballot in each Ward respectively four Wardens one Captain and two Lieutenants who shall be bound to serve in such Offices until the next General Meeting and Choice of Wardens and other Officers which General Meeting and Choice of Wardens and other Officers shall thereafter and in future take Place on the First Wednesday in July in each Year and such annual General Meeting shall be held in pursuance of Notice to be signed by at least one Warden of each of the said Wards and which the said Wardens are hereby required to publish in the Royal Gazette or other local Newspaper at least five Days before the Day before appointed for the said annual General Meeting and all such Elections and Appointment of Wardens and Officers shall continue and be in force until the Time or Period of the next General Meeting and Election of Officers

4th AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that the Wardens and Captains so chosen and appointed for the said Wards shall on the Day next after the Day on which they shall be so chosen and elected all meet at some convenient Place and form themselves into a Committee and appoint a Chairman and Secretary and such Committee of Fire-Wardens and Officers or the majority of them shall and may and are hereby authorized to frame and adopt Rules and Regulations for the Conduct and Government of the said Fire Companies and to establish Fines for the Non-attendance or Neglect of Duty of any Member or Members of the said Fire Companies and each of them and also to make Rules and Regulations for the Inspection of the Chimneys of all Houses in the Town of Carbonear and for obliging the Owners and Occupiers of such Houses respectively to keep their Chimneys and Funnels or Pipes of Stoves in a safe Condition and State of Repair and to establish Fines and Penalties to be imposed on all and every Person and Persons whomsoever whose Chimney or Chimneys or Stove-Pipe or Funnel shall be suffered to remain in a dangerous State or Condition or which by reason of their dilapidated State or Soot accumulating therein shall at any Time or Times be on Fire all which Rules and Regulations being first approved by

and published in the Royal Gazette or other local Newspaper of Carbonear shall have the Force of Law and shall be as binding on all the Members of the said Fire Companies respectively and on all Householders and others of the Town of Carbonear as though the same were specially enacted herein And all Fines and Penalties imposed under such Rules and Regulations shall and may be sued for and recovered by the Treasurer of each of the said Fire Companies respectively in a summary Way in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record or before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace And the Proceeds of all such Fines and Penalties shall be applied to the Use of the said Fire Com-

panies

5th AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that within each of the said Wards there shall be a public Fire-Engine with all the necessary Apparatus and Appurtenances and the same shall be kept in a House to be erected for that Purpose in the most central and convenient Situation in each Ward respectively and a Bell shall be also attached to each Engine-House And the said Engine-Houses Engine and Appurtenances and Bells shall be under the especial Charge and Control of the said Fire Wardens and Officers for the Time being of the respective Fire Companies

6th AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that the said intended Engine-Houses Engines and Bells and all Hawsers Buckets Ladders Saws Hatchets Lanterns and Apparatus necessary to be provided for the said Fire Companies shall be built erected and purchased in such Manner as the said Fire Wardens and other Officers or a Majority of them shall direct and shall be so built erected purchased and maintained at the Cost and Expense of the Landlords and all Lessees and other Persons deriving or receiving any Profit-Rent out of Houses and Buildings in and near the Town of Carbonear and the Amount thereof shall be raised levied and collected by an Assessment or Assessments on the Rents of all Houses Stores and Buildings being within any of the boundaries aforesaid (save and except all Public Buildings Public School-Houses and Buildings of Charitable Institutions) all which Assessments shall be raised and levied on all Landlords and all such Lessees and other Persons aforesaid receiving or deriving any Profit-Rents out of such aforesaid Houses Stores and Buildings respectively PROVIDED ALWAYS that no greater Assessment shall be raised levied or collected on the Rent of any House Store or other Building the Materials of which shall consist of Stone Brick or other Materials not of an inflammable Nature and provided the said Buildings be likewise covered with Tiles Slates Tin-plates or other Materials not of an inflammable Nature than one half of the Amount of the Assessment payable on the like Buildings built or constructed of Wood

7th AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that any two or more Justices of the Peace for the District of Conception Bay in Sessions on the Application and Recommendation in Writing of a Majority of the Fire Wardens and Captains of Fire Companies who shall be duly chosen as aforesaid shall and may and are hereby authorized and required to make an Order or Orders under their Hands and Seals to raise and levy on the Landlords Lessees and other Persons aforesaid respectively an Assessment and Rate on the appraised Value of the Rents of all Houses Stores and Buildings within the Boundaries and Distance aforesaid of so much in the £ thereon or on the estimated Value thereof (where a Proprietor shall occupy his own Premises) as the said Fire Wardens and other Officers or a Majority of them shall recommend and require and as shall in the aggregate or total Amount thereof be sufficient to pay the Cost and Charges of and incident to the erection of the said Engine-Houses and the Purchase of Fire Engines and of all other Apparatus needful and pro-

per for the said Fire Companies which Valuation shall be made by and under the Direction and Authority of the said Wardens and Captains or a Majority of them; and also from Time to Time thereafter on such Application and Recommendation aforesaid Order such further Assessment or Assessments in Manner and Form aforesaid as shall be necessary to defray the Expense of keeping and maintaining the said Engine-Houses Fire Engines Apparatus and Appurtenances in a proper and effective State of Repair PROVIDED nevertheless that no such Rates or Assessments shall extend or be deemed or construed to extend to any Public Building Church Chapel or public Place of Worship nor to any public Free School or the building of any charitable Institution whatsoever

8th AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that if any Landlord or Landlords owning possessing or occupying any House Store or Building in the Town of Carbonear or within the Limits and Distance aforesaid or any Lessee or Lessees or other Person or Persons aforesaid receiving or deriving any Rent or Rents out of any Houses or Buildings within the said Limits shall refuse or delay to pay the amount of any Rate or Assessment for which he or they may be liable under this Act such Rate or Assessment shall and may be sued for and recovered in a summary Way at the suit of the Treasurer or any Warden of either of the said Fire Companies before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace and if Judgment be given against the Defendant or Defendants in such Suit the Amount of such Judgment together with all Costs shall be levied on the Goods and Chattels of such Defendant or Defendants

9th AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that the Senior Warden in each Ward shall be the Treasurer of such Ward and the Junior Lieutenant shall be the Secretary of such Ward respectively and the aforesaid Rates and Assessments shall be collected by such Persons and in such Manner as the aforesaid Committee of Wardens and other Officers shall appoint and the whole Amount of such Rates and Assessments shall be paid to a General Treasurer of the Fire Companies who shall be chosen from among the Wardens by Ballot at the Annual Meeting or General Meeting aforesaid

10th AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that the said Treasurer shall pay no Accounts or Orders for Sums of Money on Accounts of the said Fire Companies unless a Majority of the Wardens of the said Town of Carbonear shall sign the same and all such Accounts shall be examined and audited by three Auditors appointed for that Purpose at the annual General Meeting of the said respective Wards and after such Accounts shall be so audited they shall be submitted to the said General Meeting for Approval

11th AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED that all the aforesaid Fire Wardens shall be duly sworn faithfully to perform the Duties of their Office and shall while on Duty have the same Powers and Authority vested by Law in Conservators of the Peace Six Men of each Ward to be nominated by the respective Wardens shall also being duly sworn while on duty have the power of Special Constables

Poetry,

Original and Select.

TEAR OF SYMPATHY,
A MORAL SONG.

How sweet is pure affection's sign,
Which trembling on the eye,
Speaks thus: "thy feelings all are mine"---
The Tear of Sympathy.

Sweet the emotions of the breast,
Which evil passions fly;
Where nurtur'd lies the heav'nly guest---
The Tear of Sympathy.

When the afflicted spirit stoops;
When pain on sorrow's by;
Blest is the eye which kindly drops
The Tear of Sympathy.

I value this above the gems
That sparkle in thine eye:
The sacred fire, which kindly beams
The Tear of Sympathy.

Where'er there's wo, which pity feels,
Permit the rising sigh;
And this which from the heart appeals
The Tear of Sympathy.

Be soft, my heart! preserve for a'!
Humility's supply;
At sorrow's voice a tear let fall---
The Tear of Sympathy.

In grief or pain, in care or toil,
My days still peaceful fly;
Be it my bliss to share th' while
The Tear of Sympathy.

I ask but this on earth---a friend!
Who will not e'en deny
This token pure---with mine to blend
The Tear of Sympathy.

Carbonear, April 6, 1834.

W.J.T.

Varieties

A TRAGICAL STORY.—The following extract from a diverting yet tragical story by the Ettrick Shepherd, of an imposition of the ventriloquist Alexandre upon a rustic, is from the *Forget Me Not*. Hogg, the two Naesmiths, (thus he spells the names of the Scottish landscape painters,) Terry, Grieve, and Scott were of the party of Alexandre, when they came to a hay-field:—There were three men and a very handsome girl loading an immense cart of hay. We walked on, and at length this moving hay-stack overtook us. I remember it well with a black horse in the shafts and a fine light gray one in the traces. We made very slow progress; for Naesmith would never cease either sketching or stopping us to admire the scenery of nature. We made such slow progress on account of Naesmith, that up came the great cart-load of hay on one side of us with a great burley Lothian peasant sitting upon the hay, lashing on his team, and whistling his tune. We walked on, side by side, for a while, I think about half a mile, when, all at once, a child began to cry in the middle of the cart-load of hay. I declare I was cheated myself, for, although I was walking alongside of Alexandre, I thought there was a child among the hay; for it cried with a kind of half-smothered breath, that I am sure there never was such a deception practised in this world. The

driver of the cart began to stare around him like a man bereaved of his senses. "What is the meaning of this," said Terry, "you are smothering a child among your hay." The poor fellow, rough and burley as was his outer man, was so much appalled at the idea of taking infant life, that he exclaimed in a half-articulate voice,— "I wonder how they could fork a bairn up to me frae the meadow, an' me never ken!" And without taking time to descend to loose his cart ropes, he cut them through the middle, and turned off his hay, roll after roll, with the utmost expedition; and still the child kept crying almost under his feet and hands.— He was even obliged to set his feet on each side of the cart, for fear of trampling the poor infant to death. At length, when he had turned the greater part of the hay off upon the road, the child fell a crying most bitterly amongst the hay, on which the poor fellow (whose name was Sandy Burnet) jumped off the cart in the greatest trepidation. "Oh! I hae thrown the poor thing ower!" exclaimed he, "I's warrant it's killed—and he began to shake out the hay with the greatest caution. I and one of my companions went forward to assist him.— "Stand back! stand back!" cried he, "ye'll may be tramp its life out. I'll look for't mysel'." But, after he had shaken out the whole of the hay, no child was to be found. I never saw looks of such amazement as Sandy Burnet's then were. He seemed to have lost all comprehension of every thing in this world. I was obliged myself to go on to the brow of the hill, and call on some of the hay-makers to come and load the cart again. Mr Scott and I stripped off our coats, and assisted; and, as we were busy loading the cart, I said to Sandy, seeing him always turning the hay over and over for fear of running the fork through the child. What can hae become o' the creature, Sandy?—for you must be sensible there was a bairn among this hay." "The Lord kens sir," said Sandy. "Think ye the lasses are a' safe enough an' to be trusted?" said I. "For ony thing that I ken, sir." "Then where could the bairn come frae?" "The Lord kens, sir. There was a bairn, or the semblance o' ane, naebody can doubt; but I'm thinking it was a fairy, an' that I'm hauntit." "Did you ever murder any bairns, Sandy?" "Oh no! I wadna murder a bairn for the hale world." "But were you ever the cause o' any lasses murdering their bairns?" "Not that I ken o'." "Then where could the bairn come frae? for you are sensible there is or was a bairn among your hay. It is rather a bad-looking job, Sandy, and I wish you were quit of it." "I wish the same, sir. But there can be nae doubt that the creature among the hay was either a fairy or the ghaist of a bairn, for the hay was a' forked off the swaith on meadow. An' how could ony body fork up a bairn, an' neither him nor me ken?" We got the cart loaded once more, knitted the ropes firmly, and set out; but we had not proceeded a hundred yards before the child fell a crying again among the hay with more vehemence and with more choking screams than ever. "Gudeness have care o' us! Heard ever ony leevin the like o' that! I declare the creature's there again!" cried

Sandy, and flinging himself from the cart with a summerset, he ran off, and never once looked over his shoulder as long as he was in our sight. We were very sorry to hear afterwards that he fled all the way to the highlands of Perthshire where he still lives in a deranged state of mind.

General Dumas Gerard, in the French expedition to Egypt, was, we are told, in bed ill of the plague when the revolt at Cairo broke out. Though he was supposed to be dying fast, he jumped out of bed, mounted his horse in his shirt and nightcap, rode into the *melee*, slew a dozen, at least, of the insurgent Arabs with his own hand, and was cured of the disease by the exercise. Such is the story.

DEXTERITY OF CONTINENTAL SMUGGLERS.

—When the Count de St. Cricq was director-general of the customs, he heard so often of this dexterity, thanks to which his agents were continually baffled, that he resolved to assure himself personally of the truth of what was reported. He went, in consequence, to Geneva, presented himself at the warehouse of M. Beutte, bought jewellery to the amount of thirty thousand francs, on condition that it should be sent free of duty to his hotel in Paris. M. Beutte accepted the condition like a man accustomed to such bargains, he only presented the purchaser with a kind of private bond, by which he bound himself to pay five per cent. for insurance. The Count smiled, took a pen and signed *De St. Cricq, Director-General of the French Customs*; he then returned the paper to M. Beutte, who just glanced at the signature and said, "Monsieur Director of the Customs, the articles you have done me the honour of purchasing shall be in Paris as soon as yourself." The Count taking this as a fair challenge, scarce gave himself time to eat his dinner, sent to order post-horses and was on his road homewards within an hour or two after concluding the bargain. As he passed the frontier, the Count made himself known, to the officers, told them of the purchase, recommended the most active vigilance along the entire line, and promised a reward of thirty *louis-d'or* to the officer who should seize the prohibited goods. Not an officer slept for the three next days. During this time M. de St. Cricq reaches home, enters the house, embraces his wife and children, and then goes up to his room to change his travelling dress; the first object that attracts his attention is a beautiful box, of an unrecognized appearance, lying on the chimney-piece. He goes to it, and reads on a silver plate inserted in the lid, "To M. the Count de St. Cricq, Director-General of the Customs;" he opens it and finds the jewellery he had purchased at Geneva. Beutte had it appeared, a secret understanding with the waiters of the inn, who, while aiding the Count's servants to pack his baggage, had slipped in the prohibited box. When they reached Paris, the Count's *valet de chambre*, seeing the beauty of the casket and the peculiarity of the direction, had placed it on the mantle-piece of his master's apartment.—*Letters from Switzerland.*

THE SAILOR PREACHER AT BOSTON.—A writer in the *Westerly Monthly Magazine*

for August thus graphically describes the Rev. Mr Taylor's manner of preaching:—"Much has been done to improve the character of seamen; much to cultivate the peculiar excellencies of their temper, and make them more like men and Christians. The Rev. Mr Taylor, settled I believe, in Boston, has been very active in this work. He was once a sailor himself, he knows their wants, he knows how to address them: he is liberal, honest, and powerful, and I am told his influence upon the character of the mariners at that port is already visible. I once heard him preach to them: he represented us on board ship in a tempest; with really wonderful powers, he painted the coming on of the storm—the sky is hid; the ocean awakes; all is made fast; but the tempest becomes every moment more violent: the sails are torn from the yards; the masts are cut away; the ship settles down as the waves break over her: 'And now,' said he in that low, calm, distinct tone, that goes more home to the soul than any other, 'now my friends, that our canvas is gone, not a spar left for a jury-mast, and the leak gaining upon us, what shall we do? Hark! do you not hear the waters as they rush in below? Do you not see her settle by the head? Do you not hear her tremble—?' And now he leaned forward, and gradually raised his voice, till it seemed almost to bespeak agony; 'one moment more, fellow-sailors, and this good ship of ours will sink into the deep; a moment more and we that have laughed, and sung, and made merry within the hour, will be struggling with the eternal waves; but we shall swim and struggle in vain; we must die if there be no help at hand; and is there none? is there no way of escape! save yourselves, save yourselves if you can.' It was enough—I saw twenty arms thrown up, as if to catch at a rope, and an old grey-headed sinner by my side, hung by the banisters, and trembled more by half than he would have done had he been really wrecked. After a moment's pause, in a low, distinct tone, the preacher continued: 'Yes, fellow-mariners, you may be saved, you may escape; there is a life-boat at hand; seize upon it, and make it yours and live—that life-boat is Jesus Christ.'"—*New York paper.*

RESPECTABILITY.—Respectability! Mysterious word? Who will presume to say, authoritatively, what thou art? Where is the lexicographer gifted with powers to define thee accurately, satisfactorily, so that the general voice shall cry aloud, "That is the meaning of the word;" and every individual whisper to his neighbour, "That was my meaning." As for the explanations of the present race of dictionaries, they are mere evasions of the question. . . . Like light and life, thou art every where; or at the least, wherever civilization is, there, art thou to be found, despotically ruling the minds of men, of every grade and station, from the doctor to the dustman, from the lawyer to the labourer. . . . Thou hast more distant relations than a Scotchman likely to do well in the world, even though his name be Campbell. And it is curious to mark the different ways in which the multitudinous kith and kin infer a connexion. Some are respectable by descent, some be dress, some

by the situation of the dwellings in which they have temporarily located themselves. A man in very low circumstances, if he has no better claim is consanguineous, on the strength of a hat with a brim, or a stocking without a hole,—"two precious items in the poor man's eye;" the spruce mechanic's dapper coat, or his wife's silk gown, leave no doubt, in his own eyes at least, how closely he is allied; the small tradesman's snug house, tiny flower-spot before the door, and neat garden railings, distinctly mark him for thine own. . . . Some men neglect their personal appearance, and concentrate their claims to respectability in a brass knocker, a plate with their names engraved thereon, Venetian blinds, or any other pretty additament to their domiciles; others are respectable by virtue of their connections; others by going to the private boxes at the theatre; others by a pew next the parson at church; others by the people they visit; others by having everything in season. Yet, difficult as it is for the mind of man to comprehend all these things, and to decide properly and justly, the women taking advantage of their superior powers of penetration and delicacy of discrimination, divide and sub-divide respectability as easily as quicksilver. They have their "respectable sort of people, very respectable, highly respectable, extremely respectable, most respectable," which makes the thing about as difficult to understand or explain as political economy or electro-magnetism. About the boldest and most decided opinion concerning this particle of the English language that I am acquainted with, was that given by a witness in a swindling transaction, who on being asked by the judge his reason for affirming that the defendant was a respectable man, replied, "that he kept a gig."—*Crayon Sketches.*

PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHTER.—A hearty laugh occasionally is an act of wisdom; it shakes the cob-webs out of a man's brain, and the hypocondria from his ribs, far more effectually than either champagne or blue pills.

A DEBATE IN THE LORDS.—I went at the hour of the house meeting to wait, and there I saw, very comical with a queer wig, the Lord Chancellor himself, sitting on a cod, on the sack of wool; and I was confounded. Oh! but you is a clever man; he looked from side to side in a manifest affliction, because of the corruption around him. I had no notion that the rottenness of the state was so ken-speckle before; but, on the whole, I was very well entertained; though I thought the play-actors I had seen the night before spoke more to the purpose, and with less humming and hawing, than some lords, for whose sake I conceal their names, not wishing in these troublesome times, to make them stand worse in the eyes of the people, than they already naturally do. It was a most entertaining thing to hear what the lords said and did on that occasion. One of them that I could see was not a member, in a certain sense, of the Temperance Society, said such bitter things, in so vicious a manner, that the Lord Chancellor grew very uneasy; had he been sitting on a heckle instead of a sack of wool he could not have been more on thorns; and his eyes might have kindled candles. He turned to the

right, and he turned to the left, and was just in a restless ecstasy, like a blue-bottle fly with a pin in its doup. At last the lord, who was really, I must say, a most provocative man, being out of breath, sat down, and up stotted the Lord Chancellor; and I trow, it was not to seek what he had to say. His words were as elshins, and his tongue like a sharp two-edged sword, with which he ran the other lord through the marrow of the soul and made him cry "a barley;" but, upon the whole, I could not discern the national advantage of yon birr and bantering, or of what repute it can be to a statesman to get the wyte of being an ill-tongued tinkler. Really, yon flyting made me very sorrowful; for if they have such an heart-hatred of one another, they should fight it out; it looks unco' like a sham. I'm sure the clashing of cold iron—that was the fashion among our forbears—was much more to the purpose than the spitting of venom out of a foul mouth. At first I thought that something deadly would ensue: but I called to mind a fracaw between two old women, who had a quarrel something about a hen; and what they said to one another, knocking their neeves in each other's faces, and staring with wrath as if their eyne were pistols, and would shoot, was so very like the outstrappulous conduct of yon twa aquafortis lords; and yet they never, though I thought their mutes in jeopardy, came to blows. You may be parliamenting, but its a humiliation to human nature. After they had made an end of their barking, there was some solid conversing among the other lords which was endurable to hear, after such a tempest. I could not, however, help thinking, and its a real truth, that I have heard as much gumption spoken from our clerk's chamber anent the calamities of the kingdom as among yon feckless congregation. They did not fill me with any ideas, though they were seemingly in a great stress.—*Galt's Dean of Guild, in Stories of the Study.*

SIAMESE TWINS.—The Siamese Twins have had a battle royal at Athens, Alabama, not with themselves for stern necessity makes them pull well together, but with a room full of visitors. They have been bound over in 250 dollars. A medical gentleman wished to examine the bond of union, and being refused any greater privilege than the others in the room he called them impostors and sundry other harsh names. The pair forthwith knocked the offender down, and were instantly assailed with a kettle of hot water, chairs, dirks, &c. They narrowly escaped with their lives, but as they gave the *primus strokus sine jocus*, were bound over for flagellating Dr Bolus.

TRUE SPIRIT OF REFORM.—A system of fundamental reform will scarcely be effected by massacres mechanized into revolution.—We cannot, therefore, inculcate on the minds of each other too often, or with too great earnestness, the necessity of cultivating benevolent affections. We should be cautious how we indulge the feelings even of virtuous indignation. Indignation is the loathsome brother of anger and hatred.—The Temple of despotism, like that of Teocalipoca, the Mexican deity, is built of human skulls and cemented with human blood;

let us beware that we be not transported into revenge while we are levelling the loathsome pile, lest, when we erect the edifice of freedom, we but vary the style of architecture not change the materials. Let us not wantonly offend even the prejudices of our weaker brethren, nor by ill-timed and vehement declarations of opinion excite in them malignant feelings towards us. The energies of mind are wasted in these intemperate effusions. These materials of projectile force, which, now carelessly scattered, explode with an offensive and useless noise, directed by wisdom and union might heave rocks from their base, or, perhaps, (dismissing the metaphor,) might produce the desired effect without the convulsion.—S. T. Coleridge.

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1834.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—“Demonstrator” has been received.

Notices

The CATHOLIC CHAPEL COMMITTEE, of CARBONEAR acknowledge the receipt of £50 from the Very Revd. C. DALTON, V. G., as a DONATION to aid them in building a NEW CHAPEL in that TOWN. Carbonear, April 16, 1834.

The MEMBERS of the FISHERMEN and SHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION of CARBONEAR gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £5; from the Very Revd. C. DALTON V. G., as a DONATION to that Institution. Carbonear, April 16, 1834.

In our previous columns will be seen a copy of the Fire Companies Bill for this town. The Bill was sent to the Commercial Society by Mr Pack, with a request that it should be laid before the Public, and their opinion of its merits ascertained. A document approving of the general features of the Bill, lies at the Shop of Messrs M'CARTHY and Co. for signatures.

(From the *Newfoundlander*.)

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, }
21st March, 1834. }

At a Meeting of the COMMERCIAL SOCIETY of this Town, especially convened, this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration two bills now in course of passing through the House, viz.: “A Bill for the Regulation of the Police of Conception Bay:” and “A Bill to increase the number of the Members of the House of Assembly,” received from PETER BROWN Esq. M. C. P., for the opinion of this Society,—

Resolved, 1st.—That this Society acknowledge the necessity of a more efficient Police Magistracy for this town; and that the Bill introduced into the House of Assembly, by Mr Brown, for the Regulation of such an Establishment, has in its general principle, the concurrence of this Society, provided that duly qualified and efficient persons be appointed by Government to fill the various situations proposed by the Bill.

That if the blank in the second section of the Bill to regulate the Police of Conception Bay be filled up with the words “Forty Pounds,” it would, we conceive, meet the views of all concerned.

That it is the opinion of the Society, that the blank in the fourth section should be filled up with the words “Five Pounds;” and, also, that the words “Any amount,” in the 7th line of the fourth section, should be expunged, and in place thereof “Ten Pounds” be inserted.

Resolved, 2dly.—That this Society is of opinion that “The Bill to increase the number of Members of the House of Assembly,” is at present an unnecessary measure; besides they consider it is chiefly calculated to give to St. John's a preponderating power in the House over the Out-ports of this Island, nor are they aware that a contrary opinion exists in this town nor in the whole District of Conception Bay.

That the best thanks of the Society be presented to Mr Brown, for his attention to their interests: and that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to him forthwith.

By Order,
JOHN MUNN

Secretary to the Commercial Society.

We read the above with considerable surprise, not only at the circumstance of Mr Brown's sending to Harbor Grace, for the opinion of a private Society, of Bills deeply affecting every individual in the District; but at the presumption displayed by the Society in its communication in answer.

We think that the act of sending to Harbor Grace, only, for instructions, a copy of any general bill, would seem to appear as though Mr Brown imagined he was elected to a seat in the Assembly, to represent the interests of that individual town in particular, though it contains but a small portion of his constituents. Such conduct to say the least of it is very unbecoming.

Private opinions on a public Bill should weigh as nothing with a representative of the people; and, therefore, the very act of asking such opinions, to guide his public conduct, is, in itself, highly reprehensible. Mr Brown's motives, we doubt not, were good; he need not have asked the opinion of any one on the subject; he might have acted upon his own judgment; but as he did ask for advice, it should have been for that of his constituents generally, not for that of a select portion of them only.

We said that, in the communication (in the shape of a series of resolutions) to Mr Brown, by the Harbor Grace Commercial Society, was displayed great presumption; our reasons for saying so are these:—The Commercial Society of Harbor Grace is a body of some twenty or thirty persons, connected with, or engaged in, mercantile pursuits, self-constituted for the purposes (as the name implies) of commerce. The Society is recognized by no charter; and is responsible to no one for its acts; yet this body of twenty or thirty (as the case may be) has taken upon itself to represent and communicate, not only the opinions of the inhabitants of Harbor Grace, but of those also

of the thousands of Electors of Conception Bay; and that too without the semblance of a public meeting to warrant such a proceeding.

We do not think it the province of a Commercial Society to act as a body, independently of the people, on any subject of general politics; if it do, it assumes a position dangerous to liberty; and the people will look, even on its best acts, with an eye of suspicion, calculated alike to breed dissension and destroy that confidence which is so necessary to bind society together. As an organ, through which to convey information to the public, a better, in the present state of things, could not be found; and we highly applaud those members who use it as such; but beyond being an organ of communication a Commercial Society should not move one step:—thus far should it go and no farther—unless it be in expressing individual opinions, which the members of it of course have a right to do, in common with the rest of the community.

With respect to the opinions of the commercial society of Harbor Grace on the Police Bill we shall say nothing, that bill being now no more; but in reference to those on the Representatives' Bill we shall venture to make a few remarks.

The Society certainly were very cautious in wording its resolution on that head;—after stating its disapprobation of the bill the resolution goes on to say, “nor are they aware that a contrary opinion exists in this town nor in the whole district of Conception Bay.” Now, had the resolution ended at the word immediately before the “nor” all would have been well; but no, that would have been too modest—too little akin to the general procedure of the society; the society must, forsooth, endeavour to persuade the public, that it sways the destinies of thousands; that its resolutions are the result of extensive information; and that its opinions are infallible. We may, by way of sharpening the perceptive organs of the society, just hint that there are, in Conception Bay, such towns as Brigus, Port-de-Grave and Carbonear, and for its information, we must acquaint the society, that in the last named place (with a trifling population of some 4000), the people so far from disapproving the bill, heartily wish it to pass.—So much for the Commercial Society's opinion beyond its own immediate vicinity.—And why, it may be asked, do the people of Carbonear wish for an increase of Representatives? We answer because they are disgusted with the present state of parties in the Assembly, and feel assured that, without some addition be made to the members little good for the out-ports will ever be done.—This is the reasoning of the people here; and in our next number we shall endeavour to show that such reasoning is, at all events, founded on probability.

Vessels arrived from the Ice since our last.

CARBONEAR:—Dart, Penny, 3300; Tyro, Pike, 1700.

HARBOR GRACE:—William, Power, 1800.