

All the approaches and avenues leading to the site of the fire are carefully guarded by the military or police, and all the gates of St Margaret's churchyard on the St Margaret-street side are locked, by which means the firemen and others on duty have plenty of room to do all that is to be done without being molested by the crowds of people which are still assembled, and continue to assemble from all parts of the town. The appearance of the smoking ruins from Westminster Hall as seen through the window is very desolate. People seem hardly able to conjecture in what way the accident happened.

The Speaker of the House of Commons reached town to-day at twelve, and finds that his residence had not sustained so much injury as was at first believed. It is said that half a bundle of matches was found in the Speaker's garden as if the igniting part had been made use of; it is however, highly improbable that this was not the result of accident. It is also found that the parliamentary books and papers are not so much damaged as was at first believed.

Accorring to reports says that the fire is stated to have originated from the negligence of the persons employed in destroying the tables, pieces of wood which contained the modes of reckoning by notches carved on the edges which plan has existed since the time of the Saxons. They were burning them by placing piles of them upon and overloading a fire, in a grate of a room situated nearly over Bellamy's coffee rooms, and which communicated to the wood-work.—The closest inquiry is at present in progress. The Speaker's house is partly preserved: the dining room is scarcely injured. A sentinel is placed at the door of St Margaret's church where a variety of important records and documents are preserved.

This account of the fire is corroborated by another correspondent, who states that many alterations have lately taken place in the various public offices among the rest the Exchequer office; the documents, papers, and tables of which had been removed to the House of Lords; the latter in considerable numbers were ordered to be destroyed, and the men appointed to the duty, growing impatient from the slow manner in which they were consumed, thrust the whole into the grate, which formed a large pile, the flames of which rushed with great violence and heat up the chimney; in a few minutes the whole was a blaze of fire, which rushed from the flues and set the apartments in one body of fire.

THE CHINA TRADE.—A letter dated Canton, April 24, states that "The Camden, Frances Charlotte, and Georgiana, were dispatched this day loaded with teas for England by Jardine, Matheson and Co. The Pyramus is also loading, and will shortly follow. The teas these vessels take is exactly the same the company would have shipped next October had their charter been renewed; in fact it is what they contracted for. The people at home have little occasion to be afraid that the free traders will be unable to send them as good tea as the company have been in the habit of doing, which some people in London appear to be very anxious to make them believe. Tea can be had of any quality. A good deal of black tea has been purchased by merchants here principally on speculation; the prices are something higher than they were a month ago. Small vessels will never do to come here (that is small brigs), unless they bring rice to save their port charges. There are no teas to be had any where but at Canton just now, and no cargoes have been prepared at the Cape, for clearing for England.—The company did not allow any vessels to take teas from this except in small quantities to any place but Sydney, for which five cargoes have been shipped lately. The Americans have introduced here, from London and Liverpool, six valuable cargoes of manufactures within these last two months, and have completely overstocked the market with woollens. The Chinese are mostly clothed in cotton manufacture, and have a great prejudice in favour of it. The quality must be good. That poor starched cloth the manufacturers are so fond of sending to foreign countries will not do for China.

Letters lately received from Germany state that the disease in the eyes under which Prince George of Cumberland unhappily labours shows no symptoms of amendment, and that serious apprehensions were entertained that his restoration to sight is hopeless. Mr Alexander is shortly to operate for cataract on his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex the eyes having now approached that stage of the disorder in which the operation may with prudence be attempted.

DESPERATE RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Monday last being the fair day of Louisburg two of those contending factions which are a disgrace to the national character assembled there to contest their superiority by brute force. One of the parties styled themselves the "Gallenougs," and the others the "Gramastons." Early in the evening both evinced a strong disposition to riot, and shortly after a general fight commenced and stones were flying in all directions.—The Roman Catholic Clergymen of the pa-

fish interfered, but their efforts were unavailing, and one of them was even assaulted by a ruffian in the crowd, and they had ultimately to fly from the scene of action to save their lives. An unfortunate man named Hoban who was reported to have been one of the Gramaston party, was met going home by some of the opposite faction, and most savagely murdered by them on the high road. The unfortunate man has left a widow and three children to lament the sad consequences of this brutal and sanguinary conflict.—*Mayo Constitution.*

There occurred a considerable demand for gold yesterday at the Bank of England, not through any alarm but as a measure of hostility on the part of some of the joint stock country banks, who are dissatisfied with the treatment they have experienced from the branches of the Bank of England, and determined on such a competition with them as will shake their ascendancy in their respective neighbourhoods. One of the first measures intended to be that of circulating their own notes instead of those of the Bank, and as they must reckon on retaliation from their powerful opponents they necessarily provide themselves among other defences with a good stock of specie. Several managers of joint-stock banks in various parts of the country are at present in town, and apparently carrying on their measures in concert. It may be safely affirmed that no such formidable rivalry to the Bank of England has presented itself since its first establishment.

A great sensation has been created within these few days amongst the mercantile and banking interests in Dublin, by the defalcation of an individual, whose name appears in the declared bankrupt list of to-day, as James Henry, late of the city of Dublin, contractor and builder, dealer and chapman, to surrender on the 22d and 23d of October instant, and 22d November next. It is said that the amount of losses by his creditors, amongst whom are the Bank of Ireland, the Board of Works, &c., is £30,000 under circumstances which may render the individual seriously responsible. He is not, however, to be found at present.

By recent letters from Bombay, we learn that most favourable results are likely at last to accrue from the mission of Colonel Pottinger, in the year 1831, to the Court of Sindh, undertaken by orders from the East India Company. The object of the embassy was to throw open the navigation of that mighty river, the Indus, to the merchants of India and Europe. This point is now gained, and the tolls to be levied on all vessels entering or leaving the Indus are agreed upon; but this toll is not to be considered as a source of revenue to the Sindh government, but as a part payment for protection to traders. An official communication has been received, we understand, by Colonel Pottinger from the sons of the late Morad Ali, the new Sovereign of Sindh, by a vakeel, or envoy extraordinary. A treaty has been drawn up and forwarded for the ratification of the Governor-General. It would appear that a small British force will be stationed at the mouth of the Indus, for the protection of the trade at that place, and to superintend the collection of the taxes. The object thus attained is viewed as one of great national importance, and which, when contemplated in conjunction with steam navigation in the Red Sea, will probably in no very long time open a wide field for British enterprise.—Too much praise cannot be awarded to Colonel Pottinger for the wise and prudent management of a very difficult negotiation.

By advices from Bengal we find an attempt has been made to revolutionize Jussore, and overthrow Hurry Holkar, whose accession to the Musnud was made known, via Bombay, a few days ago. A female candidate for the throne had appeared, who styled herself Bhena Beea, the daughter of Jeswant Ras Holkar, and who raised the standard of revolt and commenced levying troops. The British Political Resident forthwith assembled a body of forces, and after dispersing several parties of troops assembled against Holkar, succeeded in capturing the female leader and the chief of her accomplices.

The *Courrier du Bas Rhin* of the 5th inst., has the following:—"The government has devised a new species of vexation—Ministerial circular letters have been issued, enjoining the Prefects not to deliver a passport to any workman wishing to go to Paris to seek employment, unless he can prove by a legalised certificate that he has a positive engagement with a master in the capital, whereby he is ensured of having work on his arrival. Passports have been refused at Strasburg for want of such certificate."

The *MONITEUR EGYPTIEN* is said to have ceased because Mehemet feared its articles would give umbrage to the Porte.

GREENLAND WHALE FISHERY.

The Ulverston, Stratton, arrived at Peter head, 13th inst., with 21 fish, 185 tons of oil brings the following report:—

HULL.—Alfred, Brass, 4 fish 35 tons; Andrew Marvel, Wright 10 fish, 100 tons; Brunswick, Blythe, 5 fish, 70 tons; Cambrian, Dring, 4 fish, 10 tons; Comet, Martin

5 fish, 70 tons; Dordon, Wiets, 12 fish, 100 tons; Duncombe, Scittin, 6 fish, 70 tons; Elison, Bennett, 9 fish, 80 tons; Everthorpe Johnson, 6 fish, 45 tons; Harmony, Thompson, 9 fish, 80 tons; Eve, Wilson 6 fish, 50 tons; Isabella, Humphrey, 13 fish; Jane, Maddison, 3 fish 21 tons; Lee, Lee, 18 fish, 120 tons; Sisters, Danuatt, 18 fish, 100 tons; Swan, Dring, 17 fish, 120 tons; Truelove, Menger, 9 fish 99 tons; Venerable, M'Kenzie 11 fish, 130 tons; Volunteer, Parish, 9 fish, 90 tons; William Lee, Parker, 14 fish, 140 tons; William Torr, Dannatt, 10 fish, 65 tons; Zephyr, Ash, 15 fish 160 tons.

LONDON.—Margaret, Turpin, 100 tons; Regalla Phillipps, 7 fish.

WHITBY.—Phoenix, 8 fish, 10 tons.

NEWCASTLE. Grenville, Taylor, 1 fish, 15 tons; Lady Jane, Hemming, 5 fish, 45 tons; Lord Gambia, Wharham, 11 fish, 130 tons.

BURNSLAND.—Majestic, Smith, 4 fish, 45 tons; Undaunted, Watson, 19 fish, 90 tons.

KIRKCALDY.—Caledonia, Gray, 19 fish, 147 tons; Chieftian, Todd, 25 fish, 179 tons; Earl Percy, James, 29 fish, 180 tons; Triad, Stodart, 7 fish, 70 tons; Viewforth, Oliphant 5 fish, 45 tons.

LEITH.—Clarendon, Lyall, 11 fish, 90 tons; North Pole, Stewart, 21 fish, 125 tons; Prince of Orange, Guthrie, 13 fish, 122 tons; William and Ann, Liston, 8 fish 100 tons.

DUNDEE.—Advice, Dunnan, 22 fish, 180 tons; Alexander, Johnson, 8 fish, 115 tons; Dorothy, Davidson, 16 fish, 143 tons; Horn, Stevenson, 8 fish, 70 tons; Princess Charlotte, Adamson, 29 fish, 190 tons; Thomas, Thoms, 10 fish, 80 tons.

MONTROSE.—Eliza Swan, Mills, 12 fish, 100 tons; Monarch, Fenton, 9 fish, 45 tons.

PETERHEAD.—Gleaner, Henderson, 8 fish, 80 tons; Hannibal, Birnie, 9 fish 90 tons; Joseph Green; Fahun, 15 fish, 150 tons; Perseverance, Ogston, 18 fish 145 tons; Resolution, Hogg, — fish, 45 tons; Traveller, Simpson, 11 fish, 100 tons.

ABERDEEN.—Dee, Cook, 12 fish, 100 tons; Middleton, Keer, 11 fish, 120 tons; Neptune, Bruce, 11 fish 100 tons; St Andrew, Reid, 14 fish, 100 tons.

BAYONNE, October 10.—The legitimatists of Bayonne, who had positively asserted the arrival of Don Miguel in Spain, now maintain that the personage who was received by the director Lauz at Urdach is an agent of the Holy Alliance, sent by Prussia to Charles V. Others pretend he comes from the Court of Naples. All that is positively known is, that the bells of the churches of the surrounding provinces were rung, and *Te Deum* chanted. M. Jolly is still on the frontier, organizing a national police, and taking every precaution to put an end to the contraband dealings with the Carlists.

The National Guards of St. Denis have given up their arms and declared they will no longer do duty, in consequence of the suspension of their commander, the Count de St. Leon, by the Prefecture of the Seine.

A number of places have been suggested from various quarters for holding the next sittings of parliament. Among these are:—

1. Westminster-Hall, where impeachments and other great public trials have been so frequently held.
2. The Guildhall in the City in which the convention parliament frequently held its sittings during the great rebellion.
3. The old Palace of St James's in which there are some apartments suitable for the purpose.
4. The new Palace at Buckingham house, which his Majesty has so kindly and promptly placed at the disposal of the nation.
5. Marlborough house as suggested by one of our correspondents yesterday, where with a little expense we believe ample accommodation might be afforded; and
6. Whitehall Chapel as a building for one of the houses of parliament.

It is probable however that the offer made by his Majesty which we announced yesterday will be accepted.

ALARM OF FIRE AT THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

—Considerable confusion was created on Saturday morning, between ten and eleven, at the Colonial office, by the breaking out of a fire at the rear of the premises fronting St James's-park. The building was shortly filled with smoke, and such was the consternation that prevailed among the clerks and inmates that in a short time a body of police arrived from Scotland-yard, and a portion of a wall from which the fire issued, was quickly knocked away when it appeared that a large beam near the brewery was in flames. By some exertion the beam was pulled down, and the fire shortly extinguished, but not before it had done much damage. The assistance of the engines was not required. It appeared on a close examination that the fire was occasioned by the foulness of a flue running close to the beam which had ignited. It is most fortunate that the fire did not take place in the night, as it is probable that the public offices would have been destroyed.—*Globe Oct. 20.*

The first fruits of the free trade with China have arrived at Greenock by the Camden, direct from Canton, laden with teas and other Chinese produce. The teas are those which the sudden stop of the monopoly prevented

the East India Company laying in as winter teas, and are precisely those which under a continuation of that monopoly would have passed to us through Leadenhall-street, in June, 1836. On coming to anchor in the stream off the Steamboat Quay, the crew assembled on the quarter deck and gave three cheers which were immediately responded to by the people assembled on the Quay. The Camden is an Indian built ship, and has a splendid appearance. As a good deal of curiosity has and will be evinced, as to the quantity of tea brought by this vessel, we subjoin the following list which may be relied on as correct:—

100 whole, 400 half, and 400 qr. chests bohea; 2,946 do. 100 do. 200 do. do. congou; 13 do. 377 boxes, souchong; 192 do. 300 do. hyson; 162 do. hyson skin; 47 do. 10 do. and 170 cases imperial; 17 do. 280 cases imperial gunpowder; 32 do. 10 do. gunpowder; 240 do. peko; 100 quarter chests and 1 box flower peko; 384 boxes caper; 824 chests, 401 boxes campoi; 200 do. twankay.—*Glasgow Chron.*

A dreadful fire it is said has taken place at Aiden in Asia Minor, by which 10,000 shops with all their contents were entirely destroyed.

A good deal of excitement existed last night and this morning (says the *Boston Transcript*) occasioned by the arrest of Mr William T Thurston, of the firm of Thurston and Bird, merchants, in Central-street, who has been indicted by the grand jury of Middlesex as a participator in the destruction of the Ursuline Convent. He was arrested yesterday, and the offence charged against him not being bailable, he was committed to prison.

The negotiations for the marriage of the Prince with the daughter of the King of the French are broken off, and not likely to be renewed, as all influence from Paris has ceased.

The accounts from Naples prove to be the most incredulous what they are to think of the constitution so much talked of. A circular of the government to all the superior officers in the provinces officially contradicts the report that it is intended to introduce a constitution, and is said to add that the King considers it as his most sacred duty to preserve the state and its institutions as he received them from his ancestors; that all the reports upon the subject are the inventions of malicious persons, who will be delivered over to justice. Later accounts speak of numerous arrests by order of the Minister of Justice, Del Carretto. Among them is mentioned the son of Count Camaldoli, who received that title from Murat, with the monastery of that name.

It is said that the Prince of Capua will marry a German Princess.

Cardinal Albrni, the richest Prince of the Church, Legate of Urbin and Pesaro, is said to be so dangerously ill that news of his death is hourly expected. He is above 84 years of age, and has hitherto enjoyed uninterrupted health.

Extract of a letter from Frankfort of the 11th Oct. :—"A new impediment has arisen to the projected adhesion of Frankfort to the German system of customs and commerce. Lately it was the government of Darmstadt which claimed indemnities for losses that it might sustain from its adhesion to the system. This affair seems to have been arranged. But a new obstacle has presented itself to derange all the plans of the high Senate, which is the treaty of commerce concluded between England and the free towns of Frankfort. This treaty, which is to remain in force ten years, cannot be eluded, inasmuch as the English government will not yield. The French and English Ministers have frequent conferences on this subject, and M. Thon, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, goes twice a-day to the British Ambassador. This affair will doubtless delay the execution of the projected treaty with Prussia, which was expected to commence on the 1st of January, 1835."

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is determined to prorogue parliament on Thursday next, in Nos. 5 and 6 committee rooms of the House of Lords, which have escaped injury from the late conflagration.—*Globe, October 20.*

THE STAR.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1834.

We observe by the "MERCURY," that the Northern Circuit Court closed on Thursday, the 20th inst., after having decided, 326 civil suits during the term, in which 18 True Bills have been found by the Grand Jury.—Now, our contemporary Editor of the "MERCURY," says, "if anything were wanting to draw the attention of the Government to the importance of Conception Bay, we think we could not advance a stronger reason to show the necessity for a resident Judge than the pressure of law business naturally arising from the affairs of a population of 30,000 persons." We agree with him, as far as the