



# Newfoundlander

No. 620.

THURSDAY, June 13, 1839.

Sixpence.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Mr. Secretary Crowdy brought down to the House the following interesting document:

FIRST REPORT ON THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

BY J. B. JUKES, ESQ.

The country in the neighbourhood of St. John's is composed principally of two masses or groups of rock. The first or uppermost of these is a dull red quartzose gritstone, shivering under the blow of the hammer. Some of the beds frequently contain a number of pebbles, from the size of a man's fist downwards, compartmented together and forming what is called a puddingstone or conglomerate. The strata or beds of this rock are usually of considerable thickness, sometimes as much as six or eight feet—none of the beds I have yet met with seem capable of being cut or dressed easily so as to make good building stone—though many of them are well adapted for the construction of walls or other rough work. The thickness of this rock has not yet been ascertained, but it certainly is upwards of five or six hundred feet, and may be much more.

Beneath this formation lies a mass of schistose or slaty rocks which for the most part may be described as clay slate—they frequently, however, are very silicious, and like all rocks of their class present numerous minor varieties in their texture and character. The beds vary in thickness from two or three feet to as many inches. These rocks have commonly a cleavage or tendency to split in a certain direction, which in beds that have a fine grain and compact texture, and are not cut up by other division lines, forms them into the slate of commerce used for roofing and other purposes. It is to be hoped and expected that beds of this character may shortly be discovered in the neighbourhood of this place. The total thickness of the slaty rocks has probably not yet been seen but 1000 feet of them at least are exposed in the coast between Torbay and Cape St. Francis.

Somewhere near the base of the red grit, or a little above its junction with the slate, masses of a grey, finely crystalline stone may be observed. It is very hard, and breaks under the hammer into sharp splinters. It has no appearance of bedding or stratification, and belongs to the Basaltic or trap rocks of geologists. These lie over or among the regularly stratified rocks in rude masses, or cut through them like great veins. It becomes light coloured, externally by long exposure to the atmosphere, as may be seen in those parts of it which appear at the surface. It is not capable of being easily dressed, but where ready cut into convenient blocks by the hand of nature (which is sometimes the case) it would be likely to form a very durable building stone. It appears to have been used largely in the construction of the New Barracks on Signal Hill, and some other buildings in the neighbourhood. It would also form an excellent material for the making of roads where there was sufficient traffic to grind it down.

The red grit and slate rocks appear to be conformable to each other, that is to say, the transition from one to the other is easy and gradual, the beds of the two alternating with each other, and having the same dip or inclination from the plane of the horizon. This dip or inclination along the fast coast, is almost invariably towards the East, while the strike (or direction of the run of the beds across the country) is nearly north and south. Thus the red grit which forms the coast from Shoal Bay on the South, to Torbay on the North, without any interruption of continuity, has its beds for the most part in a highly inclined position dipping or sloping to the east—so that the beds which form the summit of the South Side Hill for instance, while they run nearly north and south along the top of the ridge, incline downward along their eastward extension till they plunge beneath the sea. That this is the true position of the beds may be seen by looking at the face of the hills on each side the narrows. The red grit which is broken through at Torbay, comes in again at the north point of that Bay and forms the coast as far north as Red Head, between Flat Rock and Pouch Cove. If now we return to the south side of Torbay, we find the slate rock rising to the west from underneath the lower beds of the red grit, both

preserving the same angle of dip and the same strike across the country. Accordingly if we travel from Torbay to St. John's, and continue thence some miles to the south at least we find the country everywhere composed of slate rock to the west of the grit stone ridge. On going to the north we see the slate passing across the Bay, and where the red grit ends, the slate comes out upon the coast, and continues thence the whole distance to Cape St. Francis. So far the construction of the country is very simple and obvious at first sight, but afterwards it becomes more complex, and from the natural features of the country being so greatly marked by wood, moss and bog, it would probably be difficult to make out were it not for the coast sections. This will be seen by inspecting the section of Torbay (transmitted herewith) where the slate rocks may be observed towards the west to be bent and contorted into a number of fine curves and arches, by which the same beds are made successively to rise towards the surface, and sink again without any indication of such occurrence being visible on the surface of the country. This position of the beds, though not of very frequent occurrence, is one that never can be assumed without direct evidence of its existence, and it probably leads to great error in tracing the run of certain rocks across the country, or estimating their thickness—two elements of the greatest consequence in geological or mining calculations, were we not put upon our guard by the exposure of so clear a section as that of the cliffs at Torbay. In all these rocks I have not been able to discover the least trace or appearance of coal—and though it is necessary to be very cautious in bringing European analogies to bear on American Geology, I should be inclined to be of opinion that it must be in a very different class of rocks that the search for coal could be prosecuted with any hope of success.

Several Chalybeate springs exist in the neighbourhood—two more especially worthy of notice, one in Logie Bay issuing from the red grit—another in Pouch Cove from a part of the slate rocks. These certainly indicate the presence of Iron, but not that it exists in sufficient quantities or in such a state as to render its extraction from the rock a matter of ease or profit. It may, however, as opportunity offers, be worth while to examine the neighbourhood of such spots in more detail than can yet be afforded them. The only other minerals whose existence there is reason to suspect in this neighbourhood are copper and lead. Judging from the only experience I have had, namely, that gained in England, but which, as I have before said, is not to be implicitly relied on when applied to distant countries, these are the minerals most likely to be obtained from the rocks in this neighbourhood. Their existence at one place, namely, at Shoal Bay, is certain. A figure or vein about two yards there cuts perpendicularly through the beds of red grit, and runs in a true east and west course for at least 60 or 100 yards into the woods. Where it comes out on the cliff it is full of stones and rubbish, and pieces of white quartz, many of which are stained or coated with green carbonate of copper, and contain small grains or strings of a metal which is either sulphuret of lead or sulphuret of copper. On the receipt from England of my Mineralogical apparatus, I shall be in a better condition for testing minerals than I am at present. This vein was worked in the latter part of the last century, and an old man at Petty Harbor informed me that he had frequently descended the shaft, and that after going down three short ladders, had been drawn some distance inland. The shaft is now covered with stones and rubbish, of which it is probably full, but the gallery, when once reached, will be likely to be passable, and it may probably be thought worth while to go to the expense of clearing the shaft, and exploring the old workings, from which alone it can be judged whether any profitable result would be arrived at in future.

A few beds at the head of Middle Cove (Torbay) are capable of being split into good roofing slate, and it is probable that further research will disclose others, either in accessible parts of the coast, or by following the bearing of these in the direction of St. John's.

At Flat Rock the red grit stone slopes with an easy inclination into the sea; the upper surface of one bed forming on the S. W. side of the Harbor, a perfect inclined plane from the houses to

the water's edge. At the head of the harbor this bed is seen to be covered with a foot or two of reddish friable marl or shale easily removed with a pick-axe, and on this shale rests a bed of very fine hard conglomerate, six feet thick, equal to granite for durability. This bed is divided by natural joints into great blocks of from half a ton to two or three tons each; the whole mass standing ready for exportation, as it were, with little necessary beyond the trouble of removing it, and admirably adapted for the construction of breakwaters or similar works.

These are the chief points of interest which I have as yet been able to observe, and I should not have thought them worth forming into a separate report, were it not that I believe I am now able to annex to them a plan for the more effectual carrying out of the survey.

From all the accounts of the interior, and from what may be seen in the neighbourhood of St. John's, it is evident that the country is so covered with woods and morasses, as both greatly to impede the progress of the explorer, and almost wholly to conceal from his sight its Geological structure. Large tracts, at all events, must be passed over without procuring any evidence of what lies beneath the surface. Few navigable rivers exist to give assistance by an examination of their banks. Artificial sections, such as in a cultivated country are afforded by the cutting of roads or canals, the digging of wells, &c., are of course, not to be obtained. Deprived of all these aids to the survey, we are then driven to the coast, and here the natural advantages of the country are very great, since it appears that there are few parts where there are not fine bold cliffs in which every bed may be successively examined, while the deep bays will afford opportunities for studying the great outlines of the physical structure of the country in almost every point of view. In an island of the shape and size of Newfoundland, it is extremely improbable that there should exist any important group of rocks, which do not show themselves on some part or other of the coast. A coast survey will therefore put the observer in possession of the knowledge of all the different kinds of rocks and important mineral masses that exist in the country, while by marking down on a good chart the place where each group of rocks strikes the coast on either hand, and by following them occasionally short distances inland, the bearing (or strike, as it is termed) of the different formations, by which is meant, the direction of their course across the country, will be approximately ascertained, and thus the foundation laid for a Geological Map of the Island.

Furnished with such previous information, the explorer will then be enabled to choose his points for entering the interior of the country and arrange his route, so as to pass across the most interesting and instructive parts. To these considerations it may be added, that in the absence of roads into the interior, the utility of good beds of stone, coal, slate, or minerals, would be greatly enhanced by their being found upon the coast.

The plan, then, which I should beg respectfully to suggest is, that a small coasting vessel, carrying about four hands, and capable of taking a good stout boat, should be provided, to be managed by a person well acquainted with the navigation of the coast, and placed at my disposal during the summer months. With these means at my command, I should, I believe, be able to carry out the survey in a much more speedy, effectual, and eventually a more economical way than by blindly entering the interior, ignorant of what might be expected to fall in my way, and consequently incapable of choosing one route rather than another.

If I may be allowed to look so far forward, I should say that this summer and the next would probably suffice, with favourable weather, for an outline survey of the coast, and in the event of its being desirable to carry it into greater detail, or explore the interior, I should then be prepared to set out with good hope of arriving at some useful and practical results.

Respectfully submitted by  
JOSEPH BEETE JUKES.

May 27, 1839.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, MAY 7.

Lord Kelbourne was introduced by Lord Stormont and Mr. Houston, and took the oaths and his seat for the county of Ayr.

RESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER.—The Speaker then rose and said:—"Before I proceed to the order of the day, I must respectfully request that I may be permitted to make a communication to the House, of which it ought to be informed. Experience admonishes me that I have no longer strength to enable me to meet as I have done heretofore the fatigue and labour which are inseparable from the discharge of the duties of the station in which I have the honour to be placed. I have, therefore, come to the determination not to resume my seat in the Chair after the recess at Whitsuntide. I have adopted this course because it will afford to the House an opportunity of deliberating on the choice of a Speaker, and will afford the least obstruction to the progress of public business.

Lord John Russell rose and said—"Sir, I am sure the House has heard with great concern the announcement you have just made. If I were to consult my own feelings rather than yours, Sir, I should be disposed to make some remarks on that announcement; but I am sure that I am consulting your feelings best when I say that I will not now enter upon the question of the merits which have been so conspicuous in the situation which you have held. I will only say therefore, that in leaving the Chair, I can assure you, Sir, with you the respect, the regard, and the gratitude of this House." (Loud cheers.)

Sir Robert Peel then rose and said—"Sir, as the Noble Lord has declared that, out of consideration for your feelings he has laid a restraint upon the expression of his own, I feel myself almost compelled to follow the example he has set. But, Sir, as my situation is not altogether the same with that of the noble Lord, as on your first proposal to the Chair, you had the cordial support of the noble Lord, and as it was my painful duty to give a vote to the other candidate, I may perhaps, be justified in so far departing from the example which he has set as to offer my public testimony to the integrity and impartiality with which you, Sir, have discharged your duties in presiding over the deliberations of this House, and to declare that I think that, not only on account of your discharge of the duties of the Chair, but on account of your persevering efforts to improve the conduct of private business, you are entitled to the expression of public gratitude."

JAMAICA GOVERNMENT BILL.—The order of the day being moved for resuming the adjourned debate on this Bill,

Mr. Maclean rose and said, that this was the only occasion in the annals of Parliament, when a Constitution, which had been now in operation for 150 years, was attempted to be taken away in the manner proposed by the right hon. Gentleman opposite. He contended that there was no necessity for this Bill, because this country would still have had the power of refusing its assent to any acts of the Local Legislature which might be considered improper, and, at the same time, Parliament would have lent its cordial support in passing any measure which necessity might call for.

Sir E. Wilmot hoped the House would indulge him for a few minutes, whilst he explained the reasons which induced him to vote for the measure of the Government. He considered the question now before the House to be this:—"Having given the negroes their liberties, will you condemn them to continue in a state of slavery under the guise of freedom?" He felt deeply the importance of that question, and he owned he could not consistently with his principles, feelings, and conduct with regard to negro emancipation, answer it in any other way than by supporting the present measure.

Mr. Grote said the Bill before us appears to me to be full of harshness and injustice towards the whites, and of very doubtful kindness towards the blacks. I cannot bring myself to vote for its passing into law, and I hope that the house will indulge me while I briefly state the grounds of my conclusion. It has been my fortune, Sir, on various former occasions, and especially in the discussions during the two last years on the Government of Lower Canada, to manifest a greater rec-

pect for colonial constitutions, and a greater reluctance to violate or suspend them, than most other members of this House. I do, indeed, believe that the difficulties of governing a colony well, by any expedient, or upon any supposition, are all but insuperable; but I believe at the same time that a representative colonial Assembly tends to abate very materially the extent of possible misgovernment, and to protect to a considerable degree both the rights and the comfort of the colonial population. I know well, too, that such an assembly must, even in the discharge of its proper and legitimate functions, become a source of constant annoyance to the executive authority. Sometimes, doubtless, its interference will be mischievous; but, on most occasions, it will be just and salutary. I am thus deeply sensible that the relation between the executive authority and colonial assembly must be one of dislike on the one side and jealousy on the other. We have lately compelled the white population to surrender their power as masters over the blacks. It was right and wise that we should do so. But I must confess that the fact of our having effected this change leads me to deliberate the more carefully, and to require a stronger proof of necessity, before I consent to inflict upon the feelings of the white population the additional wound of suspending all their powers of internal legislation and self-government. It is triumphantly announced that this Jamaica House of Assembly is not a popular Assembly; the narrowness of the constituency by which it is chosen renders it a mere oligarchy; and that those who reason upon it as a popular assembly are imposed upon by a paltry and delusive juggle of words. My purpose in resisting this Bill is to maintain an Assembly representing the wishes and feelings of the colonial population. If it be contended that the present Assembly is elected by so narrow a constituency that it does not fairly and fully represent the wishes and feelings of the colonial population, let the constituency be enlarged until that object is accomplished, this is the specific and appropriate remedy. If you decline to apply the specific remedy, do not pretend that the oligarchical character of the Assembly is the real ground why you dislike it; do not pretend that the persons who wish to uphold a representative Assembly, but who are perfectly ready to enlarge the constituent basis on which it rests, are supporters of oligarchy under a feigned name; do not pretend that you who desire to extinguish the elective principle altogether take the really popular view of the question. Heavy censures have been accumulated upon the general conduct of the House of Assembly in Jamaica, and upon the intemperate and unbecoming spirit in which its proceedings have been conducted. But let us admit all which has been said in inculpation of the House of Assembly to be true, still I contend that no defence has been made out for the present Bill. For the present Bill rests the proposed suspension of the functions of that body, not upon general evil-mindedness or incompetency, but upon one specific and tangible issue—upon one particular abnegation of duty alleged to have been committed upon a recent occasion. Now Sir, what is the impression likely to be produced on the minds of the white population of Jamaica, when they see that in justifying this Bill, so many appeals are made to that which is neither stated nor glanced at in the preamble—so many expressions of indignant denunciation against the House of Assembly, as to a thousand other matters not contained in the positive indictment? Sir, I must say that the strong and the natural impression on the minds of the white inhabitants of Jamaica will be, that the occurrence which has intervened respecting the Prisons Bill is not our real reason for suspending the constitution of Jamaica, but merely an excuse laid hold of to gratify a pre-existing disposition, and that the sentiment which actually impels us in passing this Bill is the continuance of an exaggerated anti-slavery feeling, after its holy and legitimate purpose has been fully and finally accomplished. It is useless to establish that the right exists in the Imperial Parliament: you must go farther and show that a pressing necessity existed for our actual exercise of the right, and for our departure from those maxims which have so long guided our relations with Jamaica. This, Sir, is indispensably necessary before a case can be made out in defence of the present Bill; and this has never yet been done with anything like sufficiency. For, let us merely inquire what great evil would have ensued if the Prisons Bill, passed by the English Parliament last session, had been withheld from becoming law in the island of Jamaica until it had been submitted for the approbation of the House of Assembly? Suppose the worst—that the House of Assembly, on their meeting in October, and on seeing the report of Captain Pringle, had refused to deal with the question of prison discipline at all, and had left the prisons in the island without alteration or amendment? I do not say they would have acted thus—I think the presumption is, that they would not; but let us imagine that this had been their behaviour, what would have been the extent of the evil? The worst that could have happened would have been, that we should have been compelled to postpone the peremptory interference of the Imperial Legislature until the commencement of the present session, and we might then have passed the Prisons Bill, after having ascertained by direct experiment that the House of Assembly were not disposed to adopt it of their own accord. If we had thought it worth while to overrule the acknowledged constitution of the island, for the purpose of introducing an ameliorated scheme of prison discipline, we should at least have had the

consolation that we had left no step untried to spare ourselves that necessity, and to prevail upon the House of Assembly to amend their prisons for themselves.

Mr. Clay was disposed wholly to deny that the Imperial Legislature could be said to trifle with the rights and liberties of the people of Jamaica, by the adoption of a measure of this description. It might be thought, be more truly said that they were taking away from a small portion of the people of Jamaica the power which by right belonged to the whole.

Mr. Warburton should be ashamed of himself, upon an occasion like the present, where he honestly approved of the conduct of the Government, if he did not frankly declare his opinion. He could only compare the situation of the mother country and the colony in the present instance, to the supremacy which the authority of England bore to some of the dependent tributary governments of India, when the Imperial Government occasionally took upon itself the sole responsibility of securing to the people of the dependency the proper administration of justice. So, in Jamaica, the Imperial Legislature were bound to see that the newly emancipated black population were treated with justice. Would any man say that obedience to the laws could be enforced in that island, except by the presence of an army and navy? Take away those two powerful arms, and who would say

(See last page.)

**The Newfoundland.**

St. JOHN'S, (THURSDAY), JUNE 13, 1839.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Pursuant to order, the Bill for granting a Supply to Her Majesty was read a 3rd time and passed, and ordered to be sent to Her Majesty's Council for concurrence.

A Petition of William Hooper and others, Inhabitants of Burin, was presented by Mr. NUGENT, praying for the Grant of a sum to establish a communication by means of a Boat between Placentia and the Western Side of Placentia Bay.

The Academy Bill was then read a 2d time and passed, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole on the 24th instant.

On motion of Mr. WINSER, an address to His Excellency the Governor was agreed to, praying that he would cause the 14th section of the Hospital Act to be complied with—as well as an address praying that the Treasurer may be directed to furnish the House with such documents as the Committee of Audit may from time to time require.

Mr. EMERSON gave notice of a motion for an address to His Excellency—for a return of all Civil and Criminal Suits had before the Magistrates of the Island from 30th June 1838, to 30th June, 1839—Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL presented a Petition from Joanna Armstrong, (sanctioned by his Excellency) praying that the pension for many years granted to her late husband may now be continued to her.—The petition was referred to Committee of Supply.

The Hon. Mr. Secretary Crowdy (being admitted within the bar) acquainted the House that he had a message from his Excellency—and further that he was instructed to present the following documents, viz.—A petition from Simon Morris respecting Waterford Bridge, with Report of Road Commissioners thereon.—A petition from H. Earle, Poli Clerk of Trinity in the Election of 1836—praying further compensation for his services.—A petition from Stipendiary Magistrate of Trinity, praying for a salary for the Gaoler of Brigus.—Petition from certain Inhabitants of South Shore of Trinity Bay, praying for a salary for a Stipendiary Magistrate.—Petition from N. Shore of Conception Bay, praying for a salary for a Stipendiary Magistrate.—Consolidated Account of Receipts and Payments for year ended 5th Jan. 1839, from Collector of Customs.

The message of his Excellency, and Petition of Mr. S. Morris, were then read, and referred to the committee of supply.

Mr. Henry Earle's petition was then read, but being couched in terms not respectful to the House, it was ordered to be not received.

The other documents were also read, and referred to committee of supply.—Adj.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. WINSER from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency with addresses praying for return of writs issued from the Supreme and Circuit Courts, and in reference to Hospital Act, reported that his Excellency had expressed his willingness to comply with the requests contained in the addresses referred to.

Mr. EMERSON, pursuant to notice and leave granted, presented the draft of an address to his Excellency the Governor, for returns of proceedings in Magistrates' Courts,—and the same was adopted.

It was resolved that the committee of audit have leave to sit on those days over which the House shall have adjourned.

Mr. DOYLE presented a petition from F. L. Bradshaw and others inhabitants of Barren Island, praying a grant of the sum of £400 for making roads in that Island, which was referred to committee on roads and bridges.

Mr. NUGENT presented a petition from Bridget Connors (sanctioned by his Excellency) praying

compensation for the support of a pauper—which was referred to committee of supply.

The House then adjourned to Friday, at 1 o'clock.

In the Council, on Tuesday, the Supply Bill was read a first and second time, and on yesterday it was gone through in Committee without any objection that seemed likely to form a serious bar to its progress and adoption. On the clause being read, granting the further sum of £250 for the prosecution of the Geological Survey—the Hon. Mr. Spearman said, he would propose the rejection of this vote—not on account of any objection he entertained to the appropriation—but because he deemed it a grant that ought not to be included in a bill for granting supplies to carry on the Civil Government of the colony—he would not object to the vote if brought in a separate bill, but as it now stood, he would not give it his assent.

The Hon. the Attorney General differed with the Hon. Mr. Spearman in his views of the subject. The vote had been initiated by the Executive, & he considered formed as much a part of a supply to her Majesty for carrying on the Civil Government, as many other votes contained in the bill—besides this was only in accordance with their mode of procedure on former occasions.—If there were any departure from principle, or if any violation of their former practice were involved in permitting this vote to remain as it stood, he would concur in the motion of Mr. Spearman, but not viewing the matter in this light, he would resist it,—he thought that such objections as that raised by Mr. Spearman, were captious, and so would be considered by those who were not always disposed to place a generous construction on their actions.

Mr. Spearman cared little how his actions were judged of outside the walls of the House—if he had his own approbation of his motives and conduct, that was all he desired or sought for.

The Hon. Mr. Thomas moved that the consideration of this question should be suspended.—If the bill contained nothing more on which a question should be raised, and a conference had with the Assembly, he would not make this a bar to its progress.

Mr. Thomas's motion was agreed to, and on motion it was resolved that the committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again, and that a conference be recommended with the Assembly on the subject of certain salaries not included in the bill as well as some deficiencies in the amounts of votes estimated for by the Executive.

The chairman (the Hon. Mr. Sinclair,) reported accordingly, and the Council adjourned.

The first Report of Mr. Jukes on the Geological survey which he has recently commenced, will be found in our present number, and will be read with interest by all who look forward to the development of the capabilities and consequent improvement of the Country. The information it contains, however, is but of that character which a very cursory inspection of the Country would enable the Geologist to afford; and the Report, as Mr. Jukes intimates, is furnished, not for the value of the researches, but for the purpose of suggesting a plan which to him seemed the best adapted for the effectual carrying out of the survey.

There is one feature discoverable in this Report which must engage the readers attention, and from which we augur well of Mr. Jukes' labours. He seems to enter heart and soul into his undertaking; which, combined with the unquestioned character of his professional capabilities, affords strong assurance that his part of this interesting work will be efficiently discharged.

The following is an account ascertained from the most authentic sources, of the number of seals landed and manufactured at the several ports of the Island for the spring of 1839—

St. John's—by 98 out-port vessels	150,576
by 76 St. John's —	91,749
	242,319
Harbor Grace,	46,857
Carbonear	41,019
Trinity	33,000
Greenspond	11,500
Brigus	9,200
Saniards Bay	6,200
Kings Cove, &c.	5,580
Catalina	5,560
Bay Roberts	5,200
Port de Grave	4,200
Fogo, &c.	2,000
	412,635

—which will produce 5,158 tons of oil, imperial, at the usual calculation of 80 seals to a ton.

Arrival.—From New York; Mr. Dunscomb.

Departure.—In the City of Exeter, for Bristol; Mr. Jeremiah Ryan.

Died, yesterday morning, after a long and lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Katherine, wife of Mr. Patrick Gleeson, aged 66 years. Her funeral will take place on Saturday Evening, at 4 o'clock, when the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

**Shipping Intelligence.**

**Custom-House**  
Port of St. John's.

ENTERED.

June 11.—Schr. Intrepid, Elder, St. John, N. B.; 45 puns molasses, 65 bls. flour, 16 bls. pork.—American Schr. Lexington, Crowen, New York;

430 bls. flour, 15 kegs tobacco, 100 bls. pork, 2 bls. ale, 150 bls. pitch, tar, and rosin, 10 hds. rum, and sundries.

Brig Thomas Tyson, Wylie, Cadiz; 300 tons salt.

Brig Kingaloch, Stanton, Halifax—100 bls. flour, 150 bls. pork, 32 puns. rum, and sundries.

LOADING.

June 11.—Brig Margaret Jane, Roche, Liverpool.

12.—Wave, Saunderson, P. E. Island.

Despatch, Clunn, Halifax.

Malvina, Gearon, Greenock.—Jabez, Tuzo, W. In.

CLEARED.

June 11.—Brig Amity, Dollard, Miramichi—230 bls. herring, 25 bls. sugar.—Brig George Ramsay, Mordue, Miramichi—ballast.—Schr. Saint Patrick, Furniss, Sydney—300 seal skins.—Schr. Argus, —, Sydney—ballast.—Brig Angler, Axtell, London—19,300 galls. seal oil, 18,000 seal skins, &c.—Schr. "City of Exeter," Owen, Bristol—15,000 galls. seal oil, 4000 seal skins.—Brig Cartaretta, Warren, Liverpool—28,000 galls. seal and cod oil. blubber and dregs, 3000 seal skins, &c.—Brig Hazard, Mortimore, Liverpool—20,000 galls. seal oil, 1400 seal skins, &c.—Schr. John & Horatio, Dwyer, Sydney—ballast.—Brig Skiron, Thompson, Quebec—ballast.

SALES BY AUCTION.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS**  
ARE NOW LANDING,  
From the American Schooner LEXINGTON, just arrived from New York,  
**The following Cargo,**  
WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC AUCTION,  
**THIS DAY**  
(Thursday) At 11 o'Clock,  
ON THEIR WHARF,  
Viz.

430 Barrels Superfine Flour  
100 Barrels Prime PORK  
150 Barrels PITCH, TAR, and ROSIN  
60 Bags INDIAN CORN  
60 Dozen BROOMS  
15 Kegs best Negrohead TOBACCO  
20 Barrels Albany ALE  
5 Casks Carolina RICE  
5 Boxes CHOCOLATE  
10 Puns. high proof well-flavoured RUM.

AND, AT SAME TIME,  
100 Bags good Common  
**BREAD.**  
J. DUNSCOMB & Co.

June 13.

**TO-MORROW**  
At 11 o'Clock,  
By **JAMES CLIFT,**

1 Set Dining Tables, 2 Oval Centre Tables  
1 Library Table, 1 Work Table  
1 Superior Easy Chair, 1 Wardrobe  
3 Bedsteads, & Curtains, 1 Commode  
3 Common Bedsteads, 1 Press Bed  
1 Pianoforte and Music Stool  
2 Handsome Sofas  
1 Case Ivory Haft Knives and Forks  
2 Dozen Silver Table Spoons  
1 Dozen Silver Forks, 1 Pair Argand Lamps  
3 Pair Candlesticks, for Metallic Candles  
3 Pair Branches for ditto  
2 Pair Handsome Cut Decanters  
2 Sets China, 1 Tea Caddie  
1 Coffee Biggin, 1 Salmon Rod and Reel  
3 Trout Rods.

An assortment of very handsome  
Ear Drops, Brooches, Band Buckles, Chains  
Corselets, Bracelets and Snaps, Side Combs  
Pen Knives and Scissors, 1 Silver Watch, &c. &c.

June 13.

WILL BE SOLD  
AT AUCTION  
By **Perchard & Boag,**  
**TO-MORROW,**  
(Friday.) At 11 o'Clock,  
A VERY fine Mare, only 7 years old, 16 hands high, and fit either for Saddle or Harness.

ALSO,  
50 Chests Bohea, Congo, and Twankey TEAS  
15 Bales Upper Leather  
A few Casks Bottled Ale  
2 Cases handsome Glassware consisting of Tumblers, Wines &c.  
1 Case containing Vases and Chimney Ornaments  
About 150 Iron Pots & Saucepans  
A few Coils Cordage and Spun yarn  
15 Tons Hardwood Timber  
8 Large Spars, 7 M. Billets  
50 Tons Scantling, 27 Puncheon & Pipe Shooks  
5 Bls. Pitch, 5 Bls. Tar.

June 13.

TO BE LET  
And immediate possession given,  
THAT Eligibly situated House in Water-  
street, lately in the occupancy of Mr. MAURICE CUMMINS.—For particulars apply to  
May 30. PATRICK MORRIS

**For LIVERPOOL.**

THE FINE FAST-SAILING SCHOONER  
**Margaret Jane,**  
 JOHN ROCHE Master,  
 To Sail about the 20th Instant,  
 Has room for about 30 Tuns Freight,—Apply to  
 the Master on Board or to  
**BOWRING BROTHERS.**

June 6.

**NOTICES.**

**TENDERS** will be received by the Subscriber until **MONDAY** the 17th of June, at Noon,  
 For the building of a School House at Musquito.  
 For the building of a School House at Bay Roberts.  
 For the building of a School House at Brigus.  
 For the building of a School House at Harbor Main.  
 For the building of a School House at Holyrood.  
 For the building of a School House at Middle Bight.  
 For the building of a School House at Tautamarrant.  
 For the building of a School House at Western Bay.  
 For the building of a School House at Job's Cove.  
 For the building of a School House at Lower Island Cove.  
 Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of

**PETER BROWN,**  
 Chairman of the Board of  
 Education, Conception Bay.  
 Harbor Grace, 22d May.

**TENDERS** will be received by the Subscriber until **FRIDAY**, the 21st June, at Noon.  
 For repairing part of the Torbay Road.  
 For repairing part of the Outer Cove Road.  
 For repairing part of the Upper Long Pond Road.  
 For repairing part of the Newtown Road.  
 For repairing part of the Old Placentia Road.  
 For repairing part of the Friendly Hall Road.  
 For repairing the Road from Blockmaker's Hall to the South River and onwards, to meet the Bay of Bulls New Road.  
 For making and repairing that part of the Petty Harbour Road situate between the part already made by Mr. Flahavan and Petty Harbor.  
 N. B. Sections and Specifications may be seen at the office of

**JAMES DOUGLAS,**  
 Chairman of the Board of Road Commissioners.

June 6.

**TO BE LET,**

For such a Term of Years as may be agreed on from the first day of December next—  
**ALL** those **ELIGIBLE PREMISES** now in the occupation of Messrs. **CODNER & JENNINGS**; consisting of **DWELLING-HOUSE, STORES, WHARFS, &c. &c.**  
 For particulars application may be made to Mr. **WM. RICHARDS, jun.**, at St. John's, or in England to Mr. **S. W. PRIDEAUX**, Solicitor, Dartmouth.  
 May 22.

**ON BUILDING LEASES.**  
**ALL** that Piece or Parcel of **GROUND** belonging to the late **JOHN THOMSON Esq.**, extending from the Premises of Mr. **JAMES MURRAY, Baker**, to Apple Tree Well.—For particulars apply to

**JAMES TUBRID,**  
 Cooper  
 April 18

**SAMUEL CODNER**

HAS JUST RECEIVED,  
 And offers for Sale,

**36 CASKS** (M. Cock's) **ALE**, in Hhds. & Half-hhds.  
 80 Boxes **SOAP**,  
 30 Boxes **Dipped CANDLES** (8's and 10's)  
 20 Cwt. **BAR LEAD**  
**WHITE LEAD** in 28 and 56lb Kegs  
**Lead Colour** and **Black PAINTS**

ALSO ON HAND,

**A new Lumber Boat.**

May 2.

By the Subscriber,  
 Deliverable at his Farm, on the Torbay road,  
**30 TONS PRIME UPLAND**

**HAY,**  
**PATRICK GLEESON.**

April 4.

**EDWARD MORRIS**

OFFERS FOR SALE,  
 AT THE SHOP OPPOSITE MR. BENOUP'S,  
 An Assortment of  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
**ORNAMENTS & TOYS,**  
 Which he will sell at low prices—  
 AMONGST THEM ARE

**ORNAMENTAL** Drawing-room Clocks  
 Casts from Italian Sculptures  
 Optiques of the Boulevards, Palais Royal  
 London &c.,  
 Grecian and other Work Boxes  
 Gentlemen's Dressing Cases  
 Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, (small size)  
 Backgammon Boards, Portfolios  
 Drawing Slates, Embroidery Frames  
 Dissected Maps &c., Magic Lanthorns  
 Building Toys, Ladies Head Ornaments  
 Pearl Necklaces, Cameo Brooches &c.  
 Glove Boxes &c. Telescopes  
 Table Mats, and a variety of other articles.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

50 Barrels Prime Fresh Pork  
 20 Half Barrels Ditto, (which can be recommended.)

AND

100 Tierces of Davis' & Strangman's Porter.  
 June 13.

LATELY RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT,  
 AND WILL BE SOLD,  
 On very reasonable terms,

BY  
**Codner and Jennings,**

A large quantity of  
**BRITISH CORDAGE**

Of a variety of sizes;

**Bridport CANVASS,**

No. 1 @ 8.

ALSO,

**COD SEINES**, 70 @ 50, 73 @ 50  
 15 **CAPLIN** ditto, 30 to 60 fathoms, 20 to 26 feet  
**HERRING NETS, LANCE BUNTS**  
**LIME** in casks, **BRICKS**  
**LUMBER**, &c. &c.  
 June 13.

**COALS,**

**Provisions and Porter.**  
**NOW LANDING**

AT THE WHARF OF

**PARKER & GLEESON**

The Cargo of the Schr. SHANNON, just arrived  
 from Bridgeport, loaded with **Round Coals.**

ALSO SELLING AT THEIR STORES,

600 Bags 2d Quality Bread  
 40 Bls. Rye Flour, cheap, 28s. per bl.  
 50 Firkins Butter, 50 Bls. Oatmeal  
 50 Barrels Peas  
 150 Tierces Davis and Strangman's Porter,  
 30 Casks Wine (in Bond)  
 And sundry other articles.

June 13.

**PRIME MINION POTATOES.**

For Sale

AT THE WHARF OF

**Hunters & Co.**

On board the Brig Hero,

400 Barrels best prime Minion Irish  
**POTATOES.**

June 6.

BY  
**EWEN STABB,**

550 Bls. and half-barrels Pork  
 300 Firkins Butter  
 700 Bags common Bread  
 300 Bls. Superfine Flour

Hams, Pease  
 Beef, Grits  
 Loaf Sugar  
 Barley, Oats  
 Soap, Blue  
 Cordage, Spun yarn  
 Tar, Oakum  
 Cod Seines, 70 fathoms by 55 feet  
 Caplin Do. 30 fathoms by 20 feet  
 Herring Nets, 40 to 80 Rans, Lines, Twines  
 Tinware  
 Butt & Shoulder Leather  
 Boots & Shoes in packages, White and Red Lead  
 Paints, Black, Green &c.  
 Writing Fluid  
 Hyson, Twankey, Congo and Bohea Teas  
 Lime &c. &c.,  
 June 6.

BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE WELL-KNOWN

**Mercantile Establishment,**

Situated at CATALINA, and belonging to the  
 Estate of the late **JOHN THOMSON**; at present  
 in the occupancy of Mr. **JOHN THOMSON, Jr.**—For further particulars apply to

**JAMES TUBRID,**  
 Agent for the Estate  
 April 25.

**On Sale,**

**LATELY IMPORTED,**  
 AND FOR SALE

BY  
**M'BRIDE & KERR,**

**2000 BAGS** Bread, 1st, 2d, and 3d quality

1000 Barrels Superfine Flour  
 400 Ditto Prime Pork  
 50 Half-Barrels ditto  
 90 Barrels prime Hamburg Beef  
 500 Firkins Butter  
 33 Kegs ditto  
 Round Pease in Barrels and Half-barrels  
 Split do. in Half-barrels and Kegs  
 Barley in Barrels, Half-barrels and Kegs  
 25 Barrels Hamburg Oatmeal  
 A few Barrels Scotch ditto  
 British Sugar in Barrels at 30s. per cwt.  
 Superior Red Wine at £4 10s. per qr.-cask  
 Ditto Sherry ditto, at £5 5s. per ditto  
 Scotch Porter, at 40 and 45s. per Cask  
 A few Casks superior Scotch Ale, at £4 10s.  
 Whiting in Hhds. and Barrels  
 Rice in Bags  
 Coals at 7s. 6d. per hogshead  
 100 Barrels Seed Potatoes  
 Cod and Caplin Seines  
 Herring Nets  
 Lance Bunts

**A FEW CASES SUPERIOR  
 CHAMPAGNE,**

ALSO,

**ON HAND, AND FOR SALE,**

About 2700 Old Harp Seal Skins  
 About 700 Bedlamers do.  
 About 25 Tuns Seal Oil  
 About 300 qtls. Small Merchantable Shore Fish.  
 June 6.

**The Subscriber**

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per TRUSTY from Liverpool, and offers for Sale  
 on the most reasonable Terms—

5 Hogsheads Pale Skiedam Geneva  
 14 Hampers very prime Champagne  
 15 Cases prime old Port and Sherry Wines,  
 AND OF FORMER IMPORTATIONS, Viz:  
 Cognac Brandy & Hollands Geneva in Hhds.  
 French and Guernsey Port in Pipes and Hhds.  
 Marsella in Hhds and Qr.-Casks  
 Sherry in Pipes and Qr.-Casks  
 Teneriffe in Hhds and Qr.-Casks  
 Benecario and Catalonia in Pipes  
 Westphalia Hams of prime quality.

N. B.—Any of the above Articles will be disposed of in quantities not less than one gallon or six bottles, to accommodate purchasers.

**JOHN HOWLEY.**

May 30.

**LATELY IMPORTED,**  
 AND FOR SALE

BY  
**Codner & Jennings,**

**SUPERIOR** Old Port Wine in Pipes, Hogsheads and other Packages  
 Sherry Wine in Qr.-Casks  
 Porter and Ale in Tierces and Hogsheads  
 Cordage of all sizes  
 Canvas  
 Seines, Nets  
 Lines and Twines  
 Mould and Dip'd Candles  
 Soap  
 Pitch, Tar, Lime  
 Leatherwares  
 And other Articles.  
 May 30.

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE  
**Schr. Billow,**

94 Tons;

**Schr. Dove,**

70 Tons;

With all **MATERIALS**, as just returned from the  
 Sealing Voyage.—Apply to  
**BAINE, JOHNSTON & Co.**

May 23.

BY  
**JOHN CUSACK,**

200 Barrels Prime Mess Pork

Per TRUSTY from Hamburg

ALSO ON HAND,

200 Boxes Soap.  
 50 Ditto Candles  
 10 Dozen English Kip  
 6 Ditto ditto Calfskins  
 5 Cwt. Ranges.  
 Fish taken in Payment

May 16.

**For Cork and Waterford.**

THE NEW BRIG

**TRUSTY,**

**JAMES S. MORRIS,** Commander,  
 Will Sail about 10th June.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on Board, or to  
**JOHN CUSACK.**  
 May 30.

**ON SALE.**

**M. STEWART & Co.**

ARE NOW LANDING

Ex Brig "Amity," from Hamburg,

AND OFFER FOR SALE,

**CHEAP FOR CASH OR OIL PAYMENT,**

600 Bags 1st, 2d, and 3d quality Bread  
 300 Barrels Superfine Flour  
 103 Firkins Butter  
 30 Barrels Pork

4000 Bricks,  
 And of Recent Importations,

30 Chests Souchong and Bohea Teas  
 100 Boxes Mould and Dipped Candles  
 100 Boxes Soap  
 60 Kegs White Lead, 56 lbs. and 28 lbs. each  
 Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw  
 60 Bags Nails and Spikes  
 Bar and Bolt Iron, assorted sizes  
 Canvass, Cordage and Oakum  
 50 Hhds. Halifax Porter  
 20 Half hds. XX Ale  
 6 Hhds. Vinegar.

May 30.

BY

**WILLIAM FIRTH**

500 Barrels Superfine Flour  
 30 Chests Souchong and Congo Tea  
 50 Barrels Russet Apples  
 20 Hhds. Fresh Porter  
 100 Dozen Bottled Ale  
 200 Boxes and Baskets Raisins and Figs  
 20 Bags Feathers  
 10 Casks Vinegar  
 20 Barrels Bacon Cuttings  
 20 Qr.-Casks White and Red Wines  
 5 Baskets Pink Champagne, 1 doz. each  
 10 Cases Lemon Syrrup  
 20 Bags Ginger, Brandy and Gin  
 Split Pease in Barrels and Half-Barrels  
 100 Kegs Green and Black Paints  
 50 M. Laths, 3 M. Bricks  
 Spirits Turpentine, and Bright Varnish  
 Window Glass,  
 A quantity of Furniture, Consisting of—  
 Tables, Chairs, Chests Drawers, Sofas, Bedsteads &c. &c.

**HUNTERS & Co.**

Hamburg and American Pork

Butter, Flour, Bread  
 Oatmeal, Peas, Barley  
 American and Hamburg Beef  
 Paints of all kinds  
 Paint Oil, Olive Oil  
 6 M. Deck Plank  
 6 M. Hardwood do.  
 40 M. best Shingles  
 Spars from 9 to 16 inches  
 20 M. Scotch and Hamburg Bricks  
 100 Barrels No. 1 Herring;  
 With their usual **SUPPLY** of  
**Manufactured GOODS**

(OF THE NEWEST FASHIONS)

From London, Manchester, and Glasgow, now  
 ready for inspection.

May 9.

BY

**JOHN CUSACK,**

**900 BAGS BREAD**, 2d and 3d quality

200 Firkins BUTTER  
 140 Barrels Superfine FLOUR  
 50 Do. OATMEAL  
 55 Chests Congo and Green TEAS  
 100 HAMS  
 A few Tierces Archangel BEEF

April 11.

BY

**Baine, Johnston, & Co,**

Ex Brig OLINDA, from Greenock,

24 Barrels PORK  
 7 Tierces BEEF;

IN STORE.

60 Puncheons Scotch OATS  
 30 Kegs Negrohead TOBACCO  
 BREAD, FLOUR  
 PORK, BUTTER, MOLASSES  
 PITCH, TAR, &c. &c.

April 4.

BY

**Wm. E. TAYLOR,**

16 Ancient

**Oil Paintings,**

principally adapted for places of  
 devotion.

(Continued from Second Page)

that the administration of justice could be secured to the body of the people? Some measure, then, was necessary. He was satisfied that in Jamaica, as society was at present constituted in that island, it would be vain to hope for a pure and impartial administration of justice without the interference of the mother country. For this reason he thought that the Government was not only justified, but imperatively bound to interfere.

Mr. Gally Knight said that if he had shut his eyes during the delivery of the Hon. Gentleman's speech, he would have supposed that he was listening to one of the greatest admirers of absolute monarchy, and he thought that the people of Jamaica would not feel themselves under any obligation to the Hon. Member for likening them to the tributary governments of India. To him it appeared a strange method of fostering the tree of liberty to suspend the constitution, and he should certainly oppose the present Bill.

Mr. Goulburn thought it rather strange that of all the Honourable Gentleman opposite who had defended this Bill, scarcely one should have defended it on the grounds on which it had been proposed to the House. The Hon. Member for Liskeard said that if the Bill rested on the grounds assigned in the preamble he must throw it overboard; and the Hon. Member for Bridport found it so difficult to reconcile the enactments with the reasons assigned for the Bill, that he was obliged to refer to the tributary states in India as affording some grounds for passing a bill like this, and then the Hon. Member told the House that it was not the habit of parliament to state on the face of a Bill the real grounds on which it was based; he therefore defended the Bill, partly because it followed the course pursued towards the tributary states in India, and partly on the principle that it stated one ground in the preamble and another in the enactments. He knew that the influence of our conduct would be great on other slave-holding states; he knew also that in America the principle of emancipation felt with more warmth than in any other; but how would emancipation stand in their estimation if they were told that having abolished slavery, they must also abolish the free institutions of their country? How could they hope, as they all did, to see the abolition of slavery in America, if they went to Virginia, and to Carolina, and to Maryland, and told them that they could not emancipate their slaves if they were not prepared to forego their free institutions. But another point would induce him on general grounds to oppose this Bill. Suppose they should carry this measure for suspending the constitution, had the government looked forward to what would be the state of Jamaica at the end of the period of suspension? They began by telling the 300,000 inhabitants who were lately slaves, but who were now free, "the Legislative Assembly is unfit to legislate for you and if it be suffered to exist it will of necessity legislate against you." They would inculcate this feeling during the time that they were administering the government, and when that period should expire what would be the feelings of the parties who would meet in the same assembly? They would sow the seeds of future discord, and they could only get over the difficulty by providing that the white and the brown people should have no influence in the Assembly.

Mr. O'Connell said that the Prisons Bill had passed both Houses of Parliament without one dissentient voice. Some excuse had been made for its being passed without notice, but that was the idlest that could be made, because the Learned Gentleman, the agent for Jamaica, had actually protested against it. The Bill passed both Houses without a single individual protesting against it, and it was not impeached now. How then did the question arise? The House of Assembly would not legislate unless they did. Three times the opportunity had been given them, and three times they had refused, and then there came a whining sort of an appeal for a postponement—to give time to allow them to consider of their proceedings. They had been tried already. They had been tried three times, and the trial had resulted in a total refusal to legislate. The House might try them again, but when was there to be an end of it? How were the negro population to be protected? How was the public business to be done, while they were making these experiments? But did they forget the case made out to justify the passing of the Prisons Bill—the horrible scenes proved in that House to have taken place? They did not want the Jamaica Legislature, however. That Legislature had never yet justified any prophecy which was made of its affording protection to the negro population. In 1823 resolutions were proposed in the House by Mr. Fowell Buxton, to which Mr. Canning proposed amendments, and he held out a prospect of the Jamaica Legislature supporting the interest of the negroes: but was he not completely deceived? In 1824 Orders in Council were sent out to all the chartered colonies, with a desire that they would enact the provisions mentioned in the details of these Orders; but did one of the Colonial Legislatures adopt any of those provisions. Again, in 1826, resolutions were again brought before the House of Commons on the failure of the Colonial Legislatures to enact any thing for the protection of the slaves, and Mr. Canning, in a speech which he made said that they were to test the colonies—that he would give them another *locus penitentiæ* and further time to repair the error which they had committed; and did they not still resist with as much perseverance as if the proposition which was made was unfit for their notice? In 1828 Sir

George Murray sent round his circular to procure some mitigations in the severities of slavery, but was it not sent in vain? But an Order in Council was once again sent in 1830, which was treated with equal contempt. What chance was there then that the Jamaica Legislature would retrace their steps, more especially, when it was recollected that in 1833, so large a sum as twenty millions of money was voted to be given so soon as the Colonial Legislature should satisfy the government that they would work out the details of the measure of emancipation; and that confidence being had in them the money was paid before it was carried out, and that in return for that confidence this House was most punctually deceived. It became necessary then that this act should be carried. But was there ever any thing so horrible as the conduct of the Legislature and the planters during the interval? Did the House forget the harrowing details of the cruelties inflicted on the males and especially on the females? There was an arrangement before that women were not to be flogged, but it appeared that cruelties were practised which might have continued to this moment, and which would not have been believed, if one man, Joseph Sturge, had not gone to Jamaica & saw with his own eyes that those cruelties were committed. Here was an account of one of the worst of those acts of cruelty:—"The treadmill at this workhouse is a cylinder about eight feet in diameter, with broad steps. The handrail above it has eight pair of straps fastened to it, with which the wrists of the prisoners are always secured.—The board under the rail descends perpendicularly and not in a sloping direction towards the mill, and does not, therefore, afford them the slightest protection when they lose the step and hang by the wrists. In that case the sharp steps of the mill, which project twelve or fifteen inches from the cylinder, must revolve against the bodies and legs of the prisoners with torturing effect.—Such are the faults in the construction of the mill, and the results are such as may have been anticipated. Every step is stained with blood both recent and old; the former being that of the poor old woman whom the deputy mentioned to us. It had been shed so profusely, that even the sand on the floor was thickly sprinkled with it." The British public had paid twenty millions, in order that these cruelties might be put a stop to; yet here was evidence of their being afterwards carried on to an extent at which human nature shuddered. He would read another instance from the same authority:—"24th.—We went this morning to see the treadmill at six o'clock, at which time the prisoners sentenced to this punishment are put upon it previously to their being sent to the penal gang. Two mixed gangs of men and women were put upon it during our stay; the latter had no suitable dress, and were, therefore liable to be indecently exposed. The lever by which the speed of the wheel is regulated, was held the whole time by the driver, who some times relaxed his hold for a few seconds, which made it revolve with such rapidity as to throw all the prisoners off. It is thus evident that the punishment may be increased beyond endurance, at his caprice. Nearly all the prisoners were dreadfully exhausted at the end of fifteen minutes. One of the prisoners told us he was sent because a cattle (a steer) died under his charge. We observed this morning, that not only was the floor sprinkled, and the steps stained, but the very drum of the mill was spotted with blood." These were not mere single isolated cases as would be seen from the evidence of John Williams, the black man who was brought over to this country, and whose statements were confirmed by the report of the commission afterwards sent out to America. Among many other statements he made was this:—"The workhouse was quite full this time, they hardly have enough collar and chain to put on all the people, they were obliged to take off the collar and chain from some of the life people (convicts for life) to put on the apprentice, and at night there was not enough shackle to fasten all the people, and hardly room enough to lie down."

There were several women in the workhouse and with sucking child; and there was one woman big with child, and them make her dance the mill too morning and evening: she not able to dance good, and them flog her; she complain about her stomach hurt her, and I see her several time go and beg the overseer not to work her on the mill, but him say, not him send her there, and he must do his duty. All the women that not able to dance was flog dreadful, in particular all the women from Hiattsfeld. There was twenty one women from Hiattsfeld and one man—several of them have young children; I think they was in for fourteen days. I found them in when I got there, and they was let out on Saturday night, I was present when they let out, and I hear the list call, and counted the people, and it was twenty-one women from Hiattsfeld. When I go to the workhouse on the Tuesday, there was only three of these women able to work in the field, all the rest was in the hospital, from being cut up with the mill and the flogging; them all look quite shocking when them let out, some hardly able to walk to go home, and the most lively among them was all smashed up with the mill, all the skin bruised off their shin." This was followed by an enumeration of a number of other similar cases. The report of Capt. Pringle, the gentleman who was afterwards sent out by the Government to Jamaica, also went strongly to confirm the statements made of the cruelties practised. Captain Pringle's report had this passage:—"Prisoners, on being brought into houses of correction, are immediately put in couples, by an iron collar round

the neck of each, connected by a chain six feet long, and from three to four pounds weight; but men and women are chained separately, and in this manner they are sent to work on the public roads, men and women in same gang, under the boatswain. The supervisor, or sometimes the boatswain, chains such prisoners together as he chooses; commonly two of unequal strength, to allow less chance of escape. I have thus sometimes found a convict for life chained to a boy on his first committal to prison, and in the same manner girls to old offenders." Yet while all these cruelties were notoriously practised, the Jamaica legislature remained totally silent with regard to them, and made no legislative enactment for the protection of the unfortunate victims. The Imperial Legislature were, therefore, bound to pass a protection Act, and they did pass it; upon which the Jamaica Legislature mutinied, turned out, and refused to legislate any longer. Then what remained for the Imperial Legislature but to suspend the constitution of Jamaica until they could make such provision as would render it impossible for those abuses to be continued. That there was no hope of justice from the Jamaicans would appear from the dispatch of Sir Lionel Smith, of the 10th of September, 1838. Sir Lionel's words were—"From the attachment of the people to their old locations, they must be reduced to the employer's own terms of wages, or be driven off the properties as vagrants. Then I beseech your Lordship to look to the provisions of the Local Vagrant Act, unrepealed, 35 Geo. II. c. 11. This act was introduced against the lawless soldiery of Governor Dbyley; and many violent planters are now rejoicing in the power it gives of flogging free men from parish to parish; and there is an improvement in its penal powers by the 32d Geo. III., c. 11, still unrepealed, which adds six months' hard labour."

Lord Stanley said he must be permitted to ask the House this question—"Is this a Bill of pains and penalties, or is it not? Are the constitutional rights which it supersedes to be set aside as of little or no value? Are the legislative rights which have now existed for two hundred years to be set aside at once by a British House of Commons, and being so set aside, are we to be told that it is not a bill of pains and penalties?" If it were not a bill of pains and penalties, why had they allowed the counsel for the Island of Jamaica to appear at the bar and be heard against its preamble? Oh; but they were not to be bound by the preamble of the Bill. Not bound by the preamble! Why, then, did they allow the learned counsel who acted as agent for the island to be called to the bar to defend his clients and constituents against the charges contained in it? His Hon. and Learned Friend, the Judge-Advocate, or if it was not him, some other gentleman in the course of the debate, had said that it was not necessary to insert in the preamble all the grounds upon which a bill was founded. He (Lord Stanley) admitted that it was not necessary. It might be mere matter of form in ordinary cases to word the preamble thus:—"Whereas it is expedient and necessary to alter and amend such and such a law;" but in this case not one of the advocates of the bill had dared to come down to the House and propose these words as the preamble of this bill, "Whereas it is necessary and expedient to alter and suspend the constitution of Jamaica." Why was this?—How was it to be defended? The hon. and learned Gentleman, instead of proposing such a preamble, shrunk from it, and came down with a Bill of indictment drawn up against the proprietors of Jamaica. The question was one of deep importance. He would now with permission of the House read to it the account which the late Noble Secretary for the Colonies had given of his most signal failure in one of the dispatches which he sent to the West Indies in the year 1837. The Noble Lord then read a long extract from a dispatch of Lord Glenelg, of which we are unable to state more than the substance, as our application for the papers of the Noble Lord was unsuccessful. The extract stated that the result of this great experiment justified all the hopes which the advocate of it had entertained. When every deduction was made for the abuses which resulted from colonial legislation, he felt himself entitled so assert, that in the short period which had elapsed since the passing of the Act there had been an improvement in society, and an accession to human happiness of which history furnished no previous example. It was a notorious fact that the carrying this experiment into effect had been unattended with tumult or confusion, or with the slightest relaxation of those bonds of good feeling by which the Sovereign and the people ought ever to be united. There was a greater respect for the law than had ever been previously displayed; the value of property had been augmented, and the foundation for the future transition of the apprentices into free men had been successfully and happily laid. Such was the description which Lord Glenelg had given three years after he had quitted the service of his Majesty of the results of the experiment which he had recommended Parliament to make, and which the hon. and learned Member for Liskeard had denounced as "a most signal failure." The proposition of the hon. and learned Member was, that the Spanish system of emancipation should be adopted, whereby the slave was permitted to purchase and work out his own freedom; and had that proposition been adopted, not one of the negro population of Antigua would have been in possession of freedom before the commencement of next year. The fact was, that the Government plan of leaving the different colonial Legislatures to work out the details of the emancipation had led them to

abridge the period of apprenticeship, and to anticipate the period of perfect freedom. This shortening of the term of apprenticeship, because it was done by the Colonial Legislatures, had produced peace, gratitude, and good feeling between the employers of labour and those who furnished it, which, if the House of Commons were now to interfere with their more violent legislation, would be irremediably destroyed. He would not contest the right of the Imperial Parliament, so much insisted on by the right hon. and learned Gentleman opposite, to control the colonial Legislatures. His right hon. friend did not wish that this should be made a party question; he wished that Government should carry with them, on the measures they might adopt, not a bare majority like that of 22, in which the Judge-Advocate-General had so much exulted the other night, but the almost unanimous voice of the House of Commons. Government rejected the peaceful and conciliatory course, and adhered to their own violent policy; they would not accept the assistance of his right hon. friend in passing such a law as would meet the proved exigencies of the case, with the assurance of his aid, at a future time, in passing stronger measures, should milder means not be found efficacious. Some hon. gentlemen opposite professed with the hon. member for Liskeard to be extremely unwilling to destroy popular constitutions, but denounced that of Jamaica as a little miserable oligarchy of advocates and attorneys, representing only some 3,000 persons out of 500,000. Was this constitution really so unpopular? Was the qualification so remarkably high? It was, in fact, exceedingly low, admitting to the franchise a very large number of the white, a considerable portion of the free coloured and free black population, and within a very short time it would admit an enormous multitude of the black population. Ought they not to pause, then; before decreeing the overthrow of this constitution, for as to the profession of suspending it that was a mere pretext. Did the Government mean to say that it was their intention to restore the constitution of Jamaica as it now stood? No; they meant no such thing. (Vehement cheering.) They were going to alter the militia laws, the jury laws, and various other laws; in short, they were going to alter the whole framework of society there; they thought, did they, that they could persuade the people of Jamaica, that after all this was done, they would then re-establish every thing just on its present footing? And when you (said the Noble Lord addressing the Ministry), you the lovers of liberty—you the advocates of popular rights—you who have been contending throughout that the negro is perfectly fit for a full participation in all social rights, and that it would be unjust, emancipation once passed, to make any difference in that respect between the black freeman and the white; and when the former is just about to obtain those political rights, which you have ever told him were the most valuable of all rights—when you have brought him to this point—when, after having thus mocked him with the barren prospect of a participation in those political rights you are about to tell him that the man whom he has so long looked upon as his proprietor, and whom he still looked to for his daily bread, is incompetent to exercise that right of internal and domestic legislation which he has been exerting for 200 years, and that he himself, the negro, is in too degraded a situation to be competent to exercise that right either: then, after all this, you think that by this announcement you shall not unite the whole population of the country, white, brown, and black, in one simultaneous feeling of abhorrence to you and your measures. (Vehement cheering.) I know you have the power; I know that Jamaica has not the power to resist you. But surely you may hesitate—you hesitated long before you enforced such a measure as this on Canada. Jamaica has never refused the supplies. For five long years did the Canadian Legislature refuse the supplies—depriving your officials of bread—insulting your officers—offering contumely of every kind to the British Parliament; yet for five long years you refused to do that which you now ask us to do at once in the case of Jamaica. Why? Is it that Jamaica is weak and Canada is strong? The Noble Lord proceeded by remarking that he knew that they were both weak; that they were both unable to resist, but he called upon the Government to beware how they convinced the people of Jamaica that the moral feeling of the colonies might be roused, and that effectually; he warned them not to convince that people that they were unfairly treated in the British Parliament. He would read to the House the words of a great man in reference to this subject—of a greater man than any in that House—the words of Lord Chatham, in 1775. He said, "This resistance to your arbitrary system of taxation might have been foreseen; it was obvious from the nature of things, and of mankind; and above all, from the Whiggish spirit flourishing in that country. The spirit which now resists your taxation in America is the same which formerly opposed loans, benevolences, and ship money in England; the same spirit which called all England on its legs, and by the Bill of Rights vindicated the English constitution. The same spirit which established the great fundamental essential maxim of your liberties—that no subject of England shall be taxed but by his own consent." So say I (said the Noble Lord), and I say beware of endeavouring to blind yourselves to the consequences you may incur and the spirit you may call forth, while you are about to violate that which is the great fundamental essential maxim of your liberties, that no subject of England shall be taxed but by his own consent; beware how you raise in the colonies that spirit which will spread, for spread it must, throughout them; that spirit which I trust will never but exist in all the colonies which boast, as Jamaica does, of a British origin. (The Noble Lord sat down amidst the most vociferous cheering.)

Lord John Russell replied at some length, and strongly defended the plan proposed to be pursued with regard to the Government of Jamaica.

The House then divided;—the numbers were—Ayes, 294; Noes, 289. Majority 5.

Printed and Published every THURSDAY morning, by WILLIAM RICHARD SHEA, for the Proprietors, at their Office, in the rear of Mrs. Firth's Hotel, Duckworth-street.—Terms, One Guinea per Annum.